The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LACES

AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES AT THE

Bee-Hive

Having purchased the Entire Stock of a large Importer who decided to quit the importing business, we are in a position to offer the following goods at prices never before known or heard of:

Antique Squares,

Suitable for Tidies, Bed Spreads, Pillow Shams, and all other kinds of Fancy Work.

1,500, size 10 by 10, at 12c each.
2,500, size 14 by 14, at 19c each.

Antique Lace

(BY THE YARD).

500 pieces at.....10c per yard
275 pieces at.....12c per yard
450 pieces at.....19c per yard

Escurial Lace Fichus.

75 doz. All Silk, large size, sold last year at $3.00, now at 95c each.

Black Beaded Dress Fronts

Another lot of 150 Dress Fronts, worth $2.00, at 95c each.

Finer goods proportionately cheap.

A NOVELTY.

The Fedora Vest Fronts

At 95 cts. each.

Solid Jet Gimps,

Made of the very finest Cut Jet Beads.

LOT NO. 1—Worth $1.00 per yard, at 39c per yard.
LOT NO. 2—Worth $1.25 per yard, at 49c per yard.
LOT NO. 3—Worth $1.50 per yard, at 79c per yard.
LOT NO. 4—Worth $2.00, at 89c per yard.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

Bee-Hive

174 & 176 State-st.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance).

LEADING
Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

Orders by mail receive prompt and faithful attention.

"HAINES"

Upright Pianofortes.

NEWEST STYLES,
LARGEST STOCK,
AND
HANDSOMEST WAREROOMS
IN CHICAGO.

Haines & Whitney Company,
182-184 Wabash-av.

HAINES BROS.,
97 Fifth-av., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1867. INCORPORATED 1870.

Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.
Cor. Green and Fulton, Chicago, Ill.
MANUFACTURERS OF

LIQUID COTTAGE COLORS.

A positive Ready Mixed Paint in 6 beautiful shades. They are made of the Purest Materials adapted for the purpose, viz: Pure Carbonate White Lead, (we use no Zinc or Sublimed Lead) Pure Oxide Zinc, and old-fashioned *Kettle-Boiled Linseed Oil*, combined with such other materials as secure Body, Elasticity, Adhesiveness, and Smoothness of Finish.

FULL LINE PAINTERS' MATERIALS,
LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

C. F. GATES, Pres. and Treas. ALBERT DOW, V. P. and Gen'l Manager.

Notice to Railroad Men and Others.

Our Standard Locomotive, No. 60, mounted with the Crosby boiler, is now in suburban passenger service on the Rock Island & Pacific R. R. and may be seen at Chain Van Buren-st. depot from 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 9 p. m. daily until further notice. We claim 20 per cent less fuel, no sparks, no cinders, very little smoke, and the cleanest soft coal passenger engine in the world.

CHICAGO LOCOMOTIVE IMPROVEMENT CO.,
180 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE PALACE SKATING RINK.

ATTENTION, ROLLER SKATERS!

THE PALACE SKATING RINK,
Northwest corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.,
Has been Refitted Throughout, and will have its

OPENING!

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m.

THE ONLY NEUFCHATEL ROCK SURFACE FLOOR IN CHICAGO.
MUSIC BY PROF. McCOSH AND HIS SELECTED MUSICIANS.

The Rink is fitted with Opera Chairs, while Lincrusta-Walton and French Plate Mirrors adorn the walls.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity; in fact, no expense has been spared to make this Rink what its name claims for it, THE PALACE SKATING RINK!

ATTRACTIONS FOR OPENING NIGHT.

Full Dress Grand March by 48 Selected Couples, led by Prof. W. C. Dillon formerly of the principal Parisian Rinks.

An exhibition of Scientific Skating by Chicago's well-known favorite, R. A. Norris. Prof. W. C. Dillon in his trick skating, cartwheels, handsprings, etc.

The balance of the evening will be devoted to skating by the audience. Carriages at 11 p. m.

REMEMBER THE OPENING,

Thursday, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at 9 a. m. today at Rink Office.

Coutant's
145 State-st.

GREAT
BEADED FRONT
SALE.

Elegant Beaded Front, worth $2.00, FOR $1.25.
Elegant Beaded Front, worth $3.00, FOR $1.50.
Elegant Beaded Front, worth $4.50, FOR $2.50.
Elegant Beaded Front, worth $7.00, FOR $4.00.
Elegant Beaded Front, worth $8.50, FOR $5.75.
Elegant Beaded Front, worth $10.00, FOR $7.00.

We have One Hundred Beaded Fronts that will be sold at half price.

COUTANT'S.

16 Pounds
STANDARD
GRANULATED
SUGAR,
$1.00.

THE FAIR.

E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

THE
NEW ADAMS EXPRESS BUILDING,
Nos. 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.

This magnificent nine-story building is now about completed. Inspection is invited by all persons and corporations desiring office accommodations. Excellent light and ventilation, and every modern convenience can be found here at reasonable rates. The building is particularly suited and arranged for Banking, Mercantile, Law, and General Offices.

For diagrams and full particulars apply to
A. J. COOPER, 150 Dearborn-st.

BETHESDA GINGER ALE.
PERFECTLY PURE.
175 Wabash-av. Telephone 5298

YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB
OF CHICAGO.

No Office-Seeker, Officeholder, or Employe of the Municipal, County, State, or Federal Government Shall Be Eligible to Membership.

The undersigned, believing that there is an urgent demand for such an organization, hereby signify their desire to join, and agree to attend the meeting for organization, which shall be ordered by the committee of the circulators of this call:

Chas. L. Easton,
Wm. R. Page,
Norman Williams,
J. Henry Norton,
Geo. S. Willets,
Wm. C. Lyon,
John Johnston Jr.,
Wm. G. Beale,
H. E. Southworth,
C. R. Corbin,
Geo. Henry Wheeler,
R. W. Patterson Jr.,
Alexander Mackay,
W. I. Culver,
John H. Hamline,
Wm. V. Jacobs,
Wm. P. Conger,
Frederick W. Packard,
R. A. Peters,
Herman Grannis,
C. R. Cummings,
Albert M. Day,
S. B. Raymond,
Chas. E. Kelley,
Edward L. Brenson,
Milton C. Lightner,
Wm. Elliot Furness,
Wm. H. Sard,
Arthur Orr,
John J. Knickerbocker,
Graeme Stewart,
John V. Farwell Jr.,
Charles L. Hutchinson,
Thomas R. Jenkins,
W. F. Studebaker,
A. Q. Quackenbos,
Hugh R. Wilson,
Benj. F. Stauffer,
Frank P. Ray,
Charles Schwartz,
W. R. Linn,
A. A. Sprague,
Andrew McNally,
Henry W. King Jr.,
John B. Kitched,
James W. Nye,
William Loeb,
Granger Farwell,
Frederick S. Eames,
E. F. Gorton,
Roswell B. Bacon,
John T. Lester,
A. L. Loewenthal,
Edwin G. Foreman,
Homer Potwin,
W. L. Linn,
Herman Schaffner,
Arthur Ryerson,
A. M. Robbins,
C. J. Blair,
Frank E. Burley,
John L. Thompson,
William F. Keep,
Frank Shepard,
W. S. Gaylord,
W. L. Cobb,
Sumner Everingham,
J. Turner Ramsey,
Philo A. Wilber,
Frank P. Ray,
Arthur K. Lasin,
Hervey W. Booth,
W. I. Culver,
E. W. Russell,
W. J. Hawkes,

And 800 others.

In pursuance of the order of the committee of the circulators of the above call the subscribers thereto are hereby notified that a meeting for the organization of the Young Republican Club of Chicago will be held at Hershey Music-Hall, No. 85 Madison-st., on Friday evening, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. Speeches will be made by Leonard Swett and other well-known non-officeholders.

Admission will be had by ticket only, which will be mailed to each signer of the above call.

Lists may be signed and tickets procured at the offices of George Willets, Montauk Block, Charles L. Easton, Portland Block, Sam B. Raymond, corner of Lake-st. and Wabash-av., Henry W. King Jr., corner Madison and Franklin-sts., William G. Beale, 88 Honore Building, Milton C. Lightner, 123 La Salle-st., and Charles A. McLean (with Selz, Schwab & Co.), corner Market and Franklin-sts.

Any subscriber not receiving a ticket by Friday morning will receive one by calling at Room 54 Portland Block.

JOHN H. HAMLINE,
Secretary of the Committee.

HOSIERY
AND
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN.

Economical buyers should inspect the unequaled varieties, embracing all qualities, shown by

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

Real Estate and Loans

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list of property for sale or rent can always be seen at our office.

LOANS made on Real Estate at lowest rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate in sums of $1,000 and upwards.

SAM'L GERR,
No. 114 Dearborn-st.

PARTICULAR.

LADIES,

YOUR ATTENTION, IF YOU PLEASE.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

INVITE YOU TO SEE

The Only "Tailor-Made" Cloaks in Chicago.

SEE OUR

"SENORITA," or SPANISH CLOAK,

ALSO OUR

"BOULEVARD."

OUR CLOAKS ARE "NOT" THE

"DRY GOODS CLOAKS."

WE OFFER

New Styles, New Fancies, New Ideas.

Garments you will not see on MOST every lady in Chicago. If you care for something different from State-st. styles, STEP over to the corner of Madison and Clark and see what Willoughby, Hill & Co. have to show. 'Twill cost you but a few moments time, and you may make it a PAYING STEP. The whole EXTRA EXPENSE of our Cloak Department is simply what we pay the salesmen. We can AFFORD to sell Cloaks CHEAPER than ANY house in Chicago. Suppose you give us a CHANCE to SHOW what we CAN do.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,
TAILOR-MADE CLOAKS,
Corner Madison & Clark-sts.

D and M

We desire to call the attention of intending purchasers of House Furnishings to our fine and well-selected stock of

FISHEL'S VIENNA BENT-WOOD FURNITURE,

For which we are
SOLE WESTERN AGENTS.

This style of Furniture is at present the most popular and desirable—because, in the end, the cheapest and most durable—goods manufactured.

We are showing exclusive designs in BENT-WOOD

Rocking-Chairs,
(Ladies' and Children's,)
Library Chairs,
Sewing Chairs,
(In Beautiful Designs,)
Dining-Room Chairs,
Easy Chairs,
Infants' High Chairs,
Children's Chairs,
Settees,
Hat Racks,
Towel Racks,
AND A FULL LINE OF

Rattan and Willow CHAIRS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Intending purchasers should not fail to inspect these goods, as our position as Direct Representatives of the Manufacturers, at Vienna, enables us to quote VERY CLOSE FIGURES.

NOTICE.—To give many of our friends and the public generally, who have not had the time for doing so during the day, an opportunity of visiting our store, we will remain open next Saturday evening until 9 o'clock.

DAVIS & MORSE CO.,
State and Van Buren-sts.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 8 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 20 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; lots FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 128 Dearborn-st.
Agents for the R. I. Land and Building Co.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Davis & Nelson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be carried on under the style firm name of J. Fred Nelson.
J. FRED NELSON.

Decker Brothers Matchless Upright Pianos.

Estey & Camp,
188 & 190 State-st.

THE YOUNG MEN'S
Republican Commercial Club
OF CHICAGO
Will meet this evening at the
First Cavalry Armory, Michigan-av. & Monroe-st.

Members are requested to be present at 7 o'clock. Business meeting at 8 o'clock. All members will call at club headquarters, 98 Market-st., Room 24, to procure badges; and all young Republicans wishing to join the club will please call and enroll their names.

PARTNER WANTED.

One or two partners to relieve present sole owner of a long-established wholesale and retail business. Capital required $13,000 for one-fifth interest each. Address P.-O. Box 487, Chicago.

SHOT ON HIS WEDDING-DAY.

A Sad Accident at Richmond, Va.—Joy Turned to Sorrow.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Invitations have been out for the wedding which was to take place this evening of Miss Lillie Carrington, daughter of Mayor William C. Carrington of this city, and Mr. E. O. Fitz-Gerald, a young railroad official. Mr. Fitz-Gerald this morning about 8 o'clock was packing his trunk for his wedding-tour. He had nearly completed the work of removing articles from his bureau to his trunk, when he came upon his revolver lying in the drawer. He said to his mother who was in the room at the time that he did not know whether to put the pistol in the trunk or to leave it behind. His mother left the room. Shortly after the report of the weapon was heard. Mr. Fitz-Gerald was found lying on his face near the bed, a cigar in his mouth, the pistol lying by his side. The ball had entered his forehead over the left eye and had passed down, and it is believed lodged near the root of his tongue. The physicians cannot yet determine whether the wound is fatal. Young Fitz-Gerald was very buoyant over his approaching marriage. The shooting must have been accidental. He has been unconscious ever since. Quite a crowd gathered at the church this evening to witness the marriage, which, of course, did not take place.

CURED BY HYPNOTISM.

A Paris medical journal reports a remarkable instance of the effect of hypnotism as used in the case of a girl of 13 for the relief of St. Vitus' dance. Her trouble had advanced so far that her handwriting had become no more than a series of meaningless scrawls. Upon being hypnotized she was able at once to write clearly and legibly, and after the seances had continued for a few days she was completely cured.

THE WINNING PAIR.

Mr. Blaine Greeted by Noisy Multitudes on His Trip Through Indiana.

Gen. Logan's Triumphal Journey from Iowa to the Grand Prairies of Illinois.

A Dastardly Attempt to Wreck His Train Near the Little Town of Knoxville, Ill.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

THE DAY.
A GOOD SEND-OFF.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Indianapolis represents the climax of the reception given to Mr. Blaine in this State. Ordinarily where a city goes to great lengths in the way of entertainment the reaction next day leaves the place extraordinarily quiet. But Indianapolis, not content with the first reception, sent a crowd of 2,500 people down to the station this morning to give Mr. Blaine a good send-off. The demonstration at the station was the most marked incident of the day. Frederick Douglass, Gov. Porter, Col. Goodloe of Kentucky, and Congressman-elect McKinley were on the car some time before Mr. Blaine's arrival, and, as there were repeated cries for a speech, these gentlemen came out and talked upon the platform of the car until Mr. Blaine arrived. Frederick Douglass created a laugh by saying that he was not along to make speeches, but simply to give color to the trip. Congressman McKinley repeated the points of his Logansport speech. It was reserved for Col. Goodloe, who followed, to refer to the Indianapolis libel upon Mr. Blaine. As the latter had not yet arrived, he gave full vent to his thoughts upon this subject. He began by drawing an eloquent picture of Mr. Blaine's reception of the official notice of his nomination. Col. Goodloe was a member of the official committee which went to Augusta. He described Mr. Blaine's standing in the centre of a domestic circle with his wife, his faithful companion of thirty-five years, with a face beaming with pride, confidence, and honor, between his two daughters, while the sons, the pictures of health and happiness, were near. To reach into this happy circle with the poisonous fangs of slander to serve a base political end was a crime which should be punished. Paisied should be the hand that first penned this infamous slander. The crowd cheered almost every word of the fiery Colonel's philippic against the meanest of Mr. Blaine's slanderers. Col. Goodloe afterwards spoke of the propriety of Mr. Blaine's bringing the libel suit. Said he:

"It shut up a perfect army of slanderers in Kentucky. All our Democratic papers were getting ready to use that meanest of all mean lies in every way that malignity could devise, but the libel suit shut them all up."

MR. BLAINE'S REMARKS.

Mr. Blaine arrived soon after the speech of Col. Goodloe was finished. He was given a very warm greeting. He held out his hand to command silence, and when he got a chance to speak, said: "I am very glad to have an opportunity this morning, as I am about to depart from your city, to express to so many of the people of Indianapolis the great obligation I feel and the great thankfulness I offer for the magnificent reception given me here yesterday. [Cheers.] It is one of the events of my life, and will be cherished in my remembrance as long as life lasts." [Great cheering].

GREETINGS EN ROUTE.

The day between Indianapolis and this point has been comparatively uneventful. The road has been through not a very thickly settled locality, while at many of the places there were decided Democratic majorities. Mr. Blaine has been respectfully received at all points. At Spencer there was an attempt made by the Democrats to embarrass him, but he soon captured their attention and spoke without interruption. At Vincennes he had the roughest reception of a kindly nature he has had yet. The stand was too far away. When he come to move back to his train 2,500 people gathered about, trying to shake him by the hand and to just touch him. The result was he was badly hustled. Finally, to escape he climbed over a barbed-wire fence, and in so doing caught his right boot and had it badly torn across the top. At Evansville, his stopping-place tonight, the town is crowded beyond all comfort. Twenty thousand people have come in from the surrounding country, and, although there is a large Democratic voting population, no effort has been made to break up or disturb the extended parade and meeting of the evening. Mr. Blaine is the guest of Congressman Heilman. He goes to Lafayette tomorrow, and then leaves the State for Springfield.

MARTINSVILLE.
A HEARTY GREETING.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—This morning at 11 o'clock Mr. Blaine passed through Martinsville, making a stop of about fifteen minutes. The crowd today surpassed that which greeted Hendricks yesterday both in number and enthusiasm. Early this morning delegations began pouring into the city, and an hour before the time for the arrival of the special train a dense throng of people surrounded the stand erected for the reception of Mr. Blaine and his party. This was placed about fifty yards from the railroad, reaching to which were two lines of small girls dressed in white and holding flowers which they threw before Mr. Blaine as he was escorted between them to the stand. At the entrance on the stand stood two little girls, one representing Ohio, the other Maine. These Mr. Blaine kissed as he passed. A continuous cheer greeted Mr. Blaine from the time the train first appeared in sight until he was introduced by Gov. Porter, when a greeting was given him such as never has before been given any man by the people of this place.

At the close of the speaking Mr. Blaine was escorted to the train and the crowd as far as possible lined both sides of the road and cheered until the train was out of sight. Mr. Blaine bowing recognition from the rear platform of the car. This has been a great day for Republicans of Morgan County. The throng of people and the enthusiasm clearly demonstrated that the great leader was held in high esteem by his party here. No man has ever met with a reception so great in all the history of this place.

VINCENNES.
A VAST MULTITUDE.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine arrived in this city at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon amid a perfect furor of excitement. Thousands upon thousands of people crowded and jammed around the train, and it was perfectly impossible for the score of marshals to keep the frantic crowd back. The whistles of half a dozen locomotives waked up the old town as it had never before been awakened. This, accompanied by the loud hurrahs and cheers of the multitude, made such a scene as never can be forgotten. The crowd was variously estimated at from 20,000 to 35,000. Peabody Park, where the meeting was held, contains eleven acres of ground, and half of it was covered by the surging mass of humanity, packed as closely as possible. Glee clubs were numerous, and country delegations came to town by the score. The crowd was given the utmost liberty, and Mr. Blaine was safely escorted to and from his car without trouble and without injury. The speakers' stand was beautifully decorated with flags and red, white, and blue muslin, nicely carpeted, and adorned with beautiful bothouse plants. Mr. Blaine was highly gratified with his Vincennes reception. A procession was formed at Republican headquarters at 12 o'clock, which marched to the depot. It consisted of several squares of people. Congressman McKinley of Ohio made a short address, and was followed by Gov. Porter, who spoke to several thousand people after the Blaine train had pulled out.

SPENCER.
A CROWD OF TEN THOUSAND.

SPENCER, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Ten thousand enthusiastic people greeted Mr. Blaine here today. He spoke from a handsomely-decorated stand within a few feet of the railroad track, which was guarded by the Plumed Knights of Spencer. No time was lost in getting to the stand, where he was introduced by A. W. Fullerton, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Owen County. Great cheering greeted his appearance. He confined his remarks to discussing the tariff issue, and spoke for fifteen minutes. Gov. Hendricks of Indiana and Gov. Hubbard of Texas were advertised to speak today, but Hendricks failed to come. Their meeting was to be a grand rally, but as a rally it was a failure, though Hubbard addressed a fair crowd. The enthusiasm of Hubbard's audience was chilled by the Blaine demonstration, and little was exhibited. The only incident connected with the two meetings that marred the general good feeling was the display of an insulting banner at daylight across the street near Blaine's stand referring to the Mulligan letters, etc. The Republicans waited on the leading Democrats and requested its removal. It was removed and peace prevailed. The Republicans are jubilant tonight and the Democrats are making a sickly attempt to jollify.

PRINCETON.
A WELCOME FROM SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—About 7,000 people were at Princeton to welcome Mr. Blaine this afternoon. A stand had been erected at the depot, which the ladies had very tastefully and elegantly decorated. At 3 o'clock the Hon. J. M. Butler of Indianapolis was escorted to the stand by the local Republican clubs and addressed the crowds until the arrival of the Blaine party. The train was a few minutes behind schedule time, but the arrangements were so perfect that no time was lost in escorting Mr. Blaine to the stand. The people gave expression to the heartiest enthusiasm when Mr. Blaine appeared, and manifested their appreciation of his remarks by frequent applause. Several of the houses in the vicinity of the depot were handsomely decorated with the National colors. Among the places thus decorated the residence of Mr. Robert Douglas was most conspicuous. He had numerous flags displayed about the premises, and in the front, facing the railroad track, he had placed a large chair, which was designed by appropriate mottoes as the Presidential chair, dedicated to the Hon. J. G. Blaine. The design was quite unique and attracted a great deal of attention.

EVANSVILLE.
ONE OF THE GRANDEST RECEPTIONS OF THE DAY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—For several weeks the Republican Committees have been working earnestly to make Mr. Blaine's reception the grandest demonstration ever witnessed in this city. Committees canvassed the city requesting citizens of all parties to decorate the dwelling-houses along the line of march. Their efforts were rewarded by one of the grandest sights ever seen in Evansville. Nearly every house along the line was beautifully decorated by people of all parties. Every steamer and train coming into this city yesterday and today was crowded with people, and today the streets were thronged with people anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Plumed Knight. In addition to those in the streets every doorway and window and all other available points of observation were filled with people.

The train bearing Mr. Blaine and party arrived at 5:15 this evening. The streets and depot were filled with people to meet the distinguished guest. He was escorted to Sunset Park, on the river bank, where he addressed the largest audience ever gathered together in this city. After impressing upon his hearers the duty of Indiana to vote at the coming election to maintain the protection policy which had done so much for the country, he said:

"A very respectable member of the Society of Friends spoke to me in Indianapolis yesterday in warm commendation of the proposition for a peace congress of American nations as originally designed under the Administration of President Garfield. Such a movement as that I consider myself to be the basis of a sound and wise foreign policy. We seek no intervention in the struggles and contentions of European Governments, but we do seek the expansion of trade with our American neighbors, and as the prerequisite thereto we seek friendly and peaceful relations with all the countries of North and South America. [Cheers.] We seek more than that; we desire not only to be peaceful and friendly with these nations, but we desire that they shall be peaceful and friendly with each other. I confess that I can imagine no more impressive spectacle than would be presented by all the nations of the New World meeting in the Capital of the great Republic, and solemnly agreeing that as between themselves war shall cease, and that every difficulty that may arise shall be submitted to impartial arbitration for just and friendly settlement. [Cheers.] Almost every Republic of North and South America has indicated its desire to meet in such a congress in the City of Washington, and every instinct of justice, every consideration of philanthropy, every teaching of Christianity suggests that such a congress should be held. Though it would embrace in its membership only the nations of America, it could not fail if successful in its grand design to affect favorably the opinions of the world. I confess I should wish no prouder distinction for the United States of America than to initiate a movement that might in the wide sweep of its beneficent influence incorporate the principles of friendly arbitration as a permanent part of the international code of the world. Without intermeddling in the affairs of other nations, we can exert upon them the influence of a lofty example and commend to them a policy based on the eternal principles of justice." [Prolonged cheering.]

From the park he was escorted to ex-Congressman William Heilman's residence. After supper the Blaine and Logan Clubs escorted him to the residence of Mr. H. M. Sweetser. As early as 7 o'clock the procession commenced to form, and about 8:30 fully 2,000 people bearing torches commenced to march through the principal streets of the city. All along the houses were beautifully illuminated. In front of Mr. Sweetser's residence, where Mr. Blaine reviewed the procession, and at Sunset Park was kept a continuous display of fireworks. Besides speeches by Mr. Blaine, Fred Douglass, the colored people's champion, delivered an address from a stand on the river bank. After reviewing the procession Mr. Blaine was escorted back to the residence of Mr. Heilman. He leaves tomorrow morning for Terre Haute, where he will witness a grand demonstration. The gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Blaine from Indianapolis say Evansville gave Mr. Blaine the grandest reception he has receive at any place he has visited in Indiana.

EAGER PREPARATIONS.
MILWAUKEE RESTIRRING HERSELF.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Today Gov. Rusk, Senator Sawyer, Chairman Taylor of the Central Committee, Secretary Payne, and other prominent Republicans had a conference at Republican headquarters in regard to the reception to be tendered James G. Blaine Saturday. An official order embodying all the details and the arrangements in general will be issued tomorrow. Commander Watrous requests that all Republicans who own horses or can secure them report to Col. C. P. Huntington, Commander of the cavalry division, at 12:15 p. m. next Saturday, at the corner of Grand avenue and Fourth street, to act as escort to the distinguished visitor. It has been decided that there will be no demonstration at the Lake Shore depot. Gov. Rusk, Senator Sawyer, Chairman Taylor, Edward Sanderson, and other prominent Republicans will meet Mr. Blaine at the depot. The cavalry will escort the party to the Exposition Building, where a grand meeting will be held. Speeches will be made by Mr. Blaine and other distinguished members of his party. After the meeting at the Exposition Mr. Blaine and party will be given a carriage ride around town, and it is probably that one or two short stops will be made. The special train

will arrive at the Lake Shore depot at 1:20 o'clock and will depart about 5:30. All held and staff officers of the first division of the Milwaukee Blaine and Logan Guards are ordered to report in uniform to the Colonel commanding this division at 12:30 p. m. Saturday, the 25th, in front of Republican headquarters, to participate in the mounted escort ordered by Gen. Watrous.

BLOOMINGTON'S GREETING.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrangements are perfected to give Mr. Blaine a royal reception in this city Friday night. He will arrive here at 8 o'clock and leave at 9. During that time he will be escorted up to the court-house, passing between long lines of uniformed men with torches. At the court-house square a platform will be erected and the entire square made brilliant with electric light. Judge Davis will introduce Mr. Blaine to the people. After a short address from Mr. Blaine, he will return to the train between the lines of torches. The decorations will be quite extensive and elaborate. Saturday we have a grand rally and delegations will be here from the surrounding country. Gen. Logan, Secretary Lincoln, Senator Cullom, and others will address the people Saturday afternoon. A Reception Committee of Sixty go by special train Saturday to Lincoln to meet Gen. Logan, Secretary Lincoln, and Senator Cullom and escort them to Bloomington. Besides the usual marching clubs and delegations Saturday there will be an industrial parade representing all the trades and manufactories. Delegations will be present from Peoria, Champaign, Pontiac, Mendota, Decatur, and other points to join the rally Saturday, Oct. 25. Judge Davis will serve as President of the day, and Central Illinois will give a rousing reception to Logan and Lincoln Saturday. Ample arrangements are made to provide for the comfort of all who come to Bloomington the 25th.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE SPRINGFIELD TRIP.

The Captains of the Chicago marching clubs held another meeting yesterday afternoon to make the final arrangements for the Springfield trip Friday. Owing to a variety of reasons, not over half the clubs were represented, and on figuring up the number of men agreeing to go it was found only 150 had paid in their money. The first proposition of the Alton Road was to give a $2 rate for 1,000, and the Wabash for 600. As it was clearly impossible to get that many together, in view of the change of program, it was at first thought advisable to give up the trip. The officers of the two roads were sent for, and explained the best they could do. The Alton proposed to take those who wished to go for $3 on their regular trains. The offer was about to be accepted when the Wabash gave a rate of $2 for a special train containing at least 250. It was decided to hold another meeting this morning at 10 o'clock. The train will leave here, it is expected, about 2 o'clock Friday morning, arriving in Springfield at 8. This will give an opportunity of visiting points of interest before the parade, which is to be made at 1 o'clock. Batavia will send fifty men and a band, the rest of the 250 being mostly from Oakland, the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. Members of all marching clubs, however, can secure the reduced rate by applying at the meeting this morning. A $3-rate will be given the general public.

The Chicago Escort Battalion will rendezvous at Battery D Armory this Thursday, Oct. 23, at midnight. Every command going must be prompt, and must report through its Captain the number of men going, together with their fares, $3 per head, at a meeting which will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 10 a. m. today.

THE CHICAGO RECEPTION.

Kane County expects to be represented at the reception and parade by over 4,000 men, special trains for that number having been engaged. Elgin will furnish 1,000 as its quota, Aurora 500, Batavia 300, Blackberry 200, St. Charles 150, and Geneva 100.

The general arrangements for the journey of Mr. Blaine from Springfield to Chicago and Milwaukee remain unchanged from what was stated yesterday, but the details may not in all cases be settled until tomorrow. The Chicago Reception Committee will leave over the Illinois Central this evening, meeting Mr. Blaine Friday morning, and accompanying him to Springfield. The special train on the Alton will leave that city Friday evening about 5 o'clock, and will run through to this city, with no stop save the brief one at Bloomington at 8. At what hour the train will get to Chicago, when it will leave for Milwaukee, and when Mr. Blaine will get back to Chicago, have not yet been settled. But this slight uncertainty as to the exact hour when he will reach here Saturday evening does not interfere in the least with the arrangements which are making for the grand reception which is to be tendered him, and, if appearances are not misleading, he will be welcomed more enthusiastically than he has been at any place since he set out on his journey.

A SUGGESTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Many people from the interior of Wisconsin would undoubtedly like to take part in the festivities in Chicago Saturday evening in honor of our next President if reasonable railroad rates could be secured and trains run so as to return excursionists to their homes early Sunday morning. I think this is worth the attention of the Republicans of your city, who are, of course, anxious to secure as large a crowd as possible to greet Mr. Blaine. WISCONSIN.

LET HIM KNOW.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—All marching clubs or other organizations proposing to visit Chicago and participate in the parade given in honor of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan the night of the 25th inst. are requested to communicate with the undersigned, stating:

1. At what hour and depot they will arrive.
2. Name and strength of organization.
3. Names of officers of club.

Aids will be at depots to conduct visiting clubs to the rendezvous at Lake Park, foot of Van Buren street.

Clubs arriving earlier than 1:30 p. m. and wishing to temporarily store their lamps, etc., will find accommodations at armory of Battery D, near place of rendezvous.

O. L. MAHY, No. 99 Washington street,
Marshal in charge of visiting divisions.

THE BLACK EAGLE.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

EARLY MORNING SPEECHES IN BURLINGTON, IA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan and party arrived at Burlington at 12:30 this morning. At 8 o'clock breakfast was taken at the Depot Hotel. As soon as it was ascertained that the General had arrived, large crowds gathered at the depot to welcome him. At 9 o'clock the procession was formed, which proceeded to the public park, where ten thousand people gave a most cordial welcome to Gen. Logan. It was a great crowd to assemble so early in the morning. The visiting delegations had not yet arrived. Gen. Logan spoke twenty minutes. He was followed by Col. Donan and ex-Gov. Kirkwood. The veterans to the number of several hundred then formed in line and escorted the General back to his car. Five thousand people were there waiting to bid their distinguished guest godspeed on his journey. From the rear of the car Gen. Logan spoke eloquently to the veterans. He said:

"MY FELLOW-COMRADES: There is nothing that is so gratifying to me as to meet my fellow-soldiers and grasp them by the hand. I wish I could shake every one of you by the hand this morning. I hope you will take the will for the deed. [Great cheering.] I do not want to talk to you as a politician, but I do want to say this: If you had friends during the War you have friends now. If you had enemies during the War, they are not as apt to be your friends now as those who were your friends while you were engaged in that War and those that prayed for your success. They are apt to be your friends now. I do not want to criticise the politics of any man. Every man has a right to believe what he pleases in this country, and no man has a right to criticise him for his views; but I do say that if there is any man on God's earth that ought not to be a Democrat it is a soldier. Now, my comrades, I am glad to have met you, and hope that we shall meet again. I want you to remember one thing: These boys that are now growing up will live until every veteran in this country is laid under the sod. The time is not far off when no soldiers will be found in this land, so that while we are here, and when we are buried beneath the sod, let no man point to that grave and say, 'That man was a traitor to his country.' I would rather have that record than to be President of the United States. God bless you all." [Great cheering.]

OFF FOR PEORIA.

Amid great cheering the special started via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for Peoria. Attached to the train was a special from Peoria conveying the advance of their reception committee—ex-Mayor Frank Hitchcock, Mr. George L. Sedbury, President P. D. & E. Railroad, and Col. Joseph M. Rice. The run from Burlington to Monmouth, a distance of twenty-eight miles, was made in thirty-nine minutes, and this included two short stops—one at Kirkwood, where Gen. Logan said a few words in acknowledgment of his greeting. At Monmouth 1,500 people extended a hearty greeting to their great Senator. He addressed the audience fully thirty-five minutes, and loud and enthusiastic cheers gave evidence of a parting salute worthy of the man and the people.

Galesburg was reached at 12:05, and a great crowd was assembled at the depot to hear and see Gen. Logan. From a stand erected at the end of the depot the General spoke thirty-five minutes. The audience, numbering over 5,000 people, was greatly enthused by the eloquent address. The General made thirteen speeches yesterday in Iowa, and still he was able to make the people hear him against a strong wind which was blowing directly in his face. The applause which followed the General to his car was deafening. The full Reception Committee from Peoria numbered twenty Old Veterans, ten of the Old Guard, ten of the Young Men's Club dressed in white, and the balance prominent citizens of Peoria, including the candidate for Congressman, the Hon. Julius Starr, and the Elmwood Male Quartet, all superb singers.

AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE TRAIN.

At 12:45 a start was made for Peoria. When opposite the fair-grounds, just outside the limits of Knoxville, a most villainous attempt was made to wreck the special train. Four ties had been placed across the track by some vile wretch, thereby endangering the life of Gen. Logan and those aboard the train. This was done in broad daylight within half a mile of the depot in Knoxville. The engineer of the special, Mr. L. Updyke, saw the obstruction, but not until two of the ties had been struck by the engine. The other two were taken from the track by the conductor. How any person could have been so utterly reckless of human life is something past reasoning. The good people of Knoxville should investigate the villainy, and the parties connected with it ought to be hanged to the nearest telegraph-pole.

COL. DONAN SPEAKS.

Reaching Knoxville, a large crowd greeted Gen. Logan. He appeared and thanked the people for their kindly greeting, and then introduced Col. P. Donan, whose address of a few moments pleased the people immensely. He said: "Never within my memory of American politics has any man received such a series of ovations as your neighbors of the Hawkeye State show within the last two days given the illustrious soldier-statesman of Illinois—the third in the immortal trinity of which Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant are the other two—John A. Logan, the next Vice-President of the United States. From Dubuque to Burlington all Iowa was ablaze with a patriotic enthusiasm, but faintly typified by the 10,000 torches which gleamed at every stopping-place. Every indication points to a glorious victory the 4th of November for the party of freedom and of progress in the new world—a victory which will place in the highest position fifty-eight million of freemen have to bestow the soldier, historian, orator, and statesman of Maine, and will give the second official place to him who, in the admiration and affection of his countrymen, is second to no living man today—the hero in war, the sage in peace, the dauntless and incorruptible patriot everywhere—John A. Logan of your own Illinois."

Short stops were made at Gilson, Maquon, Yates City, Elmwood, and Chillicothe. At the latter-named place a large number of coal-miners gave Gen. Logan a warm greeting. One of them remarked, in a voice that was heard by all, that "We are solid here for Blaine and Logan." Not one was inclined to dispute this statement.

BURLINGTON.

LATE IN ARRIVING.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan arrived in this city about 1 o'clock this morning in a special car from Fairfield. His arrival at that time was entirely unexpected, as it had been repeatedly announced that he would reach here at 9 o'clock. Elaborate preparations had been made to give him a fitting and brilliant reception, and a committee of prominent citizens had been appointed to meet him at Mount Pleasant and escort him to the city. This part of the program was, of course, not carried out. From an early hour in the morning arriving trains and vehicles of all descriptions from the surrounding country brought outside organizations of uniformed Knights and associations of veterans, as well as thousands of unorganized but enthusiastic visitors, anxious to see the hero of Atlanta and the next Vice-President. A number of the visiting clubs were accompanied by brass and martial bands, and by 8 o'clock strains of music, the rattle of drums, and the roar of cannon blended their sounds, which, added to the crowds of people moving toward the depot, gave to the city such an appearance of bustle and animation as it has not witnessed for many years. Many business houses were handsomely decorated with flags and streamers. At 9 o'clock the marching clubs in procession, headed by ex-soldiers mostly of Logan's old command, proceeded to the depot, where the General had stopped in his palace hotel-car, and escorted him to the park.

In the carriage with Gen. Logan were Gov. Gear and ex-Secretary Kirkwood. The General along the route from the depot to the park was received with continuous and enthusiastic cheers. Arriving at the park, Gen. Logan was introduced by Gov. Gear in a short and appropriate speech. Gen. Logan, on rising to speak, was loudly and vociferously cheered for several minutes.

SPEECHES.

When quiet was restored he said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have just thirty minutes until I shall have to leave your city for my own State, and during that time it is much better for you and all that I give way and let some one discuss the political questions of the day now before the people. I appreciate this outpouring of people as much as any one can. Wherever I have been in your State, in which I made thirteen speeches yesterday—nearly enough for one day—I have been cordially received, but I am so hoarse I cannot give utterance to what I desire. I have received such a generous reception that it fills my heart with gratitude towards this grand State. The people of your State are energetic and enlightened, and all that presents itself today shows that it will become one of the grandest States of the Union. One word I have to say to you. Iowa has stood in the front rank of Republican States until the last election for members of Congress, when your delegation became divided. I hope this fall Iowa will erect the standard of Republicanism as high as she ever held it, and hope it will send a solid Republican delegation to Congress, so that the next Congress will have a majority of Republicans to stand by a Republican Administration, which you are sure to have as the 4th of March rolls round. I thank you for this generous reception, and take pleasure in introducing to you Col. Donan of Dakota, formerly of Missouri." [Cheers.]

Donan made a short speech and was followed by Gov. Gear and ex-Secretary Kirkwood. During Logan's speech a number of Logan's soldiers crowded up on the platform to shake hands with him, until the floor began to crack and sink, when they were forced back, and at the conclusion of Gov. Kirkwood's talk Gen. Logan stepped forward and spoke to the old soldiers, saying:

"The feeling between old soldiers is something I cannot attempt to describe. I would be glad to shake hands with every one of you, but as my time is only limited I only ask you to consider that I have done it. I always bow in reverence to that old flag that has been borne in honor through the War. Many Iowa soldiers served under me honestly and patriotically, and I hope you will not forget who were your friends during the War."

The General then withdrew amid the cheers of the old veterans, many of them Democrats, and made slow progress to the carriage through a passage paralleled by hands reached forth to grasp that of their old General. Col. Sapp and Gov. Sherman addressed a large crowd in the park this afternoon. This evening a large torchlight procession, embracing several thousand, mounted and on foot, paraded the streets, and the largest political meeting ever held here was addressed by a number of speakers. The demonstration today was by all means the grandest political display in the history of Burlington. A feature of the procession was ninety-three young ladies from Mount Pleasant, dressed in white, and bearing brooms and Chinese lanterns.

MONMOUTH.

A BIG CROWD ASSEMBLED ON SHORT NOTICE.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Gen. John A. Logan passed through Monmouth at half-past 11 a. m. today en route from Burlington to Peoria. It was not known here what hour of the day he would arrive until about 10 o'clock, when word was received from Burlington. About 1,000 people assembled at the depot on this short notice, however. The Monmouth Marine Band furnished music for the occasion. While awaiting the arrival of Gen. Logan's train the regular passenger from Peoria arrived at 11 o'clock, and with it Gen. T. J. Henderson, who was on his way to a big rally at Roseville in this county, where he speaks tonight. Gen. Henderson was prevailed upon for a speech, and, mounting a baggage-truck, he addressed the large crowd until the special arrived. His brief address was well received. Gen. Logan was introduced from the rear platform of his car by Capt. Turnbull, our Postmaster, who came with him from Burlington. The General spoke for fifteen minutes, and was listened to with marked interest by the vast crowd. He spoke mainly upon the tariff issue, and his arguments were clear and logical and were approved by the enthusiastic multitude.

GALESBURG.

A ROUSING RECEPTION.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—This forenoon an elegant flag was presented to the Blaine and Logan Battalion of this city by the ladies, Mrs. D. T. Dickson being their spokeswoman. With their flag at their head the battalion proceeded to the depot this noon to greet Gen. Logan as he passed through on his way to Peoria. There were several thousand people on the ground, representing several of the counties of this district. Music was provided by the Elmwood trio and the home band. From the time that the train came in view until Gen. Logan took his place on the stand cheering was constant. He spoke forty minutes, and during the time aroused great enthusiasm. The mention of Mr. Blaine's name elicited prolonged applause. His appeal that the voters of this district elect a Republican Congressman was at once answered by a general "We will!" The address was masterly throughout, showing the great blessing springing from a protective tariff and the advantages that have accrued from Republican measures, and at the same moment the falsity of the pretexts urged by the Democrats for turning the Republicans out. The speech produced a profound impression.

PEORIA.

ONE OF THE GRANDEST OVATIONS EVER WITNESSED.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Today and tonight witnessed the grandest political demonstration in the annals of Peoria. At 7:45 this morning the Reception Committee took the train for Galesburg to meet Gen. Logan. On arriving in this city a pleasant sight greeted the General. Almost as far as the eye could reach extended long lines of plumed knights, veterans dressed in the dear old blue, white capped and parti-colored uniformed club members, dragoons on horseback, and citizens in plains clothes, and carriages innumerable. Mr. Logan expressed sincere pleasure at his reception. The train was an immense one, all the coaches being filled with visiting delegations. The arrival of Gen. Logan one hour beyond the appointed time was heralded by the blowing of whistles from the different manufactories near the depot and the shouts of the assembled thousands, and his appearance at the rear end of the platform was greeted with such a cheer as has not been heard in Peoria for many a day. There were no ceremonies at the depot, the General being escorted at once to a carriage in waiting for him, and the various members of the party being also accommodated. He was taken at once to the hotel where he made his headquarters. The procession which escorted him was the finest ever seen in the city, with twelve bands and foot and horse companies. One specially notable was a wagon load of young ladies dressed in white and representing the States. Arrived at the hotel, the General took dinner and received a few very intimate friends.

Gen. John C. Smith delivered a short address on a stage erected in front of the hotel.

THE SPEECH.

At 4 o'clock Gen. Logan was escorted to the wigwam, where, notwithstanding he was very hoarse, he succeeded in making himself very intelligible to the immense crowd which had gathered. Not a tithe of the people, however, succeeded in gaining admittance. In a graceful speech Miss Belle Minor, in behalf of the Union Veteran Club, presented Gen. Logan with a large square floral emblem, with his name in letters of blue on white ground, and in behalf of the Young Men's Republican Club with an elegant basket of flowers. Being introduced with a few eloquent remarks by the Hon. Washington Cockle, Postmaster of the city, Gen. Logan thanked the clubs heartily for their floral tributes, and paid handsome compliment to the young lady who made the presentation speech. Gen. Logan first reviewed the tariff question, to which most of his speech was devoted. He then replied to certain remarks of Thomas A. Hendricks. The latter, he said, had declared the Republican party had been robbing the country by piling up a surplus in the Treasury. Gen. Logan said if they had piled it up it was because they had money to pile up, while if the Democrats had not it was because they had not money. Replying to the statement of Hendricks that the surplus amounted to $400,000,000, he said that $189,000,000 was a reserve fund for the redemption of greenbacks, and $340,000,000 silver certificates and certificates of deposit, the latter circulated every day among the people as money. The balance, he said, was held to pay bonds and interest. He supposed, he said, that when Gov. Hendricks said "Turn the rascals out" he meant the Republican party. If so, should they be turned out because the Republican party had prevented the spread of slavery in the Territories; because they had achieved National honor, glory, and success; because when rebellion undertook to strike a death blow at the Republic they maintained it had power inherent in itself to save itself; because they had given the country the best currency the world had ever known; and because they had raised 4,000,000 of human beings out of the deep gulf of despair into free American citizenship? The Democratic party, he said, were treading sixteen years in the rear of the Republicans and had always opposed everything they had ever done until it had been accomplished.

THE EVENING DEMONSTRATION.

The great demonstration, however, was reserved for evening. All through the afternoon trains were arriving laden down with Republicans anxious to gaze upon and hear the man whom the Republicans of Illinois had delighted to honor by instructing for him for the Presidency, and the already large crowd was being constantly augmented. Every means of transportation was made available, and in addition to regular and extra coaches put on excursion trains large numbers of flat cars were used. Shortly after nightfall the different companies began to march to their appointed stations to the music of innumerable bands, and the monster procession began to form. The different delegations while marching to their stations sang patriotic songs—"John Brown's Body," "Rally Round the Flag," "Marching Through Georgia," etc. The entire line of march was splendidly decorated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns and transparencies. A large number of transparencies also constituted a portion of the parading demonstration. The dome of the magnificent court-house was crowned with electric light, and stretching across from the corners of the court-house to the opposit streets was a row of Chinese lanterns strung on a wire. The effect was very fine, and far exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in Peoria. Columns could be filled with the mottoes of the transparencies displayed, consisting of extracts from the General's speech, names of battles in which he had participated, and ridicule of the kangaroo ticket. The procession was formed in the lower portion of the city, and began to move shortly after 8 o'clock, and was thirty-five minutes passing a given point. A constant stream of rockets illuminated the route, and the sidewalks were so densely crowded that it was literally impossible to get along the streets. In the procession there were twelve brass and thirteen martial bands. One particularly noticeable feature of the parade was some splendid marching in the form of a cross. All the companies exhibited evidences of good drill. There were at least 6,000 or 7,000 torches in line. Owing to the utter impossibility of the great crowd getting anywhere near the speakers' stand and the coldness of the weather, the marching and countermarching was kept up to a late hour. The arrangements for the speaking were not so good as they should have been, as provision should have been made for speaking from several stands. Gen. Logan from the time of the afternoon meeting up to the hour of the speaking in the evening received his political friends and a large number of veterans, many of whom living in this section had served under his immediate command, and was heartily congratulated on his narrow escape from death at the hands of one or more unscrupulous Democratic scoundrels.

GOT OFF THE FENCE.

The Hon. Lawrence Harmon, who has been regarded for some time as on the fence, came out for Blaine and Logan tonight in a speech at the Logan reception. This leaves no Irishman of any great prominence in this section in the Cleveland and Hendricks ranks.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

The Voice of Labor Raised in Condemnation of Grover Cleveland's Methods.

Beecher Speaks to the Brooklyn Public—Cleveland's Hostility to the Farmers.

A Monster Republican Demonstration at Poughkeepsie—The Situation Throughout the State.

LABOR'S VOICE.

IT IS RAISED IN CONDEMNATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A number of workingmen in the Atlantic White-Lead Works in Brooklyn were conversed with today on the political situation. William Whalen, one of them, said:

"No, sir; I am not a Cleveland man, and I am a Democrat—a good Democrat, mind, all the same. Now, make that out the best you can. For nineteen years I have never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and it goes against me to vote anything but the Democratic ticket now. But I would not vote for that Cleveland—if I never cast another vote in my life. A Cleveland men? You will find Cleveland men pretty scarce around here, if that is what you are looking for. See here; we have got between 350 and 400 men working in this factory. Fully two-thirds of them were Democrats, lifelong Democrats, and voted for old Cleveland for Governor, just as I did, bad luck to it! Now, listen. Out of those 250 odd Democrats here you will have a hard job to scare up thirty who are not hot against Cleveland, and who will not vote against him. Cleveland will lose over 200 straight Democratic votes in these works alone. Why, in the department where I work there are fifty men. Every one of them is a Democrat, and just exactly two of these fifty Democrats are going to vote for Grover Cleveland. The rest will vote for either Butler or Blaine. How can any workingmen, especially Irishmen, who respect themselves vote for Cleveland? He is a monopolist and a bootlicker to capitalists. His record as Governor is just one string of blows at labor wherever he could get a whack at it, and whenever some rich corporation wanted him to strike. It is no wonder the British press indorse him. He is a man after their heart. Besides, I don't want any free trade to starve me down the way they are starved down in England. Free trade did enough for Ireland to give Irishmen all they want of it. Just go around among the men there if you want some views of laboring-men on Cleveland."

SOLIDLY DEMOCRATIC AND SOLIDLY AGAINST CLEVELAND.

Mr. Brady, the engineer of the Atlantic works, said: "I don't mingle with the men as much as some, so I am not able to talk about the general political sentiment among them. But I do know one thing: So far as the Irishmen here are concerned they are solidly Democratic and solidly against Grover Cleveland. They despise him and will vote against him and work against him at the polls. I never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and I voted for Cleveland for Governor. I would not vote for him again under any circumstances. He is an enemy to Irishmen and an enemy to laboring-men of all classes. No man that the London *Times* or any other of those John Bull papers indorses for President is a friend to Irishmen. He can't be. Besides, Cleveland for President means just one much encouragement to British free trade."

THE ENGLISH CANDIDATE.

Daniel J. Foley, a carman of Williamsburg, taking part in a discussion on Cleveland that was going on, said: "I voted for the old reprobate for Governor because I had always made it a practice to vote the straight Democratic ticket. I am just as good a Democrat as ever I was, and I am too good a Democrat to vote for the English candidate for President of the United States. I got disgusted with Cleveland almost the first thing after he became Governor. He went back on his party and did everything he could to persecute labor. You may get a few German laboring-men who will vote for him, but with the Irish he is detested. Among all my friends I know few Democrats who will not cut Cleveland electionday." [Loud applause.]

THE IRISH VIEW.

Patrick Kelly, a ship-carpenter by trade and a man of influence among the workingmen in the ward in Williamsburg where he lives, is making an active campaign against Cleveland, and is spending time and money to defeat him. Kelly, like all the rest, is a strong Democrat, and worked hard to secure Cleveland's election as Governor. He said: "There is more electioneering for Cleveland in Lenox in Brooklyn, than there. He is the British pet candidate and they are spending their money to get him elected, so they can run in their free-trade doctrines on us. When they stuff our markets with their goods, manufactured at pauper wages, and swamp our American manufactures, they will be happy. I shall vote against Cleveland and I am doing all I can to get others to vote against him. I don't find it very hard work either. The laboring-men are down on him everywhere you go. He vetoed every bill to relieve labor, and he recommended bills adverse to labor that are a disgrace to the country. The Pilots' bill is one, and the Engineers' bill is another. Sure he has been notorious that car drivers and conductors were brutally underpaid and overworked. They tried year after year to get some action from the Legislature that would compel their employers to treat them with the decency of dumb brutes. At last they succeeded, and that man Cleveland, instead of being proud to sign such a bill, as any good Democrat would, knocked it in the head the minute it came before him. Do you suppose any car-driver or any car-conductor is going to vote for him after that? You can't get them to say anything, because they are afraid of losing their positions, but you will hear from them in about two weeks. There are thousands upon thousands of them in this country, and they have all got it in for Cleveland. The workingmen have got a chance now to make themselves felt, and to let those people who have been sneering at labor organizations know what organized and united labor can do."

THE PILOTS AND BOATMEN.

There are 200 Sandy Hook pilots and about an equal number of boatmen serving under them. Of these 200 men 180 are straightout Democrats, who never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and who were hearty supporters of Cleveland when he ran for Governor. About the same proportion of boatmen are also Democrats. Among these men, both pilots and boatmen, there is a feeling of bitterness toward Cleveland, which, if possible, is more intense than that entertained by carriers and the engineers. The 180 Democratic pilots will vote against him to a man, and the boatmen will follow their example.

In addition to the hundreds of workingmen who are willing to express their minds thus freely, there are many more who are timid about committing themselves. There are few direct accusations against employers of trying to coerce or intimidate their men, but there is an atmosphere in several of the establishments which leads men to the belief that it would be as well to keep their prejudices against the hangman to themselves. This they are doing, with the result that there will be a silent anti-Cleveland vote which will be perhaps as great a surprise as will the extent of the Democratic workingmen's open revolt when both are measured at the polls.

Outside the foundry of Roach's Iron-Works there are 1,200 men employed in the other departments. Almost to a man they denounce Cleveland.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HE ENTERTAINS A DEMOCRATIC CROWD IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke at a Cleveland meeting in Brooklyn tonight. He said he confessed, at the risk of the imputation of some immodesty, that his appearance on this platform tonight to antagonize the organized action of the Republican party was itself a fact of the most significant character. He helped rock the cradle of Republicanism, and had advocated its cause through all its dark days. "Why, then," said Mr. Beecher, "is it that I am now opposed to the organized movement of the Republican party? That is a significant question, for, gentlemen, I have never fed on official pap. [Laughter and applause.] I have never asked a favor for myself, nor could one be given me. I would not take a seat in the Senate of the United States, even if I could see it, and I fear that I am too good a man to get it. [Great laughter.] Pardon me some little vanity when I say that I regard the platform of Plymouth Church as unspeakably higher than the Chairmanship of these United States—for me, not for others." [Renewed laughter and applause.]

He was opposing the party whose cradle he rocked because he didn't propose to be a pall-bearer to carry the coffin of that party to the grave. The Republican party was bound to be destroyed unless it was side-tracked. Mr. Beecher said he was in dead earnest in this matter. Mr. Beecher reviewed the issues between the two parties at great length, attacking Mr. Blaine and praising Gov. Cleveland.

MRS. BEECHER TO CLEVELAND.

Mr. Beecher paused, and, stepping to the desk, read in trembling tones:

"My honored and beloved wife, quite unknown to me, made clippings from newspapers, all of which were in respect to the life of Gov. Cleveland in Albany. She sent them to him with a letter that will not be published, but which would be a gem in English literature if it were published. As quick as the mail could return she received a letter from Gov. Cleveland, which I have had between two and three weeks, and which he meant to be and marked private; but such a complexion has the canvass taken that I telegraphed him two nights ago to ask if I might use my discretion with regard to it. His reply was: 'Certainly, if it is your judgment.'"

GOV. CLEVELAND TO MRS. BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher read a letter from Gov. Cleveland to Mrs. Beecher, as follows:

"MY DEAR MRS. BEECHER: Your letter, as you may well suppose, has affected me deeply. What shall I say to one who writes so like my mother? I say so like my mother, but I don't altogether mean that, for she died in the belief that her son was true and noble, as she knew he was dutiful and kind. I am shocked and dumfounded by the clipping that you send me, because it purports to give what a man actually knows, and not mere report, as the other four or five lies do which I have heard about my life in Albany. I have never seen any living woman whom I have any reason to suspect was in any way bad. I do not know where any such woman lives. In Albany I have not been in any house except the Executive Mansion, the Executive Chamber, the First Orange Club-House, twice at receptions given, and I think on two other occasions, and the residences of perhaps fifteen or twenty of the best citizens to dine. Of course I've been to church. There never was a man who has worked harder or more hours in the day. Almost all of my time has been spent in the Executive Chamber, and I hardly think there has been twenty nights in the twenty-one months I have lived in Albany, unless I was out of town, that I have left my work earlier than midnight to find my bed at the mansion. I am at a loss to know how it is that such terribly wicked and utterly baseless lies can be invented. The contemptible creatures who coin and pass these things appear to think that the affair which I have not denied makes me defenseless against any and all slanderers. As to my outward life in Buffalo the manifestation of confidence and attachment which was there tendered me must be proof that I have not led a disgraceful life in that city, and as to my life in Albany all statements that tend to show that it has been other than laborious and correct are utterly and in every shadow untrue."

"And as to my life in Albany, all statements that tend to show that it has been other than laborious and perfectly correct are utterly and in every shape untrue. I do not wonder that your good husband is perplexed. I honestly think I deserve his good opinion more than any aid he is disposed to render me. I do not want him to think any better of me than I deserve, nor to be deceived. Cannot I manage to see him and to tell him what I cannot write? I shall be in New York Wednesday and Thursday morning, I suppose, of next week. Thursday afternoon and evening I shall speed in Brooklyn. I have written this much, it occurs to me that such a long letter to you is unnecessary and unexpected. It is the most I have ever written on the subject referred to, and I beg you to forgive me if your kind and touching letter has led me into impropriety. Yours very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND."

"I have marked this letter 'private.' You must not infer that I at all doubted your proper use of it. G. C."

A SOLEMN OATH.

In conclusion Mr. Beecher said:

"When in the gloomy night of my own sufferings in years gone by I sounded every depth of sorrow, I vowed that if God would bring the day-star of hope to me I would never suffer brother, friend, or neighbor to go unfriended should a live serpent seek to crush him. That oath I will regard now. Because I know the bitterness of venomous lies I will stand against venomous lies whether they sting to death a man—a magistrate worthy of better things. Then counsel me to ponder lest I stir again my own grief. No, I will not be prudent. If I refuse to interpose a shield of well-placed confidence between Gov. Cleveland and the swarms of creatures that wriggle in the mud or sling arrows from ambush, may my tongue cleave to the roof of its mouth and my right hand forget its cunning. [Loud applause.] I will imitate the noble example set me by Plymouth Church in the day of my calamity. They were not ashamed of my bond. They stood by me with God-inspired loyalty. It was a heroic deed. They have set my duty before me. I will imitate their example, and as long as I have breath I will not see a man followed by hounds, overpowered by venomous stinging insects, and not—if I believe him to be innocent—stand with him and for him."

IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

THEY WILL ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—It looks out today from the inner counsels of the Stalwart band of kickers that an address for publication has been prepared. Sixty signatures have been obtained. The address, it is understood, charges Blaine with encouraging opposition to Folger in the Gubernatorial campaign two years ago, and repeats the campaign allegations against the former. It exhorts Republicans who would avenge the defeat of Folger to support for President the man who was good enough for Blaine Republicans for Governor. It is intimated that the publication of the address is delayed pending the result of efforts to get ex-Senator Conkling to make a speech here under the auspices of his Stalwart friends in opposition to Blaine.

THE REPUBLICANS IN SPLENDID SHAPE AND THE DEMOCRACY DISRUPTED.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—As the campaign advances the early prediction that Central New York would render a good account of itself for Blaine and Logan grows into certainty. It is "in the air" that the Republican candidates are to be elected, and the effects of this feeling are seen on all sides. Hitherto doubtful voters are found at Republican meetings and marching in Republican processions. Men who for weeks proclaimed on the streets that they would not vote for Blaine are saying they cannot help bring the Democratic party into power; that it is hard to eat one's words, but harder to brave the reproach of conscience. Oneida County has been quoted as the seat of more Republican disaffection than any other, excepting only New York. Without accepting the outside claims of well-informed Democratic and Republican Blaine men, the prediction is here confidently made that Oneida County will vote better for Blaine and Logan than it did for Garfield and Arthur. It gave the latter 1,948 plurality. The City of Utica gave Hancock 125 majority. It is naturally a Democratic city. Today no well-informed politician seriously questions that it will give Blaine a majority. There never has been such complete ward organization as now; never before such many votes enrolled in campaign clubs. Weeks ago the Stalwart kickers boasted that they numbered 500 in Utica. The local agent of the New York branch of the Bureau of Defamation sent to headquarters two weeks ago a list containing the names of alleged anti-Blaine Republicans. There were 115 names, and the owners of many of them learned of the liberty taken with them through the reception of anti-Blaine circulars from the "Independent" bureau. So many of these have publicly resented the misrepresentation of their politics that doubt is expressed of there being fifty Cleveland Republicans in the town. When Lewis Lawrence and son, William Blakie, H. D. Pixley (brother of delegate Frank Pixley of California), Benjamin Allen and son, W. H. Comstock, H. J. Holbrook, N. A. White, C. J. Everett, and John R. Brandegee have been named the list of anti-Blaine Republicans whose names are familiar beyond their garden walls is exhausted. They are overmatched in influence by such anti-Cleveland Democrats as ex-Mayors C. W. Hutchinson, James McQuade, John Buckley, Charles A. Doolittle, and Charles E. Barnard, Andrew McMillan, Superintendent of Schools; Fred J. Pratt, School Commissioner, William N. Weaver, P. J. McQuade, City Clerk, Thomas McIncrow, and others as well known and influential in local politics whose names it is not expedient to give. The Fifth Ward, the smallest in the city, claims to have a Butler Club numbering eighty men, of whom fifty-six are Democrats. In other wards Butler Clubs are to be formed, chiefly by Democrats. A majority of the members of these clubs will vote for Blaine, and at any rate their influence and votes will be against Cleveland.

Added to Cleveland's burden is the sharp fight on Congressman. J. Thomas Spriggs, the Democratic candidate, is for Spriggs first and for Cleveland when Spriggs has been cared for. He started out in his campaign with abuse of Blaine, but quickly assimilated the idea that that was not the way to gain Republican votes. His friends will trade anything and everything for votes for Congress. His strongest supporters bet on Blaine's carrying the city. The knowing ones realize that the confidence in Blaine's strength is well founded.

What is true of the situation in Utica is true of the City of Rome, which Hancock carried by 249 majority. A Republican majority on the National ticket is predicted there. One Butler Club in Rome has 127 members, of whom all but two are Democrats. It is partly on such foundation as this that Republican confidence is founded in that city. In the Villages of Whitesboro and Waterville Butler Clubs have been formed, the membership being almost wholly of Democrats. In all these centres workingmen form a large part of the voting population, and the workingmen will not have Cleveland. The Irish defection from Cleveland is large and irreclaimable.

THE ST. JOHN CROWD AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of Central New York held an afternoon and evening mass-meeting here today, with St. John, J. B. Finch of Nebraska, and A. A. Hopkins of Rochester for speakers. As though in sympathy with the cause, rain fell during the greater part of the day. St. John arrived at 3 p. m., and was greeted by a cannon salute, a brass band, and the cheers of 188 admirers who marched through rain and mud as escort to the opera-house. In anticipation of a great gathering a small house had also been engaged, but the larger hall proved more than ample to accommodate the afternoon gathering. In the evening the larger house was crowded, many women being in the audience. An overflow audience of several hundred was held in the smaller house, the speakers already named delivering addresses afternoon and evening. The arguments were directed chiefly against the Republican party. Expert politicians estimate the Prohibition vote in Oneida County at 700, of which one-third will be thrown by Stalwart Republicans.

THE FARMERS.

THEY HAV

THE POLITICAL PRIZE.

Secretary Lincoln's Welcome to Illinois—Cassius M. Clay's Hopeful View.

Gen. Logan Invited to Virginia by Ex-Confederates Who Will Vote for Blaine.

Further Returns from Ohio—Literature for Soldiers—The Rifle in Mississippi.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Republicans were delighted to see the weather clear up this morning, making possible the great demonstration which had been arranged for today in honor of Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War. Although it had rained in torrents all last night and the roads were still muddy, early in the day wagon-loads of people came pouring in from the country. By noon special trains had added their car-loads to the throngs. At midday Mattoon had within its limits the largest crowd ever known in the city. It is estimated that there were at least 15,000 people on the streets. This is a remarkable throng, considering the discouragement of the heavy rains and the cool weather.

At 1 o'clock Secretary Lincoln arrived from Indianapolis. Stepping from the train he was loudly called upon for a speech, but he excused himself until later. Gov. Hamilton and Congressman Cannon had already arrived.

THE PROCESSION.

At 2 o'clock the procession commenced to move along Broadway towards the speakers' stand in the city park. At the head was the Tuscola broom-brigade, numbering fifty young ladies, dressed in white, carrying brooms, and walking through the mud. Mattoon furnished thirty-eight ladies, mounted on horseback, and each escorted by a Plumed Knight. There were the usual number of wagons containing loads of girls to represent the States. A score of bands and drum corps filled the air with martial music. There were 500 horsemen in line, besides numerous clubs of Plumed Knights following afoot. Business-houses and private dwellings along the line of march were decorated with fine effect. The enthusiasm along the line of march was unbounded. The people seemed to be wild with delight. A proposal for a cheer for Blaine and Logan would be answered by a chorus of voices that drowned the noise of the bands.

At the park the speakers' stand was decorated with flags and streamers. Conspicuous were the pictures of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Blaine, and Logan. As the Secretary stepped upon the platform he was received with great applause. Many of those present were heard to say that they were repaid for coming just by seeing the son of Abraham Lincoln. Frequently, as he made a good point, the remark would be heard: "That's like Old Abe." He spoke for two hours and was listened to with the closest of attention. The general impression of those who heard his speech is that it was a very able one. But the speaker did not need to deliver an able speech in order to secure respectful attention. The spirit of Abraham Lincoln was in the meeting, and the words coming from the son would have been listened to closely because of the father, if for no other reason. The speaker made no attempt at oratorical flights, but he presented facts, drawing his deductions logically, and appealing to the judgment and reason of his hearers.

THE SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

He began his speech by saying that it gave him great pleasure to deliver this his first speech in the canvass in the very community in which his father had found his first home in Illinois. He did not propose to contrast the party platforms at length. The promises contained in the Democratic platform, with the exception of the tariff, were belied by the history of the party. The Republicans have been the leaders upon every important question for years, and now the only course left for the Democrats is to fall back on the attractive cry of reform, and claim that the Republican party is honeycombed by corruption. This claim was audacious, in the face of the fact that the figures of the public records show the relative honesty of the two parties. In Pierce's and Buchanan's Administrations $3.86 out of every $1,000 handled was stolen, while in twenty-five years, during which time the Republican officials have handled thousands of millions, only an average of 50 cents to the $1,000 have been taken dishonestly. In the War Department, for the past four years, but three officials have been found faithless to financial trusts, and one of these had been vigorously prosecuted and inexorably punished, but every cent of deficiency had been made good before their trials had commenced. If the "honeycombing by corruption" be judged by facts instead of the loudness of vituperation, the verdict of the people as to the relative honesty of the two parties cannot be unfavorable to the Republicans.

FACTS FOR THE VETERANS.

Three-fourths of the Democratic Electoral votes are to come from the South. With this in view, we should remember what the platforms say about the soldier. The Republicans pledge themselves to care for the maimed and disabled Union soldier. The Democrats say that the internal revenue must be kept sacred to "care for the worthy soldiers who have fought in the wars of the Republic." "Do they mean pension the Rebel soldiers?" [Cries of "Yes."] Every Rebel is a worthy soldier in the eyes of those men who control the Democratic caucus that shapes the legislation of a Democratic Congress.

Does the Democratic party's pledges of honesty compare favorably? In eleven Southern States, from which will come 107 Cleveland Electoral votes, since the War $159,000,000 State debts, out of $265,000,000, have been repudiated, and the promise made to pay the rest is about as good as the first. Is the Democratic party, then, to be trusted rather than the Republican? It is safer to keep the party in power that found a National debt of $3,000,000,000 in 1865, has since paid $2,000,000,000 interest, reduced the principal one-half, and established for the country a credit that cannot be surpassed by that of any other Nation on the globe.

BALLOT-BOX FRAUDS.

The Democrats in their platform announce, with due solemnity, that they believe in a free ballot and a fair count. If they would only give it to us there would be no need of speech-making in the North. The campaign would be a walk-over for the Republicans. In seven States that voted for Grant in 1872 we have no hope today because the Republicans of those States remember the fate of Mathews at Copiah, Miss.; they remember that Dickson was defeated at Yazoo by one ballot in the form of a bullet in his heart fired by his Democratic opponent. They remember the massacre at Colfax, the butcheries at Danville, and a thousand other scenes of violence that have made elections in the Solid South a farce for the last fifteen or twenty years. A free ballot and a fair count are wanted but the Democratic party cannot be trusted to give them to us.

THE NATIONAL TICKETS CONTRASTED.

At the close he paid his respects to the National tickets. Hendricks furnished the only record for the Democratic ticket, and his record during the War was one of opposition to all measures in the interest of the Union armies. The opposition of him and men like him had caused more anxiety and care to the Union Administration than any one Rebel army. Against Hendricks is John A. Logan. The Democrats say he was a Rebel in 1860. Yes; he was a rebel against Democratic rule. [Loud cheers.] In the Rebellion he was a gallant leader of Union soldiers, and at the close he came home covered with glory because of his brave achievements on the field of battle. He has since won a distinction in the halls of legislation that is no less than that won in War.

For President the Republican nominee is a man whom his State has honored on every possible occasion, who has been twice Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was selected by the lamented Garfield to serve as Secretary of State, and who was the overwhelming choice of the people as expressed in the Chicago Convention: a man whose whole public career has fitted him for the position of the high office of President—James G. Blaine. [Loud cheers.]

Gov. Hamilton followed Lincoln in a speech that drew forth frequent applause. He spoke till after sundown, and quit because he could no longer see the faces of his audience. Large as the day's meeting was, it was greatly augmented at night, when for two hours the streets of the city presented a grand scenic display of torchlight processions and fireworks. After the parade the Hons. Charles Strattan and J. G. Cannon addressed all that could hear them in Dole's Opera-House. Politically it has been the grandest day Mattoon has ever had.

A SHORT STOP AT PARIS.

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Secretary-of-War Robert T. Lincoln passed through this city at 1 o'clock today en route to Mattoon, where he spoke today. An immense crowd assembled at the depot to greet him when the train arrived, and when he showed himself on the platform the people loudly cheered him and cannon were fired. During the stoppage of the train hundreds shook hands with the son of our martyred President. In his short speech he thanked the people for their kindly greeting, which he attributed to the warm feeling entertained for his father, who no doubt was well known years ago by many present here today.

A very pleasing incident occurred during the handshaking. The old veteran Dennis F. Hanks, now 85 years of age, and cousin of the Secretary's father, and who first taught him (Abraham Lincoln) how to read and write, pushed his way through the crowd and shook hands with "Bob," as he calls him, and asked him if he knew him. "O, yes," said the Secretary, who had not seen him since he was a youth, "I know you and I am exceedingly glad to meet you." It would have been a great aid to the Republican cause in this State if the young Secretary could have come to Illinois and spoken to the people earlier in the campaign. The train moved off amid deafening cheers from the people.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK IN THE SOUTH—HIS FORECAST OF THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, nephew of the great Henry Clay, spoke in this city tonight to one of the finest audiences of the campaign.

Of Ohio Mr. Clay said: "I consider the 19,000 majority cast in the Congressional race the true test of our majority. I think Ohio will give 10,000 more majority in November than in October."

Of Indiana he said: "I canvassed Indiana in 1860 for Lincoln, and helped carry it over the Democrats. I have made fifteen speeches there during this campaign. I have had a chance to see their enthusiasm, and I think I can speak as intelligently about the politics of that State as any one. The reasons why I think the Republicans will carry Indiana are, first, because Indiana has adopted and carried out since 1860 a splendid common-school system. Education destroys Democrats. Second, Mr. Hendricks' War record is extremely obnoxious to all the patriotic and soldierly element in Indiana, and because he has in his own person so long stood in the way of better men in keeping them from the front—men like Holman and McDonald—it would hardly be expected that those men and their friends would give him a very cordial support, and I understand they do not. Third, Indiana has only begun, but is widely increasing, her manufacturing interests, and they have sense enough out there to see that free trade would be the ruin of all American manufacturing industries, and this is believed to be the real cause why Hancock was slaughtered in Indiana in the last race."

VIRGINIA EX-CONFEDERATES.

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN OF THEM INVITE GEN. LOGAN TO VISIT HARRISONBURG, PROMISING TO CAST THEIR FIRST REPUBLICAN VOTES THIS FALL.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 18.—If anybody has any doubt that the Republican party is making progress in Virginia the following invitation to Gen. Logan, signed by 527 Confederate soldiers who will cast their first Republican ballots this year will probably dispel it. The petition was circulated by the soldiers themselves, and has been signed only by residents of Rockingham County. It is a tribute of brave foes to the commander of an equally brave foe, now happily united as friends. It will show the people of the North more plainly than anything else can that the War is over, at least in the Shenandoah Valley, a spot where it once raged fiercest. If Gen. Logan accepts this cordial invitation thus tendered he will certainly be welcomed by one of the largest meetings he has yet addressed, and among his most enthusiastic listeners will be not only the 527 soldiers whose names are signed to this petition, but hundreds of others from this and adjoining counties. The petition is as follows:

HARRISONBURG, Va., October, 1884—*To the Hon. John A. Logan:* We, the undersigned, citizens of Rockingham County, Va., having been during the recent Civil War soldiers in the Confederate army, and not one of us having ever cast a Republican ballot in a National contest, and intending to vote Nov. 4 next for James G. Blaine for President of the United States, and you for Vice-President of the United States, respectfully request that you deliver an address on the political situation in the Town of Harrisonburg, Va., at such date this month as shall best suit your convenience. We promise you a large attendance and respectful hearing, recognizing in you, as we do, a brave and chivalrous foe in time of war, and a statesman worthy our support in time of peace.

The following is Capt. Ralston's letter of invitation, transmitting the petition:

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 17.—*Gen. John A. Logan*—DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit you an invitation from 527 Confederate soldiers to address the people of the great Shenandoah Valley at this point some day between this and the election.

The invitation is signed by none but Confederate soldiers who will the 4th day of November, 1884, cast their first Republican votes. This list by no means represents a close canvass of the county, but was gotten up hastily. Some of the papers with signatures have not been returned. The soldiers of adjoining counties would readily have joined in this invitation had they been asked. The signers of this invitation are, I assure you, true and tried men, heroes under Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart, and other immortal Southern leaders. It is an invitation from brave men to a brave commander of their aforetime enemies. I sincerely trust it will be your pleasure to comply with their request. JOHN H. RALSTON,
Late Captain C. S. A., Chairman Committee.

ILLINOIS.

OGLESBY AT GALVA—OTHER SPEAKERS.

GALVA, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Yesterday was a big day in Galva. Although a heavy rain fell all day until 6 o'clock in the afternoon large delegations of Republicans, Blaine and Logan Guards, and torchlight companies began to arrive on the afternoon trains, numbering about 3,000. Temperance Hall was filled to overflowing both afternoon and evening. The Hon. R. J. Oglesby spoke for about one and one-half hours to an interested and enthusiastic audience in the afternoon. At night a monster torchlight parade took place, after which all that could get into the opera-house listened to interesting speeches made by Gen. T. J. Henderson, the present Congressman of this district, and the Hon. George Hunt, Republican candidate for Attorney General of Illinois, "Uncle Dick" closing the meeting with a half-hour's amusing and interesting talk. Everybody seemed to be very well pleased with the rally, although the weather was so inclement. A great many of the business-houses and residences were finely decorated. Everybody went on his way rejoicing, predicting the success of the entire Republican ticket. There was a grand display of fireworks during the evening. No Carter need apply in this section.

A GERMAN MARCHING CLUB ORGANIZED AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic meeting of the German Republicans of Decatur was held last night and a marching organization of 150 members was formed, with Michael Troutman as Marshal and F. W. Wismer as Captain. The President is Henry Metz; Secretary, Edward C. Bassey. Efforts will be made to increase the membership to 200. There are ten voters in one family who joined. Tonight Capt. Rowell, candidate for Congress, spoke at Cerro Gordo. Last night he was the speaker at a big Republican rally at Latham.

REFUSES TO BE A DEMOCRATIC ANNEX.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Dr. J. B. Cary of Donnellson, the Prohibition nominee for the Legislature in this (the Fortieth) district, has declined to be a candidate. The condition of his health and business engagements are assigned as reasons. The name of Dr. H. R. Rutledge of this city will probably be put on the ticket to fill the vacancy.

THE HON. CLARK E. CARR AT CLINTON.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A very interesting and enthusiastic Republican meeting occurred tonight in the opera-house of this city. The prominent speaker of the occasion was Gen. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill., whose entire speech was marked with much earnestness and thought. Although the weather was extremely disagreeable, the opera-house was so full that many were unable to gain admission.

REPUBLICAN DAY AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Republicans wound up their campaign in Rockford today with a grand jubilee. Never has the city been so decorated. Republicans and Democrats vied with each other in making the fronts of their houses and places of business resplendent with flags, banners, transparencies, bunting, and festoons of evergreens. The afternoon cavalcade consisted of a line of cavalry, carriages, and farmers' teams. The streets were packed with people early in the afternoon. At the fair-grounds Senator Cullom and Congressman Hitt were the speakers. To the audience Cullom said Dick Oglesby would bury Carter Harrison so deep that he would never know that he was running. Referring to Cleveland, he gave a brief biography of him as a briefless attorney and an active hangman. No other Governor, said the speaker, had so succeeded in bringing down upon himself the curses of the poor men and the laboring-classes, especially in the City of New York. Tonight the city is ablaze with Chinese lanterns, transparencies, and illuminations. The torchlight procession is an enormous one. All the neighboring cities were represented. The mounted brigade numbered 200, an attractive feature being a number of mounted ladies from Belvidere. The Janesville Club carried lanterns suspended on long fishpoles. After the procession all the marchers were furnished with a fine lunch. Excursion-trains ran on all the roads, and it is estimated that upwards of 15,000 persons were in the city tonight.

M. C. QUINN AT SYCAMORE.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Tonight M. C. Quinn of Peoria addressed the largest, most orderly, and appreciative audience ever assembled in this city. About 2,000 torchlights were in line. I. L. Ellwood of De Kalb chartered a train of twelve cars, and they came upon us 1,000 strong. Such a grand political demonstration was never before witnessed in Northern Illinois.

OHIO.

THE MAJORITIES FOR CONGRESSMEN.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A table has just been prepared at Republican State headquarters showing the majorities for Congressmen by districts. The official vote from Hamilton, which has just been received, increases the majority quite materially. The table is as follows, and is believed to be correct, having been taken from the official abstracts now in the Secretary of State's office in most counties and by telegraph from the official abstracts in other counties:

Dist.	Names.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
1	Benj. Butterworth	1,665	....
2	Charles E. Brown	2,098	....
3	James E. Campbell	....	412
4	C. M. Anderson	....	304
5	Benj. Le Fevre	....	5,122
6	W. D. Hill	....	3,531
7	George E. Seney	....	4,006
8	John Little	7,638	....
9	W. C. Cooper	1,850	....
10	Jacob Romeis	239	....
11	W. W. Elsberry	....	410
12	A. C. Thompson	2,354	....
13	Joseph H. Outhwaite	....	4,829
14	Charles H. Grosvenor	5,514	....
15	B. Wilkins	....	3,318
16	George W. Geddes	....	734
17	A. J. Warner	....	217
18	L. H. Taylor	6,153	....
19	E. B. Taylor	13,997	....
20	William McKinley	2,029	....
21	M. A. Foran	....	1,270
	Total majorities	43,717	24,140

Republican majority, 19,577.

There are quite a number of counties yet to be heard from at the Secretary of State's office. The returns are being tabulated by the Secretary's clerical force as fast as they come in, so that the official result may be readily computed when the returns are all in.

JUDICIAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—The official vote for Circuit Judges in the district composed of Hamilton, Butler, Clermont, Warren, and Clinton Counties is as follows: Ashburn, Democratic, 50,540; Huston, Democratic, 50,590; Vanderver, Democratic, 49,967; Swing, Republican, 54,154; Smith, Republican, 54,222; Cox, Republican, 53,356.

A DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—The officers and members of the Democratic State and county committees held a conference here today to devise ways and means for deciding to prosecute the campaign for November.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE WINCHESTER RIFLE AS AN ELECTIONEERING DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Committee, received a letter this morning which gives an insight into the temper of the Democrats in Copiah County prior to the recent acts of violence there. The letter, which was from Mr. Yellowly, the Republican candidate for Congress in that district, one of the most reputable men in Mississippi, is as follows:

HAZELHURST, Copiah Co., Miss., Oct. —. —*The Hon. Edward McPherson, Washington*—DEAR SIR: I am now going over my district a second time. My meetings are well attended, and I am very much encouraged. I think now I shall defeat Mr. Barksdale if I can get anything like a fair count. My greatest difficulty is this county. The Republicans are very much intimidated, and I doubt if we can persuade them to come out to the polls. The Matthews murder and other occurrences of last year are fresh in their minds and they fear violence. I spoke here today to a fair crowd, and the people are anxious to vote, but they are in constant apprehension of trouble. Now I would like to have your advice in reference to this. I can beat Barksdale without this county with anything like a fair count. Do you think it would be well for me to try to get a full vote in this county, or is it best, on account of the terrorism existing, to advise our followers not to vote at all? Since I began my letter I have left Hazelhurst and come up to Crystal Springs, where I speak tonight. Telegraph me, as requested, on receipt of this, and oblige yours, very truly, J. B. YELLOWLY.

Note.—It was at the Crystal Springs meeting that the violence occurred. J. B. Y.

Mr. McPherson is advised that in the Sixth District, where the Hon. John R. Lynch is the candidate, things are in almost as deplorable a condition. This district embraces a portion of the old "Shoestring" district, and the Republican majority is 18,000, yet with the Winchester rifle the Bourbons propose to carry the district. It looks now as though there would be few Blaine and Logan ballots cast in several of the Mississippi counties next November.

MICHIGAN.

A DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A crowd of roughs in the First Precinct of the Sixth Ward kicked the Republican canvassers who were standing at the place of registration today and seized their books. Secretary Weiss and a Deputy United States Marshal went to the rescue and obtained the books again.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Frederick Holts of New York and S. Dana Horton of Ohio addressed the German Republicans this evening in the German language at the Detroit Opera-House. Besides showing why Germans should vote with the Republicans, they paid particular attention to the followers of Carl Schurz. The sharp thrusts of the latter speaker were often applauded.

HEALTHY REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A big Republican outdoor demonstration is announced for Lawrence Park, in this city, next Saturday afternoon. Gen. Gibson of Ohio is the leading speaker, and various Republican organizations of the vicinity will appear in procession. Republican sentiment here is healthy.

BEN BUTLER.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Gen. Butler arrived in his magnificent special car this morning, and left for Boston this afternoon.

A SPEECH.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Gen. Butler arrived here from his Western trip at 8:30 p. m. and immediately took a special train for South Braintree, where he addressed a large audience in the town-hall. Gen. Butler's speech was of the same tenor as those he has previously made.

LOUISIANA.

THE CORRUPT DEMOCRATIC RING DENOUNCED BY EX-GOV. NICHOLLS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The sensation of the hour is the speech of ex-Gov. Nicholls last night at a meeting called to ratify the nomination of the Hon. Carleton Hunt, Independent-Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District. Nicholls was the Democratic candidate for Governor who, in 1876, organized the Government and maintained for three months the standing White League army, which, with Washington help, wore out and broke up the Packard Government. In his speech last night he denounced the dominant Democratic rings in unmeasured terms, declaring the cause existed today as grievously as in 1876 for an uprising to expel the corrupt officials from office. Yet he thought the first appeal should be made to the ballot-box and inside the Democratic party. While he thought that he had retired for ever from politics, he now found he could keep idle no longer without doing a wrong to the people of Louisiana, and hereafter he was with them in any fight they might make against the corrupt Democratic ring. Gov. Nicholls' utterances have created a great impression. The anti-ring movement here last spring was based on his candidacy, and his inopportune withdrawal demoralized his followers, and the result was the renomination of McEnery. There will be no other State or city election till the spring of 1888 when a reform can be inaugurated within the party or any other way.

"PULITZER MUST GO."

ST. LOUIS IRISHMEN DETERMINED TO FRUSTRATE HIS CONGRESSIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "Joe Pulitzer must be beaten for Congress in the Ninth District of New York, where he is running as the Democratic nominee," said a prominent Irishman in conversation with a *Globe-Democrat* reporter yesterday.

"Why, Mr. Pulitzer is the Tammany candidate," chipped in a bystander, "and that organization is composed almost entirely of Irishmen."

"Yes," said the first speaker, "and Pulitzer's district has the largest Irish constituency of any district in the Union. That's just why I say he must be beaten. A few days ago Pulitzer's newspaper in this city, under and by virtue of an order from that gentleman, offered a direct insult to every Irish voter in this city, and they intend to resent it by calling on their fellow-countrymen in New York to defeat Pulitzer for Congress. As is well known, the Irishmen of the Eighth District of Missouri are supporting John Grogan for Congress. He is a representative Irishman, and is receiving the united support of the Irish voters of the district. The *Post-Dispatch*, Pulitzer's St. Louis organ, has on several occasions attacked Mr. Grogan and his constituents unfairly, but the straw that broke the camel's back was an editorial in that paper the other day calling Mr. Grogan a dynamiter and characterizing his friends as men of the same type. When a committee of Irishmen called at the *Post-Dispatch* office to ask a retraction they were ordered out of the office by the editor in charge. They remained there long enough, however, to inform Mr. Pulitzer's agent that they would transfer the fight to the Ninth District of New York. The Irish leaders in New York have been notified that 'Pulitzer must go,' and a committee will leave here tomorrow for that city, to remain until the fight against the editor is well under way. Let me repeat, Pulitzer *will be* beaten."

MINNESOTA.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

STILLWATER, Minn., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Judicial Convention for the district composed of Pine, Kanabec, Chisago, Washington, Dakota, and Goodhue Counties met at the court-house in this city this noon and placed F. W. Crosby, the present incumbent, in nomination for Judge. The Goodhue County delegation, who were pledged to William C. Williston of Red Wing, refused to join in the proceedings.

EX-SENATOR WINDOM ON THE STUMP.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic Republican rally was held at Zumbrota yesterday. In the evening an address was delivered by ex-Senator Windom, who will do some effective work in this district during the campaign.

WISCONSIN.

A DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Prof. W. D. Parker having been compelled to decline on account of other engagements, the Democratic State Committee has selected Isaac N. Stewart of Outagamie County as the nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The State Prohibition Convention assembled at the exposition grounds. The attendance was small, with little or no enthusiasm shown. David Schenck and W. C. Benbow, both of Guilford County, were chosen as Electors-at-Large. Following are the Electors for the districts: First, David White; Second, Robert B. Ballard; Third, Jesse Moore; Fourth, Henry M. Ray; Fifth, William M. Coble; Sixth, John M. Odell; Seventh, Nivens C. English; Eighth, Franklin W. Bradley; Ninth, J. J. Hill.

NOMINATIONS IN WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Joseph M. Carey was nominated by the Republicans for Congress upon the declination of F. E. Warren. The Democrats nominated William Holliday. The campaign is fairly opened and getting warm.

SPEAKER CARLISLE AT BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Speaker Carlisle passed through this city about 8 o'clock this evening and was met at the depot by several hundred Democrats and escorted to a stand which had been erected at the Union Hotel near the depot. He made a short speech to about 1,200 or 1,400 people, many of whom had gathered there from curiosity.

AN ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—The election of the first branch of the City Council took place today. The Democrats elected eighteen members and the Republicans two, the Democratic majority on the total vote in the city being 9,597. The present branch, the term of which expires with the current month, consists of ten Democrats and ten fusionists, composed of six Republicans and four Independent Democrats. The Democratic majority then was 3,470.

AN ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—The Democratic State Convention tonight nominated S. R. Cockrell Jr. of Little Rock for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

First New York District—Perry Belmont, Democrat.

Twenty-eighth New York District—John Arnot of Elmira, Democrat.

Tenth Massachusetts District—James H. Mellen of Worcester, People's party.

Wyoming Territory—J. M. Carey of Cheyenne, Republican; W. H. Holliday of Laramie City, Democrat.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

Col. Buell Indulges in the Luxury of Bigamy and Is Indicted.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The grand jury of Monroe County has found a true bill for bigamy against Col. E. Pratt Buell of Warsaw, Ill. He is widely known throughout the West as a railroad projector and contractor. During one of Buell's trips to the East in the interest of his railroad enterprises he met Mrs. Ardella A. Ross, née Fullham, of this city. She became engaged to Buell, who told her that he was a widower of twenty-seven years' standing, and that he was owner of valuable Southern plantations. He made Mrs. Ross many valuable presents, among them what she then supposed to be valuable diamonds, but which she has since discovered to be paste.

His acquaintance with distinguished men all over the United States, he said, was extensive. The pair were married June 13, when the gallant Colonel came here, and with the assistance of the Rev. George Montgomery, a Universalist clergyman, made Mrs. Ross his wife. They went to New York, and thence sailed for England, returning to New York Sept. 20. Mrs. Buell came direct to this city. Her husband, whom she left behind to follow her a few days later, has not been seen or heard of since. Soon after Mrs. Buell's arrival here she suspected the truth of some of her husband's stories and had a lawyer investigate them. The lawyer found out that Buell had another wife living in St. Louis, whom he had married twenty-nine years ago in Booneville, N. Y. As soon as Mrs. Buell No. 1 heard of her husband's second marriage she came to this city, and appeared before the grand jury. The story that she was divorced from him September, 1883, she denies, and shows letters from him to prove her assertion. They were written from Flora, Ill., and Cleveland, O., last March, and in them he addresses her as "My dear wife." At the same time he was writing endearing letters to Mrs. Ross also. Mrs. Buell number two is determined to prosecute the base deceiver to the bitter end, and Mrs. Buell number one is equally anxious to punish him.

MARSHAL KENYON DYING.

Acting Fire Marshal David B. Kenyon was reported dying at an early hour this morning. Three weeks ago, while going to a fire on Clark street, his buggy collided with Engine No. 22, throwing him under the engine, which dragged him a little distance, rupturing the blood-vessels in the small of the back. He was taken home in an unconscious condition and has not rallied since. He is Captain of Engine Company No. 21 and Acting Marshal of the First Battalion.

NEW YORK.

The Papermakers Protest Against the Quarantine of Foreign Rags.

Hydro-Chlorate of Cocaine Found to Be a Most Excellent Anæsthetic.

Joseph Moses Behrendt's Property Attached—Minnie Cummings' Verdict—Other Notes.

THE PAPERMAKERS.

THEIR PROTEST AGAINST THE FOREIGN RAGS QUARANTINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—About 150 papermakers, representing the Eastern division of the American Papermakers' Association, met today and protested against the three-months' Government embargo on the importation of rags. The meeting was called to see if the members of the association favored "any action which will be of any benefit to the trade in the present unsettled state of the rag and paper market, caused by a sharp advance in stock and a small proportionate advance in paper." William H. Parsons of this city, President of the association, said that the action of the Treasury Department had increased the price of rags from 30 to 50 per cent. He had written personally to Acting-Secretary Coon, and had been unable to get even an opinion as to whether the prohibition would continue longer than Dec. 1 next or not. It had not been shown, he claimed, that cholera or other contagious diseases had ever been spread by imported rags.

Augustine Smith of this city said that the prohibitory order of the Treasury Department had been a great injury to the papermakers and publishers in this country. People have been lead to believe, Mr. Smith argued, that there was absolute danger in importing foreign rags, while as a matter of fact there is no danger at all. He offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, calling for a committee of three, who should nominate a committee of five to take whatever action in the matter they considered beneficial to the association. William H. Parsons, President of the association; D. P. Crocker, Secretary; Senator Warner Miller of this State; the Hons. William Whitney and William A. Russell, both of Massachusetts, were appointed a permanent committee with instructions to draw upon the association for necessary funds.

Mr. Augustus Smith said that extended correspondence with paper manufacturers in Great Britain had brought replies that infectious diseases had never been spread by rags brought to the mills. Mr. Wellington Smith said that the Treasury Department had acted without informing itself. The question now was not simply one of raising the price of paper, but of wholly shutting down trade until the embargo was removed.

W. R. Sheffield, a manufacturer in Saugerties, this State, offered a resolution that the manufacturers curtail their production to 50 per cent of their output, and that the details be sent to the different divisions for arrangement. This met with some opposition, as it would injure manufacturers who did not use rags at all in making their paper. It was explained that the resolution was not authoritative, but simply voiced the sentiment of the meeting with regard to manufacturers using rags. The resolution was carried, and the special meeting adjourned to await the action of the committee.

A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.

HYDRO-CHLORATE OF COCAINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—One of the consulting oculists of the Mount Sinai Hospital had occasion to perform an operation for the removal of a mature cataract in the capsule of a woman's eye. He had learned, some time ago, the remarkable properties of hydrochlorate of cocaine, which were discovered by a Heidelberg student while experimenting with cocoa. His discovery was that this drug dropped into the eye would render it insensible to feeling. This material the Mount Sinai surgeon, knowing that it had already been successfully used as a local anæsthetic, used on the eyes of his patient, and the operation was performed without her suffering any pain whatever. Today she is doing well, and the operation was regarded as thoroughly successful. The new anæsthetic deadens the nerves, but does not injure them nor the surrounding skin. Theodore Hadel, Superintendent of the hospital, said today that it was not yet known whether it would act on other portions of the body as it did on the eyes. Its general use, he thought, would be prevented by its cost. The price at present is $5,000 per pound.

JOSEPH MOSES BEHRENDT.

HIS PROPERTY ATTACHED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—In a suit begun by the attorneys for the German Consul in this city, on behalf of Herman Bertram of Danzig, Germany, against Joseph Moses Behrendt, Judge Van Brunt has granted an attachment against the property of J. Barnet, manufacturer of lace and other goods at No. 39 Bond street. Barnet is alleged to be the Joseph Moses Behrendt who left from Marunburg, Germany in October, 1883. After Behrendt left Marunburg it is alleged that Otto Beckert, who was appointed administrator of his estate, discovered that he had secreted property to defraud his creditors, had forged a bill of exchange, had kept false accounts, and embezzled money. To Herman Bertram the fugitive owes $39,360. It is for this sum that the present suit has been begun. The aggregate of the claims against him is 800,000 marks, or about $130,000. The arrest of Behrendt was ordered by a court at Marunburg, Aug. 13 last. Monday the German Consul received a cablegram from the German foreign office directing him to procure the arrest here of one Barnett, doing business at No. 39 Bond street, and giving him the names of persons who would identify Barnett as the fugitive Behrendt. The witnesses named in the cablegram—George Herrnstadt of No. 44 Mercer street and Philip Bertling of No. 266 Avenue A—were taken to see Barnett, and they identified him as Behrendt. On affidavits setting forth these circumstances and the averment that Barnett's partner here, one Sandmann, had no real monetary interest in the store, the attachment was issued. Behrendt was in the grain business at Marunburg.

PATTI WILL NOT COME.

HER NAME REMOVED FROM THE PROSPECTUS OF THE SEASON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Rumors were current today that news had been received by the directors of the Academy of Music to the effect that Mme. Patti would not appear in this city as announced and intended. Investigation showed that these rumors were founded upon fact. The directors of the Academy agreed to pay to Mr. Mapleson a subsidy of about $700 for each and every performance during the season in which Mme. Patti and Mme. Nilsson should take part, the payments to be made to the manager weekly. Mr. Mapleson appeared to accept the situation, but he lately telegraphed for funds—$16,000 being the amount named—wherewith to complete the deposit needed to secure Mme. Patti. This amount was of course to be repaid when the moneys making up the subsidy should come due. A lively debate between Mr. Mapleson's friends in the board followed, and at one time it looked as though a few of the impresario's admirers would join hands and subscribe the sum required. It is understood, however, that one of the opponents of this action urged that if the $16,000 asked for was sent to Europe it would only meet Mme. Patti's exactions for three representations, and, after these had occurred, it was feared that the stockholders would have to come forward once more under penalty of silencing the songbird. The result of this view of the matter was a cable dispatch to Mr. Mapleson setting forth that the money requested could not be forwarded. Today Mr. Mapleson telegraphed to Mr. Augustus L. Brown that Mme. Patti had notified him to remove her name from the prospectus of the season.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

The British Bank of North America has $500,000 in gold coin en route to New York, shipped yesterday.

Minnie Cummings, the actress, formerly of Chicago, yesterday obtained a verdict of $25,000 against Police-Officer William B. Deeves and Delia Murphy, dressmaker, in an action brought for false arrest and imprisonment.

A telegram sent to Inspector Byrnes of New York by the District-Attorney of Fremont, O., states that Thomas Evans, a newspaper man, is wanted there for embezzlement. Last night detectives arrested in the Mansion House, Brooklyn, Thomas H. Evans, a journalist, who has been connected with the Brooklyn *Times* since he came from Ohio five months ago. He was held to await the arrival of the Fremont police. He claims he is a victim of mistaken identity.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Southern Barb-Wire Company's Works at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The most disastrous conflagration for many months occurred in this city tonight. The Southern Barb-Wire Company's works on Second and Webster streets burned, with a loss of $50,000. The fire originated from a lamp which an employé dropped just after igniting the wick. The flames communicated with some oil and grease which were scattered on the floor of the shop and spread with great rapidity. Before the department arrived the fire had gained much headway, and despite the efforts of the firemen the conflagration grew in strength and totally destroyed the works and a large amount of wire.

Two employés names J. E. Butler and Frank Knolthoff were badly burned and sent to the hospital.

The insurance is $50,000, and is divided as follows:

United States of N.Y.	$2,500	Trenton, N. J.	$1,000
Merchants' & Brokers' of New York	2,500	Fireman's, Dayton	1,000
Sterling, New York	2,500	German, Quincy	1,000
New York Alliance	2,500	West. F. & M. of Cal.	1,000
Williamsburg, N. Y.	2,500	People's of Pittsburg	1,000
Glens Falls, New York	1,000	Northwestern, Mil.	1,000
Shoe & Leather, Bos.	1,000	Royal of Liverpool	1,500
Citizens' of Pittsburg	1,500	National of Hartford	1,500
Phenix of Hartford	1,500	German of Freeport	1,500
Farmers' of N. Y.	1,000	Montauk of Brooklyn	1,500
St. Paul F. & M.	1,500	Merchants' of St. Joe	1,250
Commercial of N. Y.	1,500	Marine of St. Louis	1,250
Long Isl. of Brooklyn	1,500	Hartford	1,250
Michigan of Detroit	1,500	Western of Toronto	2,000

In the building was stored a large amount of goods owned by the Newark Wire-Cloth Company of Newark, N. J., which is a total loss. The insurance is as follows: Merchants' of New Jersey, $1,250; Rochester German, $1,250; British-American, $1,500.

The building was a three-story brick. The company was organized last year. J. W. Gates was elected President. It handled a good deal of barb wire for the Southern trade.

A Large Cooper-Shop Burned.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Hutchinson's cooper-shop, in the lower end of the city, was destroyed by fire tonight. The establishment was an extensive one, employing about eighty hands, and was well filled up with finished work. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and the insurance at $20,000. It is understood the firm has been having some trouble with its hands.

The insurance was $16,000. The fire was the result of incendiarism. A previous attempt was made to burn the shops.

Losses and Insurance of the Carthage Conflagration.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The total of the losses by the fire at Carthage foot up over $800,000. The total insurance is $166,500, of which the Hanover of New York has $42,500, the Westchester of New York $16,500, the North America of New York $1,800, the Continental of New York $18,450, the Niagara of New York $14,400, the Bowery $4,700, the Fire Association of Philadelphia $5,300, the Franklin of Philadelphia $3,640, the Manufacturers' of Boston $2,000, the Hartford $12,488, the Phœnix of Hartford $2,400, the Hamburg & Bremen $1,000, the London & Lancashire $9,908, the North British & Mercantile $7,800, the Liverpool & London & Globe $20,950, and the Sun Fire of London $3,000.

Other Fires.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Green & Morse's grocery-house in this city burned this morning. The loss on goods is over $1,500 and on the building $1,000, with a total insurance of $1,500 in the Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Fire broke out in the hold of the steamship Amerique of the French line this morning. The fire department was summoned and extinguished the flames. The loss will be small. The fire started among 300 bales of cotton stored between decks. The cotton was all removed, and the vessel is now ready to sail.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 22.—The Jersey Central Railroad Depot, together with the telegraph and ticket offices, James McGrath's news agency, and George Hammel's restaurant, all in the same building, were destroyed by fire this afternoon.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Fire last night at the Town of Company's Shops destroyed several drug stores, general stores, boot and shoe houses, a jewelry store, and residence. The loss is not known. The insurance is small.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 22.—News from Southern New Jersey is to the effect that the forest fires, after burning many miles of fine timber, a church and several fine buildings, are now on the wane and apparently under control.

FINANCIAL.

Business Troubles in Chicago.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by John Taylor Davies of Liverpool, Eng., against his partner, John Arthur Atkinson, to wind up the affairs of the firm of Davies, Atkinson & Co. Davies says that the 20th of July, 1880, he and Atkinson went into the packing and provision business together under the above name and have carried it on ever since. Davies furnished all the money and Atkinson was only interested as far as regards a share of the profits. The latter was not to buy, sell, or speculate with the firm assets, nor engage in any speculations or business ventures on his own account. Davies now charges that Atkinson has been entering into gambling contracts on the Board of Trade, ordinarily known as option deals, and since the 1st of August last has drawn over $27,000 of the firm's funds and used it for his private speculations. Since the partnership was formed he has appropriated about $200,000 in this way, which he is utterly unable to replace, as he is insolvent. Since the 4th inst. Atkinson has not paid any attention to the firm business, and it is still unsettled and in a bad condition. Davies accordingly wants a receiver appointed who will save what remains, pay the outstanding liabilities, and hand over to him whatever remains. An application was at once made to Judge Gardner, and Robert Y. Hebden was appointed receiver under a bond of $100,000.

Peter Peterson, publisher of *Der Nye Tid*, a Danish weekly paper, made an assignment to James W. Twohy yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. In a schedule drawn up by himself he makes out his liabilities to be $1,569; and his assets, consisting of type, printing material, and subscription and advertising bills due, $2,700.

John Hilsdorf, who conducts a merchant tailoring business at No. 71 Fifth avenue, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to George P. Wright. He filed a schedule showing his liabilities to be $1,700, and his assets, consisting of cloths and store fixtures, together with a few outstanding accounts, $1,060.

Deputy-Sheriff Nickerson yesterday closed up the cabinet-shop and picture-frame factory of Lutwyche & Leutz at No. 247 South Canal street on two confessions of judgment entered against them in the Superior Court in favor of Frank L. Weigley for $126 and A. D. Custard for $1,879. About a year ago the firm were burned out, and have been barely struggling along in business ever since. The claims upon which the levy was made are over a year old, the holders of the judgment notes not desiring to press their claims on account of the reverses the firm had suffered on account of the fire. Yesterday, however, the firm declared that they were unable to meet their paper on account of dullness in trade and gave their consent to the entering of judgment against themselves. Their liabilities will possibly amount to more than $5,000, while their assets, consisting principally of machinery and fixtures, will not bring $3,000. They had no lumber of any consequence on hand when the levy was made.

Assignment of the Crescent Label Company of St. Louis—Other Embarrassed Firms.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Crescent Label Company, Nos. 2004, 2006, and 2008 Morgan street, assigned this morning to C. C. Howard all its appliances, fixtures, and machinery for printing in colors. The assets are placed at $50,000. George Rohrer is President of the company, Henry Rohrer Vice-President, and Charles W. Stifel Secretary. The two Rohrers own and operate the Provident Chemical Company, Henry Rohrer being also connected with the Crown Jewel Baking-Powder Company. The capital of the concern is $30,000. The liabilities are not known.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—G. H. Carnahan, a retail shoe-dealer in this city, made an assignment today. Liabilities, $15,000; assets about the same.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.

A Great Swedish Republican Mass-Meeting Held on the North Side.

Speeches Denouncing the Democratic Party and Eulogizing Blaine—What Is Thought of Harrison.

North Side Turner-Hall was densely packed last night at the Swedish Republican mass-meeting. State-Representative P. A. Sundelius presided. The following well-known citizens occupied seats on the platform: P. A. Sundelius, C. F. Peterson, Robert Lindblom, C. R. Matson, A. G. Lundberg, Alex. Boome, A. Chaiser, Charles J. Lundell, H. L. Dahl, P. G. Bowman, Alf. Johnson, John Lindskoog, William Friberg, William A. Johnson, John A. Enander, and Samuel E. Erickson. The first speaker was C. J. Sundell, who spoke in Swedish. He felt happy to recommend to the Scandinavian voters the National, State, and county ticket of the Republicans, and referred particularly to Congressman Adams, P. A. Sundelius, and Henry L. Hertz, each name being received with enthusiastic applause. The Republican party, the speaker continued, was the most glorious in the history of this or any other country. Scandinavians were Republicans because they loved justice. There were no Democrats among the Swedes of this city. Every one was going to vote the Republican ticket. [Applause.] The Young Men's Club of the Seventeenth Ward, headed by the Swedish Glee Singers, arrived and was received with cheers.

STATE-ATTORNEY MILLS.

State-Attorney Mills, the next speaker, was received very cordially. He said he was not present because he was a candidate, but because he was a Republican. The meeting was called by the Scandinavians, yet any speaker who appealed to national prejudices was a political trickster. The time was come to decide between the two great parties. The same tests must be applied to parties as to men. The first great test was the past and what they had done. He then traced the origin of the Republican party, born of the demands of humanity and not by the efforts of politicians, to the War, and the attempts of the Democrats to block its career at every step of that great struggle. His hearers should not forget history. It was an inspiration of the present and the future. In the history of the Democratic party there were but three ideas—slavery, rebellion, and free trade. Their organization was but a combination of politicians. At their convention a man was nominated because he was an accident, because he was elected Governor of a Republican State. On the contrary, the Republicans listened to the choice of the great people in the peerless, the brave, and the magnificent Blaine, who was hated by foes and slandered by cowards. By the people he was loved as Lincoln and Garfield were before him.

In conclusion Mr. Mills warned his hearers of the "dark-alley" tricks of the Democrats, and asked them to be at the polls to do their duty in standing firm for the purity of the ballot-box. If the honest citizens stood together the county would give the Republican ticket 10,000 majority and the State 40,000.

During Mr. Mills' speech the Seventeenth Ward Swedish Blaine and Logan Club, 350 strong, arrived, the band playing "Marching Through Georgia" as the club took seats in the gallery. The club made a fine appearance.

J. A. ENANDER.

J. A. Enander was the next speaker. The time was come to give the Democrats such a drubbing as they had never had before. Ohio showed how the tide was turning. In the late Congress the party never did a good thing. The speech was liberally applauded throughout.

Music by the band and glee club followed. During the singing the Swedish Blaine and Logan Club of the Fifth Ward marched into the hall to the music of a fine band. Continued cheering greeted the newcomers.

HENRY L. HERTZ.

Henry L. Hertz congratulated the audience upon the enthusiasm shown by the Scandinavians in the Republican cause. Though he said he was not a public orator like the preceding speakers he thought he was capable of administering the office of Coroner faithfully and in a manner satisfactory to the people of Cook County. He referred to the alleged Scandinavian Democratic meeting at Aurora Turner-Hall, where not one-twentieth as many Scandinavians were present as were before him. Not one-half were Swedes, and half of them were Republicans. Carter Harrison was mentioned as one of the speakers that night. [Hisses.] Harrison claimed to be a Swede, but he had evidently forgotten the language, for, while a Swede speaker said he was a Democrat because that party favored free trade, Harrison said the party favored protection. If he had understood Swedish, he would not have made such a "break." To judge from the applause, the speaker said, it was evidently useless to advise his hearers how to vote. The Scandinavians by this great meeting were shown to be for the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

C. F. PETTERSON.

C. F. Petterson followed Mr. Hertz. He said he was not so proud of being born in the High North as of being a citizen of the United States, a Nation which kept its thumb on the pulse of the centuries. After a vigorous speech on the issues of the campaign he advised his countrymen to cast their votes for the best interests of their adopted Republic.

Henry S. Boutell, candidate for the Lower House from the Sixth District, was loudly called for. On responding he denounced the Democratic attempts to prevent a free ballot. The Democratic platform represented no principle but public plunder.

Music by the Glee Club closed the meeting.

OBITUARY.

David B. Cooke.

David B. Cooke, well known for many years as a bookseller and publisher in Chicago, died Tuesday, in the 59th year of his age. The deceased, who was a native of Ohio, commenced his business career when 12 years of age in the book store of Derby & Co. of Cincinnati. Coming to Chicago in 1851, he started business on his own account in a little store under the Tremont House. Things went on so prosperously that he soon opened a large store at Nos. 113 and 115 Lake street. At this time Mr. Cooke was a very active and enterprising man, and for several years published the celebrated "Blackwell's Reports." An unfortunate crash came, however, and he was compelled to close up. After some time he entered the service of the American Express Company, with whom he remained as correspondent for nearly four years. In 1866 he again entered the book line, in partnership with S. C. Griggs, and they carried on business together for three years at No. 39 Lake street. Severing his connection with Mr. Griggs, he then carried on business along with W. B. Keene, at No. 115 State street, until the big fire in 1871. After the fire they were for a short time on the Lake-Front and Wabash avenue, but finally returned to the old site at No. 115 State street. In 1876 the firm got so deeply involved that the store had to be closed and the partnership dissolved. Mr. Cooke in a short time returned to the American Express Company, in whose service he continued as a purchasing agent till the time of his death. He was an industrious, clever business man, and highly esteemed by all his colleagues and friends. His death was caused by an affection of the heart.

THE MASTER'S WORK.

The Universalists.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.—The National Universalist Convention assembled in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. The attendance was unusually good. At 10 o'clock the convention was formally organized, with the following officers: President, the Rev. J. D. W. Joy of Boston; Secretary, the Rev. L. W. Brigham, of Elgin, Ill.; Assistant Secretaries, G. L. Demorest, D. D., of New Hampshire, and the Rev. E. E. Pember, of Ohio. The following committees were appointed: On Public Service, the Rev. W. S. Ralph, of Peoria, Ill.; the Rev. Dr. Demorest, of New Hampshire; the Rev. Sophia Gibbs, On Elections, the Rev. S. W. Sutton, of Wisconsin; Mr. S. P. Whitcomb, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Charles P. Smith, of Massachusetts. An amendment to the constitution was adopted fixing the election the third day of the session at 10:30 a. m. Communion service was administered by the Rev. W. S. Ralph, followed by a sermon by the Rev. D. D. Sweetser, D. D., of Pennsylvania. The question of the revision of the profession of faith will come up tomorrow.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The number of persons who have emigrated from Germany this year up to the 1st of September is 111,235, as against 119,261 during the corresponding period of last year.

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1884.

Forgiveness is one thing, popular coronation is another.—*The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs.*

SARAH BERNHARDT is reported to be in poor health.

THE extra session of the British Parliament will be opened today.

THERE were only 110 new cases of cholera and thirty-one deaths in Italy yesterday.

MR. DAVID B. COOKE, a well-known Chicago citizen, died yesterday in his 59th year.

JAQUES AUGUSTE ADOLPHE RIGNIER, the distinguished French philologist, died yesterday.

BISMARCK is taking a very active part in preparing for the European International Conference on the Congo question.

GREAT excitement prevails in Belgium over the collisions between the Clericals and Liberals. Riots have been frequent.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will make a tour of the United States and Canada next spring.

FRED DOUGLASS said at Indianapolis yesterday that he accompanied the Blaine party to Evansville "to give color to the trip."

EXTENSIVE and elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of Blaine at Milwaukee Saturday. He will be welcomed by an immense gathering.

WRITS have been issued by Lord Spencer for the extra police tax in Limerick. The collection of the tax will be resisted and will probably lead to riot and bloodshed.

THERE is some dissatisfaction among French Catholics at the failure of the Pope to appoint French Cardinals. The Papal Nuncio at Paris thinks there may be a remedy.

THE New York *Tribune* charges that Mr. Hubert O. Thompson assessed the employés of the Public Works Department of New York to raise a corruption fund for use in Ohio.

JAMES H. WARD, a young attorney, was nominated for Congress in the Third District of Chicago yesterday by the Democrats. The row among the Republicans over there continues.

SECRETARY LINCOLN addressed an audience of 15,000 Republicans at Mattoon, Ill., last evening. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He eloquently eulogized Blaine and Logan.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has refused to interfere between the Grand Duke of Hesse and Mme. Kalomine, even at the request of Queen Victoria. The aged Emperor regards the Grand Duke with disgust.

MR. J. S. CLARKSON, member of the National Republican Committee for Iowa, who has had exceptional opportunities for judging, predicts that New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut will give good majorities for the Republican ticket.

AT Detroit the Democrats have been indulging in rowdyism. In one of the precincts of that city yesterday the Republican canvassers were kicked and otherwise maltreated. The United States authorities are now looking after the ruffians.

THE farmers of New York State are opposing Cleveland because he interfered with the prosecution of some of the oleomargarine manufacturers in Brooklyn, and vetoed appropriations for measures intended to prevent adulteration of farm products.

THE New York *Sun* (Dem.) says that Cleveland was nominated by the Democrats in Chicago to please the "Independents" and the free-trade Republican newspapers of New York, after a full understanding with the editors and proprietors of the journals in question.

AT the meeting of the Cook County Board yesterday, one of the Commissioners (McCarthy) charged that some of the paupers in the county-house were placed on the pay-rolls of the county. Several of the Commissioners quarreled about the number of men they had "got jobs for."

FURTHER investigation among the workingmen of New York by TRIBUNE correspondents confirms first impressions that the feeling among them against Cleveland is almost universal. From present appearances three-fourths of the Democratic workingmen of New York will vote for Blaine.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made yesterday to wreck the train in which were Gen. Logan and his party at Knoxville, Ill. Four ties were laid across the track. The engineer did not discover the obstruction until the train had struck it. Through his skill and coolness a great disaster was prevented.

THE Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Wheat and provisions were firmer, except cash pork, while corn was weak on all except the longest future. Our receipts of grain were smaller. As compared with Tuesday, pork and lard closed 5 cents higher, meats and flax steady, wheat 1 cent higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye easy, and barley stronger. The cooler weather is favorable to the curing of new corn, which may account for the weakness in that article.

THE official returns show that the Republican majority for Congressmen in Ohio was 19,577. Five of the Democratic Congressmen were elected by majorities less than 500. Six of the ten Republican Congressmen were elected by majorities exceeding 2,000, and nine by majorities exceeding 1,000. The majority of one Republican was 13,997, of a second Republican 7,638, of a third 6,153, of a fourth 5,514.

GEN. LOGAN was accorded a splendid reception at Burlington, Ia., yesterday by the people of the surrounding country. He was presented with an eloquent address by the veteran soldiers. At 12:30 he left for Illinois, and was greeted at each intervening station by enthusiastic multitudes. At Peoria 40,000 people turned out to welcome him. The demonstration exceeded in enthusiasm any ever held in that city.

MR. BLAINE left Indianapolis yesterday morning for Evansville, and was heartily greeted at all the points of importance through which he passed. At Vincennes his reception was specially cordial. Over 20,000 welcomed him at Evansville. In the evening he addressed an immense torchlight procession. His reception in Southern Indiana was cordial and enthusiastic beyond expectation. He will leave Evansville for Lafayette this morning.

MR. TREVELYAN has resigned his position as Chief Secretary of Ireland and has accepted that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, in succession to Mr. Dodson, who is raised to the Peerage. Mr. Trevelyan is succeeded in the Irish Secretaryship by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, a Scotch member of Parliament, who has held a minor office. This arrangement is but temporary, and is intended to let Mr. Trevelyan down easily. The appointment of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, if it was intended to be permanent, would be ridiculous.

IN another column will be found a significant invitation from 527 Virginia ex-Confederate soldiers to Gen. John A. Logan to address the voters of the Shenandoah Valley at Harrisonburg, Va. The invitation is signed by none but ex-Confederate soldiers—men who will cast their first Republican ballots this fall—and is a worthy tribute from brave men to a brave commander of their former enemies. The ex-Confederacy is not all in the saddle, and the Bourbon bosses may yet find to their sorrow that the Old Dominion is missing in their list of States composing the fancied Solid South.

MESSRS. MATTOCKS, Donnersberger, and Van Pelt of the Board of Cook County Commissioners were interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday as to the failure of the board to make changes in the judges of election in the spirit of the promise made to the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Mattocks said he made changes in the Third and Fourth Wards, and did not consider himself responsible for the character of the judges in the other wards. Pretty excuse for an alleged reformer! Mr. Donnersberger, who is a candidate for office by the nomination of the machine, pleaded ignorance and pretended that he had acted fairly. Van Pelt shirked responsibility, wanted more time, and made a feeble pretense of desire to act honestly. The fact, however, remains that nearly all the judges in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards are Democrats, and many of them are crooks, indicted persons, and of disreputable character. Van Pelt, Donnersberger, Mattocks & Co. cannot be ignorant of this.

BUSINESS INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Business-men have a concern in the outcome of the approaching Presidential election of far greater import than any political interest, party advantage, or distribution of the offices. The result will maintain and strengthen the financial policy of the Government which has led to a resumption of specie payments, has raised the credit of the United States to the highest plane, and has given the people an abundant currency of uniform par value, or it will break down the monetary system established by the Republicans and restore the old-time Democratic fiscal policy.

Mr. Blaine said in his speech at Fort Wayne: "There is not one measure of banking, finance, and public credit—not one line of administration upon which the Government is conducted today—to which the Democrats of the South are not recorded as hostile; and to give them control would mean a change the like of which has not been known in modern times." That statement is literally true, and it is full of significance for every man engaged in business, for business property is coincident to the prosperity of the Government and dependent upon the integrity and stability of the currency.

Originally the Democrats opposed the issue of greenbacks as unconstitutional; later they opposed the provision for redeeming them in specie on demand. Originally the Democrats opposed the issue of bonds for carrying on the War; later they wanted the bonds repudiated or paid off in an irredeemable currency. It is only two or three years since they conducted an open warfare upon the National banks, and they have not abandoned their antagonism to the system because they were defeated at that time. Whenever they shall possess the legislative, executive, and judicial power they will undermine the present currency system by two measures: (1) They will break down the specie basis by a reduction of the redemption fund to such small proportions that it may be attacked and depleted by speculators; and (2) they will either abolish the National-bank system or else they will crowd National-bank notes out of circulation by repealing the National tax of 10 per cent on State-bank issues and flood the country with depreciated shinplasters, which will also drive out gold, silver, and greenbacks. The probability of such extreme and unwise measures at the hands of the Democratic party will appear to every one who gives intelligent consideration to the subject. It is unreasonable to suppose that the Democrats when they come into power will immediately experience a change of heart, adopt and retain the financial policy which they have always opposed, and abandon the financial "principles" which they have always supported. It is not in human nature to do this, and there is a great deal of human nature in the Democratic party.

In addition to the probabilities of the case Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, has furnished personal testimony as to the purposes of his party. Almost every day since the campaign opened he has repeated from the stump a set speech in which he denounces the Republican party for maintaining a National fund in Washington to guarantee the redemption of the greenbacks on demand and through them the redemption of the National-bank notes. Hendricks has always spoken of this fund as $400,000,000. Judge Gresham, the Secretary of the Treasury, showed in his New York speech the other evening that the money in the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks is only $143,000,000, or about one-third as much as Hendricks says. The Democratic policy, if the Democratic candidate for Vice-President may be believed, will be to get rid of this reserve, prepare the way for a run on the Treasury, reopen the opportunities for gold-gambling, and again curse the country with an irredeemable, depreciated, and fluctuating currency. The currency of the country will then be irredeemable National notes and irredeemable notes of State banks and private issue, both of unequal and uncertain nominal value and of no real value.

No business-man can contemplate this condition of affairs without dread. No business-man can vote the Democratic National and Congressional tickets without risking a universal disturbance of values, which means commercial chaos. The change in office-holders may be of small concern to him, but a revolution in the financial system of the country which shall impair the Government credit, and through it the credit of the banks, the corporations, and individuals, will be a personal disaster.

HARRISON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Carter Harrison still continues to skulk out of his personal responsibility for the election-fraud conspiracy of his lieutenants, McDonald and Van Pelt, by abusing THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in his whangdoodle stump speeches. It is but natural that he should not like the exposition which THE TRIBUNE has made of his connection with the infamous conspiracy, but his quickest way out of it and the only way in which he can clear his skirts of connivance at fraud is to order his creatures to discontinue their corrupt scheme—to summon McDonald, Van Pelt & Co. before him and say to them: "You are covering me with dishonor and "injuring me among the honest voters of "Illinois. All over the State they are re-"proaching me for allowing this dirty work "to go on, and I therefore demand of you to "stop it, to give the Republicans their "judges, to take the polling-places out of "saloons and disreputable holes, and have at "least a half honest election."

If he would do this the fraud conspiracy would not last a day longer. This he refuses to do, and by declining to stop it he becomes a party to it and confesses to the people of Illinois that he hopes to be elected by it.

Such being the case, it is equally natural that people should continually ask him why he consents to this fraud and does not stop it at once. If he were an honest man, if he were not a *particeps criminis* in this conspiracy, if the machine were not his own and managed by his tools in his own interests, the answer would be an easy one. Occupying the position he does, however, the question is very awkward, and his only reply is to blackguard THE TRIBUNE. This is no answer to the question. THE TRIBUNE does not care a straw for his lies and blackguardism, and they do not satisfy the people. It is a cowardly, sneaking, contemptible dodging of the question at issue, a miserable pretext that leaves the matter unanswered. Harrison may go on abusing THE TRIBUNE until the day of election, but the fact still remains that he is really responsible for the monstrous fraud his henchmen are committing, and the question will still be asked him why, if he is an honest man and if he desires an honest election in Chicago, he does not take steps to prevent the dishonest election that his creatures are preparing to hold? This question the people are asking all over the State. He cannot expect to escape the responsibility by traducing THE TRIBUNE, or by any other miserable subterfuge. The Harrison-McDonald-Van Pelt conspiracy has ceased to be merely a local affair. The people of the whole State have been aroused by its intended outrage upon the ballot-box. It has attracted attention in other States, and it is everywhere denounced as one of the most infamous frauds ever attempted; and in this city and county, in this State, in other States, and wherever a free election and fair count are believed to be at the very foundation of free government Carter Harrison, who is at the head of the Democratic party in this city and State, is held responsible, and he can't shake off the responsibility by maligning THE TRIBUNE, as it will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. Let him stop the rascality and he has our full permission to say all the mean things about THE TRIBUNE that he can invent.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS.

There is more than ordinary significance in the attitude of the Hon. David Davis towards the Republican party in this campaign and in the unqualified manner in which he has declared his advocacy of the election of Mr. Blaine. Judge Davis is not a partisan in the ordinary sense. He has for some time been a free-lance in politics, and his political leanings have been determined by his convictions of right and his views of the public welfare rather than by allegiance to party. Hence he has been in a position to weigh the claims of the two parties and to decide between them without partisan heat or prejudice. The most of his life has been spent upon the bench, and naturally, therefore, he has the judicial turn of mind. He has had the evidence in the case of the People vs. Cleveland before him and has examined it—the evidence of his personal uncleanliness, his Gubernatorial opposition to the rights of the people and his bias towards monopolies, of his public ignorance and inexperience, of all the details of his career, and of the danger arising to the country from the ascendency of a corrupt and unscrupulous party with such a man at its head; and he has made his decision against it and against Cleveland. He has had the case of Blaine before him. He has not had to hunt up his public record, for that is a matter of public history. He has not had to examine any testimony of private uncleanliness or moral leprosy, for none has been offered. All that he has had to do is to investigate a series of slanderous charges affecting his public career. He has gone through all the evidence with judicial calmness and coolness, analyzed and sifted it, and has found that there is nothing in it. The charges are not made out and the case is dismissed for want of proof. No one who knows Judge Davis—his eminent ability, his dignity of character, and his unflinching honesty—can doubt for a moment that he has arrived at this decision from the conviction that these charges are false and slanderous, and from no other; and that he has decided to support Mr. Blaine as a matter of justice and because he believes that his election will be for the best interests of his country, and that of Cleveland will not. The advocacy of Mr. Blaine's election by such a man, who cannot be charged with political prejudice or partisan blindness, and who has always acted from his own convictions, is a personal tribute to Mr. Blaine from a very high source, and one which will carry great influence with it among the people of Illinois and the country at large, who have always respected the Judge for his eminent abilities and unspotted personal character.

RAILROAD SPECULATORS.

All the employés of the Erie Road have received notice from Assistant President King that that corporation will no longer permit its employés to speculate in railroad stocks, grain, provisions, or any other of the gambling dainties of the day. He is quoted by the *Railway Age* as saying that the railroads have been run long enough as private enterprises for personal emolument, and that it is time they were worked for the benefit of their owners.

This is one of the best things that has been heard from the railway world for many a day. The order of the President of the Erie Road is directed against an abuse which has done more than almost any other to create the disastrous decline in values which is now the main feature of the railroad stock-market. Railroad men can no more than other men serve two masters. If they speculate in anything they cannot give to the interests in their charge the attention which they demand. If they speculate in the stocks of their own road they at once step into a position where their interests are in conflict with their duties to those they are the trustees of. And if railroad men speculate at all, they are certain to end by speculating in the securities of their own road. It is in this field that they can operate to the greatest advantage. From speculating in their own stocks there is but one step to perverting the management to produce ups and downs in the stock market in order to fleece their trust. There are so many illustrations of the truth of this spread along the lee-shore of Wall street that every reader of newspapers can supply illustrations from his own experience.

There are some railroad managers who never put themselves in the false position of speculating against their own stockholders, but they are few. This is a vice which has grown from the top down. The richest men in railroad trusts, who have needed least the profits of speculation, have been the most persistent in their resort to Wall street. The spectacle of the entire Vanderbilt family, with its hundreds of millions of dollars, frequenting the stock-gambling hells to make "more" by buying stock from their own stockholders too cheap or selling it to them too dear is one of the most disgusting and demoralizing sights which have ever been beheld in this country. These men had the resources of princes, but instead of living the lives of gentlemen and faithful trustees they preferred to club their dependents out of their money by the use of superior wealth and information.

The order which has been issued by President King should have a hundred echoes. It should be repeated not only by the officers of railroads but by meetings of stockholders. The end of the year is approaching, and a great many railroad corporations are soon to hold their annual meetings. At every one of them resolutions should be passed forbidding any director or other officer of the company from speculating in its securities. The difficulty of enforcing such an order is no reason for not passing it. Its efficacy rests not in the prospect of its enforcement, but in the sentiment it expresses and creates. The color of the blood depends on what we eat and breathe. The conduct of the majority of people is not determined by the penalties and prohibitions of the laws, but by the social atmosphere in which they exist. Men have ceased to chastise their wives not because the law no longer allows it but because the public opinion of the world forbids it. The moment the sentiment of the stockholders and heads of railroads unequivocally condemns speculation by their agents there will be created an irresistible moral pressure which few men will care to swim against.

STANDING IN THEIR OWN LIGHT.

The politicians who maintain and direct the policy of the Solid South are deceiving the people of that section. The impression obtains among the Southern people that the triumph of the Democratic party, with Southern politicians dictating its policy, will be of special benefit to them. They are mistaken. The Southern politician has always been erratic, hot-headed, and unbusinesslike. He seeks no knowledge outside the political field. The possession of office is his chief aim in life. His ambition is to caucus, debate, intrigue, control elections, distribute patronage, and exercise the power which pertains to political success. He bestows no thought upon the material and business interests of the people. An abstract theory like State sovereignty or the dread of centralization has more importance in his mind than a sound currency or commercial prosperity. The South is less able to submit to the vagaries of the Southern politician than the North is; the people of the former section will suffer more than the people of the latter from the disturbance of business and the retardation of development which would ensue from introducing the politicians of the South into the control of Government affairs. This thought occurred to Blaine in one of his recent speeches, when he said:

> Such a triumph would be a fearful misfortune to the South itself. That section, under the wise administration of the Government by the Republican party, has been steadily and rapidly gaining for the last ten years in all the elements of material prosperity. It has added enormously to its wealth since the close of the War, and has shared fully in the general advance of the country. To call that section now to the rulership of the Nation would disturb its own social and political economy, would rekindle smoldering passions, and, under the peculiar leadership to which it would be subjected, it would organize an Administration of resentment, of reprisal, of revenge; and no greater misfortune than that could come to the Nation or to the South.

The South cannot afford to forego the coöperation of the North in the restoration of its former prosperity and in the development of new industry. This coöperation would not be withheld for sectional reasons in case the Solid South should secure possession of the Government, but it would fail for economic reasons. No intelligent man in the South will deny that Northern enterprise and Northern capital have contributed enormously to Southern thrift and progress since the War. The South was almost bankrupt when the War began, and the long struggle left it stripped of its substance and energy. Northern capital has restored its railroads and added thousands of miles of new lines; has built factories and encouraged an industrial ambition which never before existed in that section; has developed its great mineral resources; has loaned its States and cities vast sums of money; has established lines of steamers for its coast and foreign trade; has provided fast freight trains to bring its products to market; has made a garden out of a swamp in the State of Florida; and has contributed brain, muscle, information, and enterprise to the entire region. The South will be in danger of losing these advantages if the Southern politicians come into power, for the past history of the Democratic party and the present attitude of its leaders threaten the abandonment of the financial policy which has given the North a surplus capital to invest in the South. If a new suspension of specie payments should break down Government and individual credit, and if the present uniform and stable system of currency shall give way to the makeshift of State shinplasters, merely to gratify the political whim of State sovereignty, the capitalists and business-men of the North will have all they can do to keep their own heads above water and the South will be left to drift along without the aid of Northern money, experience, or counsel. The Southern politician will maintain that this exclusiveness is just what the South wants, but the Southern manufacturer and business-man knows that it will be disastrous to the best interests of the South.

THE CORN LAWS IN FRANCE.

The proposal now before the French Corps Legislatif for the imposition of a duty of 27 cents a bushel on imported wheat, the well-known plans of the German Government for increasing the duty on imported rye to four times what it is now, the agitation in England for "fair trade," the restrictions already imposed in one way and another on the importation of American hog products into Germany and France on the pretense of health, but really for the protection of land-owners, are all evidences of a reactionary movement against this country in the markets abroad for its food products. Our dispatches from Paris make it apparent that the scheme for the imposition of a tax on our wheat is to be pushed. An amendment to the existing laws was offered Tuesday fixing the tax at 5 francs for each 100 kilograms, and, when the German Reichstag which is to be elected at the end of the month meets, the Government intends to call on it to quadruple the duty on rye.

This very heavy tax on our exports of wheat to France has cast its shadows before on our wheat market. That it will have a tendency to lessen the demand for our surplus is a matter of course, for it will make wheat dearer in France. It will encourage the French farmer to grow more wheat, as the exclusion of our hog products has stimulated the production of hogs. There is a good margin for the French Government to work on, for France does not raise all the wheat it needs. The French farmer can expand his wheat-fields considerably if the Government stands ready to tax the consumers enough to meet his losses.

The total value of our exports of wheat and flour to France in the year ending June 30, 1883, was $17,500,000. But no matter how high a duty be put on it cannot prevent the sale to France this year of a large proportion of our usual exports, for the deficiency of her fields must be supplied. And if in later years France makes more wheat for herself at a loss and buys less of us other nations may buy more. Our own farmers, moreover, will be apt to raise less and protect themselves. The raising of the German duty on rye from half a mark per 100 pounds to two marks is a measure that will certainly hurt us less than the German people themselves. The effect will be to increase the price of rye, which is extensively used as an article of human food, at least 30 per cent. The bad effects on the people may be guessed at from the calculation made by a Berlin correspondent that the six great land-owners in Prussia will gain not less than $2,000,000 from the enhanced cost of rye to consumers. Our exports of rye and rye-flour to Germany in the fiscal year 1883 were but $436,400.

A sufficient commentary on the cruelty of the proposed tax on wheat is contained in the little item of news which came from Paris the same day that the appropriations of the city for the coming year have been 3,500,000 francs for the relief of the increasing destitution of the poor. Dearer wheat in France means just so many more deaths from starvation in the cities. The wheat tax is a country project. It is opposed by the cities which are eaters of wheat, not producers of it. The peasants who are fairly well off can live without it. If they succeed in securing it they will have aimed a blow at our farmers which will be very likely to bring forth retaliation in the shape of heavy duties on the importation of their wines, for a large part of which we can find a very good substitute in California. We can buy our wines for ourselves direct from California more advantageously than to buy them from the French, who buy them from California and doctor them up for sale.

TWO IMPORTANT questions will be submitted to the voters of Illinois Nov. 4 next in addition to the other issues on which they will express themselves that day. One is the adoption of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, empowering the Governor to veto separate items in appropriation bills without vetoing the entire measures. The amendment should be adopted. The bulk of appropriation bills is passed at the close of a legislative session. Under the present system the Governor is confronted with the alternative of approving a bill containing objectionable items or of vetoing the whole bill and prolonging the session, at the cost of the taxpayers, until the two Houses shall either have passed it over his veto or framed a new measure. In view of the purely non-partisan and every way desirable character of this amendment, the Republican and Democratic Central Committees should agree to print the ballots with the word "For," instead of "For" and "Against," to the end that there may be no question regarding its adoption. The other measure is the act passed by the last General Assembly appropriating $531,712 for the completion of the State-House, which, under the Constitution, must be ratified by a majority of the voters before it can go into effect. The ballots this time, by the provisions of the act, will be printed "For the appropriation," and the chances are that this much-needed and too-long-delayed appropriation will at last be made, and that the present incomplete State-House will not much longer remain a public eyesore.

A LITTLE controversy is just now going on between the New York *World* (Hubert O. Thompson's organ) and the New York *Star*, both Democratic papers, as to political prospects in that State, which is very interesting reading. The *World* claims that Blaine will lose New York and the *Star* reviews its reasons and comes to the conclusion that he will not lose New York. The *Star* is Mr. John Kelly's organ, and if any one knows New York it is that gentleman; hence its expressions of belief have more than ordinary interest as coming from a Democratic point of view which commands a wide and thorough outlook over the field.

The *World* asks: "Who will be foolish enough to pretend that Blaine is not already beaten in New York?" The *Star* replies: "There are many thousand Democrats in this State and elsewhere who would give a good deal of money in exchange for a guarantee that Blaine is already beaten here or that he will be beaten here a fortnight hence." The *World* says: "The Republicans are divided on Blaine." The *Star* replies: "So they are—in the ratio of a cup to a bucket," and asks: "Is the Democracy solidly and harmoniously united?" The *World* says: "The Prohibition vote—only 1,517 in the whole State in 1880—will be as high as 40,000 this year," to which the *Star* says: "The Prohibition vote is always a diminishing quantity in Presidential years, and Butler will poll a much larger vote than St. John." The *World* says: "New York is a Democratic State." The *Star* replies: "It ought to be, but unfortunately in the last seven quadrennial contests it has gone *five times* Republican." The *World* seeks to crush the *Star* with the declaration that "Grover Cleveland is New York's honored Governor, elected by a splendid majority of 192,000 votes," to which the *Star* saucily replies: "Granted; but majorities do not hold over; and our honored Democratic candidate for Secretary of State was laid out cold a year later by 17,000 majority." The *World* says: "The cities of the State are for Cleveland and the honest rural districts repudiate Blaine," to which the *Star* answers: "The proof of this matter is yet a fortnight beyond our reach."

The above contains the pith of the controversy, and the last words of the *Star* are: "No; Blaine isn't yet beaten by a long shot." It is not for us to make any comments upon the controversy between the two Democratic organs. We simply present the reasons why the *Star* thinks that Blaine is not yet "beaten by a long shot," and submit them as the views of a very sagacious and far-sighted Democratic newspaper.

THE prevailing sentiment in the South is that in order to do justice to that section there must be half a dozen, at least, of additional Supreme Judges, and all Southern men. They claim to be the natural and authoritative interpreters of the Constitution, and they want Judges accordingly. The very first great measure of the Democratic party in power would be the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the direction and for the express purposes of the Solid South. And when the Supreme Court is reorganized under the direction of the Solid South and for Confederate purposes, as would inevitably be the case if the people of the United States should prove to have the criminal lunacy to give up the Government to the Democratic party, we do not doubt that the court would proceed to business with immense gravity and decorum. There would be as much dignity as in former days presided over the sale at auction of black and yellow babies for political and cotton-picking purposes.

Under the Supreme Court, as it would be reorganized by the Democratic party in power, the constitutionality of the War and of the abolishment of slavery and of the amendments of the Constitution since the Democratic party ran down and out, would speedily be brought to the supreme judicial test. We do not say that we think this court would attempt to re-establish the Southern Confederacy and restore slavery, for they would have elaborated a wiser and further-reaching method of chastising the North. There would be gradually constructed a system of decisions and of laws that would make imperative the placing of Confederate soldiers upon an equality with those of the Nation upon the pension-rolls, and compensation for slaves, and then war damages.

If the Northern States allow the Solid South to conquer them through the Democratic party, they may expect to pay in various forms indemnity as much as France had to pay Germany, and some hundreds of millions more, to begin with.—*Halstead.*

ONE of Dakota's tribute to the New Orleans Exposition will be a pumpkin weighing 185 pounds, if it doesn't rot.

IT is not generally known that during the next Presidential term four Justices of the Supreme Court will pass the statutory age of 70 years, which entitles them to retirement, with salary. Their names are:

Chief-Justice Waite, born 29th November, 1816.
Mr. Justice Miller, born 5th April, 1816.
Mr. Justice Field, born 4th November, 1816.
Mr. Justice Bradley, born 14th March, 1813.

It is probable that the next President will appoint the successors of all of these Judges. A tremendous responsibility will therefore rest in the hands of either Grover Cleveland or James G. Blaine. Is it safe to put the Supreme Court of the United States in the hands of a Democratic President? Do we want Calhounism—State sovereignty—enthroned in that tribunal?—*Buffalo Express.*

LOOKING upon our Presidential campaign from an outside point of view, the Toronto *Mail* remarks that Cleveland "is steadily making headway."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Yes, we understand Cleveland is running first-rate in Toronto. He is running well in all the Queen's dominions except in Hibernia.

"THE Bureau of Defamation"—Rochester *Post-Express*: The noble army of defamers known as the Mulligan Guards:
General, Mr. Mulligan.
Lieutenant-General, Mr. Fisher.
Major-General, Mr. Schurz.
Brigadier-General, Mr. Curtis.
Colonel, Mr. George Jones.
Major, Mr. Seven-Mule Barnum.
Captain, Dan Manning.
First-Lieutenant, Carter Harrison.
Second-Lieutenant, Jo Pulitzer.
Drum-Major, Hubert O. Thompson.
Rank and file, scattering.
Sutlers, the windy pendents.
Equipment, slings.
Ammunition, mud.
Order of march, up Salt River.
Whether these are guards or blackguards is a question that will receive no uncertain answer about two weeks hence.
Chaplain, H. Ward Beecher.

THE reason the Chicago brewers are so flush and free with their money in aid of Carter Harrison and the Bourbon ticket is that they charge the saloonkeepers $8 a barrel for $6 beer. They should not charge a cent more than $6, and then they would make one to two dollars clear on every barrel. It is very singular that the German saloonkeepers permit themselves to be cheated in this way by the brewers, and also to have a ring in their nose and be led around doing the partisan work of these half-dozen fat plutocratic monopolists.

THE London *Standard* of Oct. 9 suggests a possible compromise of the liquor controversies. It is as follows:

> It is seriously announced that the chief stimulant to be served out to our men during the coming Nile expedition will be a kind of rum which is not rum, but that beverage minus its alcoholic properties. As, however, no paraphrase of the report could convey its meaning better than the words of the reporter, they shall be given entire as follows: "The chief stimulant for ordinary use among the men engaged in the Nile flotilla will be rum, which is being sent out in large quantities from the Royal Victualing Yard at Deptford, where, by a special process, the heavy portion of the alcohol is got rid of and that of lighter specific gravity is retained, thereby rendering the rum light and exhilarating instead of stupefying and intoxicating. The scientific treatment to which the rum is subjected removes, with the heavy spirit, all its irritating properties and renders the troops who drink it cheerful without being excited and quarrelsome." If this be indeed a veracious statement—and it is manifestly published in good faith as an ordinary item of news—then the chemist attached to the Royal Victualing Yard at Deptford has made a discovery which should earn for him the undying gratitude of mankind. If it be true that he can treat rum in this manner his process should apply to all spirits, wines, and malt liquors from Imperial Tokay to table beer. What will science not do to alter and transform the very surface of the earth, the joys and griefs of an elder world, and the manners and customs of antiquity?

It would not be a good thing in politics to take the excess of alcohol out of the drinks that intoxicate, so that they may be merely exhilarating. We quite agree with the *Standard* that "this invaluable discovery of the Royal Victualing-Yard at Deptford" ought not to be kept a secret.

CARTER HARRISON has recently received a good deal of free advertising in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which, if paid for at the regular rates, would cost him considerable money, and if he continues in his present course he is likely to receive some more before this "cruel war" is over. We are willing to do him justice, however, and to concede that he is settling the debt as fast as he can by paying THE TRIBUNE back in kind. After every meeting which he holds an increase of orders for more TRIBUNES comes in from the place. As the increase of circulation secured by his abuse is perfectly satisfactory, no bill will be presented. The mutual arrangement works well, and so long as he remains on the stump our most active canvasser it will be continued.

E. W. BLAISDELL is the appointed candidate of the Democrats for Congress from the Rockford district. He will be whipped by about 6,000 majority. Saturday he issued an address to the voters berating the Republican party and its standard-bearer. Blaisdell is a political dodger. He was a Republican in 1876, a Greenbacker in 1880, a Prohibitionist in 1882, and is now a Democrat.

"A PARABLE for Curtis, Schurz, and Beecher"—from Mr. Beecher's speech in the Garfield campaign: When Moses had led the people out of Egypt, and across the Red Sea, and to the foot of Sinai, and amid the thunders had given to the great Commonwealth of Israel its law and its national form, and had advanced somewhat toward the promised land, which was almost in sight, there rose up three men who said to him: "Ye take too much upon you. We, too, are as holy as ye are." And what became of them? The earth opened and swallowed them up.

THEIR first publication [about Cleveland's lewdness and the Halpin bastardy business] was brought about, by Blaine's efforts, through a Boston journal.—*N. Y. World.*

That lie may as well stop here. The *World* knows that the first publication of the story about Gov. Cleveland was made, not in Boston at all, but in Rochester, and not through Mr. Blaine's efforts at all, but by a candidate on the Democratic Electoral ticket, the Hon. William Purcell, and in the columns of the Rochester *Union*, regular Democratic organ. It was then told in the Chicago Democratic Convention by the anti-Cleveland delegates.

CURRENT NOTES.

Alonzo Moore of Cumberland, Pa., put on an old pair of summer trousers and found the right pocket unusually heavy. He put in his hand and drew out a black snake three feet long. Ladies who are in the habit of going through their husbands' pockets whenever they get a chance should make a note of this.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"My dear brothers and sisters," continued the minister, winding up his farewell sermon, "you have no idea what is pressing against my heart; I feels—"

"I know," broke in a lad.

"What is it?" smilingly asked the clergyman.

"Your liver-pad," yelled the boy; "it's got loose and is rubbing the wrong spot."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard:

First Naval Constructor—I hear the Tallapoosa is afloat again.

Second ditto—I believe she is. She ought to have a new name.

"What would you call her?"

"Why, the Tallachandler, of course."—*New York Sun.*

"Speakin' of productive soil," said the man from Dakota, "the half has not been told. A few weeks ago my wife said, 'Why, John, I b'lieve you've took to growin' again.' I measured myself, an' I hope Gabriel 'll miss me at the final roundup if I hadn't grown six inches in two weeks. I couldn't account for it for some time, till at last I tumbled to the fact that thar war holes in my boots, an' the infernal soil got in thar an' done the work."—*St. Paul Herald.*

"Father, that young reporter you kicked out of the house last week wants me to share his lot," said a New York girl to her father, who was a man of sense and some means.

"Nonsense," replied the flat-headed parent; "you tell that reporter to scoot, and you be polite to that gentleman who comes around to buy empty bottles and old clothes. He makes more money in one day than three reporters do in a week."

"I know it, pa; but why are you so mercenary?"—*New York Star.*

"Sometimes as I gaze into the great starlit girdle of earth and try to fathom the mystery of space I am lost in the utter helplessness of my littleness," remarked Mr. Jarphly. "How impossible it is for the human mind to comprehend anything without a beginning and an end! It is beyond its capabilities, however cultured or brilliant that mind may be. For what, then, are our little petty ambitions, spites, malices, struggles, and aspirations? For what do we exist? For—"

"Got that wood chopped yet, Jeremiah?" called out Mrs. Jarphly from the kitchen.

"I'm a-chopping it," replied her husband.

"Well, you'd better hurry; I reckon if you have to go without your supper you won't be wondering what you exist for."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A military friend of mine now in the mountains writes me that he wouldn't ask anything better than a commission to make a trip in search of the Polar sea. He invites me to go, and says that if the Government will give him 150 picked men he will go any time. I thanked him for the invitation, and asked him if he wanted his men picked before or after the trip. It's well enough, I think, to have these little details arranged beforehand, and thus avoid any misunderstanding hereafter. While no one would more cheerfully enter into the giddy whirl of Esquimau society, or load his stomach with codliver oil and old harnesses and saddles with vinegar, in order that he might gratify a morbid curiosity as to whether the North pole had a hot box or not, yet I shall not avail myself of the opportunity to go this winter.—*Bill Nye.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. Ayer, a wealthy grocer of Boston, has built on the Back Bay section of that city a $100,000 pile of granite, the "First Spiritual Temple," to be used by the Spiritualists.

The ex-Empress Eugénie now appears through much suffering to have become almost insensible to pain. Her face is pallid, her hair white, and the light is gone from her eyes.

Man-Milliner Worth's daughter is to be wedded to the son of the tailor Delsalle, both families having millions of money, both occupying palaces in Paris, and both very near the head of the newly-formed French aristocracy.

"During the recent visit of the revising barrister to the Isle of Wight," says *Life* (London), "the vote of the Poet Laureate, which was on the list in respect of his residence at Farringford, Freshwater, was struck off. The objection was made on account of his having been granted a peerage."

The will of Sir John Duny, a baronet of long descent and large property, has cut off his immediate relatives because they sought fifty years ago to prove him illegitimate, as being a son of his father's deceased wife's sister. Meantime an Anglican Bishop has been declaring that the legitimation of such marriages would be a greater national calamity than the landing of 300,000 Frenchmen at Dover.

The Toronto *Globe* rigged out one of its reporters like a respectable tramp Sunday before last and ordered him to present himself at all the fashionable churches of the city, in order to see how he would be received. At many of them his poor appearance and shabby attire were looked upon with aversion by the elegant ushers, and he was generally shown to the poorest seat in the church. Altogether he met with scant courtesy in the churches which he visited.

John C. Vaughan, who forty years ago succeeded Charles Hammond as editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was yesterday morning admitted to the Old Gentlemen's Home of Cincinnati. Vaughan, in 1845, left Cincinnati and founded the Cleveland *Free Democrat*. He afterward went to Chicago, thence to Kansas, where he lived twenty-five years, and came back to die. Edwin Cowles of the Cleveland *Leader* and Richard Smith of the *Commercial-Gazette* raised a fund of $600 and secured his admission to the home for life.

Florence, a town in Oneida County, New York, about fifty miles northwest of Utica, was once the property of Gerrit Smith, the Abolitionist. More than forty years ago his agent in that town was J. S. T. Stranahan, the Bridge Trustee, who started the village, building a store, a tannery, a school-house, and a church edifice. Finding that the little colony was likely to prove too small for his abilities, Mr. Stranahan left the town and went to New York. He has never revisited Florence.

Of the Viceroys of India, the first, Lord Canning, was English; the second, Lord Elgin, Scotch; the third, Lord Laurence, Irish; the fourth, Lord Mayo, Irish also; the fifth, sixth, and seventh, Lords Northbrook, Lytton, and Ripon, were English. But now the appointment of Lord Dufferin reëstablishes an Irishman on the viceregal throne. For some time it has been a common joke in London that "our only General," Wolseley, and "our only Ambassador," Dufferin, were both Irish. The Viceroyalty of India has been, through Lord Dufferin's whole career, his point of aspiration. It is a mistake to suppose that money is to be made, as in the days of Clive and Hastings, or saved out of the salary of $125,000 a year in the office, but it permits the husbanding of private fortune, and Lord Dufferin's fortune need repair. Of his children, the second, ... inherits the brilliant qualities of the ...

FOREIGN INT[ELLIGENCE].

The British Leade[rs] ... the Parliamen[t] ... Which Begi[ns] ...

Emperor William's ... Grand Duke Lo[uis] ... Trevelyan's W...

Conspiracy to Murder ... Political Riots—A... Protector...

OUR CABLE ...

THE OPENING OF ...

LONDON, Oct. 22.—[Spe...] ...liamentary battle opens t... is in a political ferment... Congo country, and Indi... which will require the be... ment to answer, and at ... tion will provide plenty ... baiting sort for the Parne... the Treasury bench a ... roosting-place. The custo... the reassembling of Parlia... tonight. Leaders of bot... have entertained at din... nent of their adhe... banquets given by Mr. Gla... ville, Lord Salisbury, and ... cote, the text of the speec... ters have drawn up for ... Majesty, and which will be... St. Stephen's tomorrow, w... discussed. Later in the ... were held by all of the fou... the rank and file of the Lib... tive armies were entertain... camps. At these reunion... who had heard the priva... Queen's speech were butto... fortunate colleagues, and ... speedily communicated.

TREVELYAN'S RE...

Despite the exciting eve... wars and the rumors of ... Asia the chief topics of disc... drawal of Mr. Trevelyan as... Ireland and the anticipate... Dublin Castle administrati... cuse the Government of ... to secure the support of th... its franchise scheme. The ... Mr. Trevelyan's appointme... the Duchy of Lancaster, w... Cabinet portfolio and $10,0... a well-deserved promotion... claim credit for having com... but discuss Mr. Trevelyan ... spirit. They express the be... nation was due to the disgu... man must feel at the misrul... that it was directly prompted... shame at having to defend, ... dictation, the infamous acts ... ficials. It goes without sayi... Home-Rule members will be ... than ever at the coming se... decided, among other things, ... compel a compliance with th... Irish hierarchy in regard to e...

A SUCCESSFUL ENT...

The new line of steamers ... between Santander, in Spain, ... Mexico, is meeting with a fa... cess. Its promoters claim ... destined to become the chief ... owing to its easy railway co... Madrid and its coasting tr... Bordeaux, Bayonne, San Seb... cities on the Biscay littoral ... Spain.

HIS OWN LAWY...

Mr. George Rogers, the Am... ed two representatives of th... tive from the American Ex... quence of an insulting articl... appeared in the *Review*, is... his trial on charges of ass... which have been brought ag... friends have entreated him to ... for his defense, but he refuse... what little in the way of ... was done resulted from the ... when meeting the editor ... view just after having read ... article. When Mr. Parkinson ... disclaimed responsibility for ... Rogers made them an apology ... think he is called upon ... and he expresses confidence ... tice will take the same view ... proposes to defend himself in ... seems to have no fears as to ...

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE ... FAIR.

There is excellent authority ... ment that Emperor William is ... gusted with the conduct of Gr... of Hesse toward his morgana... Kalomine. The Emperor rega... Duke personally with feeling... contempt, and he has just rep... effort by Queen Victoria to ef... tion.

BELGIUM.

POLITICAL OUTBREA...

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.—The pol... continues to develop serious ... Courtrai, at Hasselt, and at oth... lisions have occurred between ... and the Liberals, and rioting ha... sequence. Shots were fired into ... Malines which took deadly effec... was killed outright and four oth... The *Etoile Belge* declares that the ... are seeking to bring back the st... 1789.

The King this morning gave ... Prime Minister Malou. The Cab... cioned to meet immediately.

GREAT BRITAI...

RACING AT NEWMARK...

LONDON, Oct. 22.—At the Newm... ton meeting today the race for ... Plate for 2-year-olds was won by ... bay colt, out of Casuistry, Main... ond, and Lupin's Xaintrailles t... was two to one against the ... seven to one against Cora, and ... against Xaintrailles.

BRUNSWICK.

The English court will go into ... two weeks for the late Duke ... Mr. Scott, the Secretary of the ... bassy at Berlin, has gone to ... represent the claims of the Englis... ly. A report is current that ... Cambridge will have ... with the Emperor William after ... The Czar, the Prince of Wales, and ... Greece are urging the Duke of C... some arrangement with B... in regard to the Brunswick es... The Duke of Brunswick left pr... valued at several millions to the D... Zealand.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech at the openi... ment tomorrow will consist of only ... graphs. It begins by regretting t... convoking Parliament, discusses ... bill, and expresses a hope th... will shortly be passed. No... made of redistribution. Reference... affairs at the Cape and in Egypt. ... is eulogized for his gallan... Khartoum.

A CHANGE OF RELIGION.

The Rev. Stafford Brooke is abo... English Church to join the Unit...

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW SEC...

It is officially stated that half of ... issues of the New York Centr... Railroad will be allotted to L...

PARTY PROGRAMS.

At a conference of Conservative ... it was decided to allow the Fr... pass a second reading in the ... but in committee the Marqu... will move to insert a clause ...

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The British Leaders Preparing for the Parliamentary Battle Which Begins Today.

Emperor William's Aversion to the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse—Trevelyan's Withdrawal.

Conspiracy to Murder the Czar—Belgian Political Riots—Another English Protectorate.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The great Parliamentary battle opens tomorrow, and London is in a political ferment tonight. Egypt, the Congo country, and India all furnish puzzles which will require the best wit of the Government to answer, and at home the Irish question will provide plenty of fun of the bull-baiting sort for the Parnellites, and may make the Treasury bench a most uncomfortable roosting-place. The customary preparations for the reassembling of Parliament are in progress tonight. Leaders of both the great parties have entertained at dinner the most prominent of their adherents. At the banquets given by Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, Lord Salisbury, and Sir Stafford Northcote, the text of the speech which the Ministers have drawn up for her Most Gracious Majesty, and which will be read by proxy at St. Stephen's tomorrow, was read and its terms discussed. Later in the evening receptions were held by all of the four great leaders, and the rank and file of the Liberal and Conservative armies were entertained in their respective camps. At these reunions the favored few who had heard the private readings of the Queen's speech were buttonholed by their less fortunate colleagues, and its terms were speedily communicated.

TREVELYAN'S RESIGNATION.

Despite the exciting events abroad and the wars and the rumors of wars in Africa and Asia the chief topics of discussion are the withdrawal of Mr. Trevelyan as Chief Secretary for Ireland and the anticipated break-up of the Dublin Castle administration. The Tories accuse the Government of sacrificing Trevelyan to secure the support of the Irish members for its franchise scheme. The Liberals allege that Mr. Trevelyan's appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which gives him a Cabinet portfolio and $10,000 a year, is simply a well-deserved promotion. The Parnellites claim credit for having compelled the change, but discuss Mr. Trevelyan in a not unkind spirit. They express the belief that his resignation was due to the disgust that any honest man must feel at the misrule in Ireland, and that it was directly prompted by a feeling of shame at having to defend, at Earl Spencer's dictation, the infamous acts of the Castle officials. It goes without saying that the Irish Home-Rule members will be more aggressive than ever at the coming session. They have decided, among other things, to fight hard to compel a compliance with the demand of the Irish hierarchy in regard to education.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

The new line of steamers established to ply between Santander, in Spain, and Vera Cruz, in Mexico, is meeting with a fair degree of success. Its promoters claim that Santander is destined to become the chief seaport of Spain, owing to its easy railway communication with Madrid and its coasting trade with Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, San Sebastian, and other cities on the Biscay littoral of France and Spain.

HIS OWN LAWYER.

Mr. George Rogers, the American who ejected two representatives of the *St. Stephen's Review* from the American Exchange in consequence of an insulting article which had just appeared in the *Review*, is preparing for his trial on charges of assault and battery which have been brought against him. His friends have entreated him to engage counsel for his defense, but he refuses. He says that what little in the way of personal violence was done resulted from the heat of anger when meeting the editor of the *Review* just after having read his scurrilous article. When Mr. Parkinson and his associate disclaimed responsibility for the article Mr. Rogers made them an apology. He does not think he is called upon to do more, and he expresses confidence that English justice will take the same view. Therefore he proposes to defend himself in the trial, and he seems to have no fears as to the result.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE KALOMINE AFFAIR.

There is excellent authority for the statement that Emperor William is thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of Grand Duke Louis of Hesse toward his morganatic wife, Mme. Kalomine. The Emperor regards the Grand Duke personally with feelings of the utmost contempt, and he has just repulsed a renewed effort by Queen Victoria to effect a reconciliation.

BELGIUM.

POLITICAL OUTBREAKS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.—The political ferment continues to develop serious outbreaks. At Courtrai, at Hasselt, and at other places collisions have occurred between the Clericals and the Liberals, and rioting has been the consequence. Shots were fired into a crowd near Malines which took deadly effect. One person was killed outright and four others wounded. The *Etoile Belge* declares that the Conservatives are seeking to bring back the sinister period of 1830.

The King this morning gave audience to Prime-Minister Malou. The Cabinet was summoned to meet immediately.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—At the Newmarket-Houghton meeting today the race for the Dewhurst Plate for 2-year-olds was won by C. Bowling's bay colt, out of Casuistry, Mainley's Cora second, and Lupin's Xaintraillis third. Betting was two to one against the Casuistry colt, seven to one against Cora, and five to four against Xaintraillis.

BRUNSWICK.

The English court will go into mourning for two weeks for the late Duke of Brunswick. Mr. Scott, the Secretary of the English Embassy at Berlin, has gone to Brunswick to represent the claims of the English royal family. A report is current that the Duke of Cambridge will have a conference with the Emperor William after the funeral. The Czar, the Prince of Wales, and the King of Denmark are urging the Duke of Cumberland to make some arrangement with Emperor William in regard to the Brunswick succession.

The Duke of Brunswick left personal estate valued at several millions to the Duke of Cumberland.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament tomorrow will consist of only eight paragraphs. It begins by regretting the necessity of convoking Parliament, discusses the Franchise bill, and expresses a hope that the measure will shortly be passed. No mention is made of redistribution. References are made to affairs at the Cape and in Egypt. Gen. Gordon is eulogized for his gallant defense of Khartoum.

A CHANGE OF RELIGION.

The Rev. Stafford Brooke is about to leave the English Church to join the Unitarian.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW SECURITIES.

It is officially stated that half of the new debentures of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad will be allotted to London.

PARTY PROGRAMS.

A conference of Conservative leaders today was decided to allow the Franchise bill a second reading in the House of Lords, but in committee the Marquis of Salisbury will move to insert a clause postponing the application of the bill until the Redistribution act shall have been passed.

LONDON, Oct. 23—1 a. m.—At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party, held yesterday, Parnell presided. The meeting resolved to press the Catholic question in Parliament. No formal resolution was adopted regarding the franchise policy of the party, which will probably be decided upon after the first reading of the Franchise bill.

IRELAND.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—George Otto Trevelyan has resigned his position as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Henry Campbell Bannerman, member of Parliament for Stirling, has been appointed his successor. Mr. Trevelyan has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, succeeding the Rt.-Hon. George J. Dodson in that position. Mr. Dodson has been elevated to the Peerage.

Ministerialists declare George Otto Trevelyan's withdrawal from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland was due to his ill-health, and does not imply that the Government has any intention of discarding the Crimes act.

DUBLIN, Oct. 22.—The *Freeman's Journal* asserts that Trevelyan withdrew from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland because he was unwilling to continue as the mouthpiece of Earl Spencer's policy and was disgusted with the Castle officials. The same journal describes Campbell Bennerman, the new Chief Secretary, as a "courteous nonentity, ignorant of Ireland." The *Irish Times* says the changes have been made to please the Parnellites, who boast that they have gained another victory. The *Express* says Trevelyan was a victim of Irish resentment.

RUSSIA.

A PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The police seized a secret press the 19th inst. They discovered documents with the press which showed arrangements were being perfected to make an attempt on the Czar's life. There have been many arrests.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

PARIS NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A majority of the committee on the Tonquin credit favor decisive action. They are willing to vote even larger credits to enable the Government to bring the difficulty to a speedy conclusion. The *Temps* and the *Paris* urge the Government to blockade the port of Pak-Hoi, through which the Chinese who are invading Tonquin obtain their supplies. The *Telegraph* affirms the report that at a council yesterday the Cabinet decided to send to Tonquin the reinforcements which Gen. Briere de l'Isle requires.

A BLOCKADE PROCLAIMED.

Admiral Courbet has promulgated an edict ordering a blockade of the Formosa, including the northwest coasts from Cape Mansha to Sooan Bay. Friendly vessels are allowed three days' grace.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES ON BRITISH SHIPS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Governor of Hong Kong and British Consuls at Chinese ports have been ordered to telegraph all evidence in their possession regarding the reported cases of French men-of-war searching British ships. Premier Ferry denies the truth of the reports.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL IMPRISONED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Information has been received at the Navy Department to the effect that the United States ship Monocacy is imprisoned in Chinese waters with no way to get out. It seems that the Chinese have blockaded the Min River below the King Pi forts in order to prevent the French fleet from ascending the river. The Monocacy is lying in front of the City of Foo Chow to afford shelter for American citizens in case the natives make war upon all foreigners. The blockade of the river is made by sinking stone-laden junks, so that it is impossible for the vessel to get out until the hostilities cease or the blockade is removed. The commander of the United States ship Juniata reports that the Chinese threaten to blockade the Ning Po in a similar manner, and that his vessel is likely to be entrapped unless ordered away. Officials of the Navy Department deny all knowledge of the blockade, although it is the talk of the department today.

EGYPT.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The reductions agreed to by Lord Northbrook and the Khedive the 19th inst. include a reduction in the army which will effect a saving of £170,000 yearly, and reductions in the civil service, the police, and the Khedive's household.

The new budget will recommend a suspension of the sinking fund for three years, will urge a decrease in taxes imposed upon the fellaheen, and will advise the negotiation of a new loan of £900,000. Earl Granville promised Prime-Minister Ferry to communicate to him full particulars of the scheme early in November.

INDEMNITIES TO FRENCH RESIDENTS OF ALEXANDRIA.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Prime-Minister Ferry today received Vice-President Frangeer of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce and told him England had promised France to make fresh proposals in regard to indemnities to be paid French residents of Alexandria.

THE FAILED BANK.

CAIRO, Oct. 22.—The Bank of Sinadino, Ralli & Bros., not Rolli Bros., as previously stated, which suspended day before yesterday, is now in process of liquidation.

GERMANY.

THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Count Goertz Wrisberg, President of the Regency of the Council of the Duchy of Brunswick, is coming to Berlin to confer with Bismarck. The *Zeitung* gives a warning of danger to the Empire from a partisan of the Guelphs reigning in Brunswick who would make his court the centre of intrigues and pave the way for carrying out the plans of the Guelph party in the even of complications in the German Empire affording it favorable opportunity.

THE CHOLERA.

FEARFUL MORTALITY IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 22.—During the last twenty-four hours twenty-three fresh cases of cholera and four deaths occurred at Naples. There were two deaths at Genoa.

During the last twenty-four hours there were 110 fresh cases of cholera and thirty-one deaths throughout Italy.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS IN FRANCE.

ROUEN, Oct. 22.—It is rumored that ten cases of cholera and five deaths from the disease occurred at Yport. The Prefect has gone to ascertain the truth of the report.

THE SOUDAN.

STEWART'S FATE INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.

DONGOLA, Oct. 22.—Col. Wilson reports that the tribes of Merawi are peacefully disposed and the country open to the Geremded Cataract, twenty miles beyond Merawi. Nothing authentic has been learned regarding Col. Stewart.

A PROFITABLE FIELD FOR TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 22.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley delivered an address in Free-Trade Hall this evening on "Geographical Research." He said he was not in favor of conquering the populous regions of Africa for the sole purpose of commerce, but if for high political reasons England should retain Khartoum he believed it would be a most profitable opening for trade.

CUBA.

WHY COSTILLO RESIGNED.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Diaro de la Marina* reports that Captain-General Costillo resigned because the Government dismissed his secretary.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fajardo, the Governor of Porto Rico, has been appointed Governor-General.

DISABLED AT SEA.

The American steamer Lone Star, from Galveston Oct. 18 for New York, arrived today, towing the steamer Gallego, from New Orleans Oct. 13 for Liverpool. The Gallego lost her rudder in a hurricane the 15th inst. Her cargo is all right.

FRANCE.

DEAD.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The death of Jacques Auguste Adolphe Rignier, the distinguished French philologist and member of the Institute, is announced.

SARAH BERNHARDT IN POOR HEALTH.

Sarah Bernhardt has gone to the sea-side. Her physicians have ordered her to maintain absolute repose for a long time.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

BISMARCK MAKING PREPARATIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The representatives of Austria, Russia, and Italy will attend the approaching Congo Conference upon the same footing as representatives of the other Powers. Belgium will probably advocate the interests of the Africans' International Association, of which King Leopold is President. Bismarck is here at the Capital making preparations for the conference.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local rains and snows followed by clearing fair weather, brisk and high northwesterly winds, slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, continued cold northerly winds, generally clear, fair weather.

For the Missouri Valley, continued cool, clear weather, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Friday, Upper Lake region, cooler and generally fair weather.

Cautionary Northwest signals continue at Milwaukee, Sec. 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Sec. 3, Port Huron, Detroit, Sec. 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Sec. 5, Erie, Buffalo, Charlotte, Oswego, Sec. 6. Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Mackinaw City, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall during last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.84	53	N. W.	Cloudy.	.09
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.29	56	N.	Fair.	....
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	30.21	56	E.	Cloudy.	.01
Fort Smith	30.38	51	.....	Clear.	....
Galveston	30.15	68	N.	Cloudy.	....
New Orleans	30.10	71	N.	Clear.	.02
Shreveport, La.	30.29	56	N.	Clear.	....
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.15	50	W.	Clear.	....
Indianapolis	30.16	44	N. W.	Clear.	....
Louisville	30.19	50	S. W.	Clear.	....
Memphis	[illegible]	56	.....	Clear.	....
Nashville	30.24	49	W.	Clear.	....
Pittsburg	30.30	47	S. W.	Fair.	....
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.91	43	W.	Clear.	.05
Cleveland	29.90	46	W.	Clear.	.01
Detroit	29.99	41	W.	Cloudy.	.01
Erie	29.95	46	W.	Lt. rain.	.14
Oswego	29.84	43	W.	Lt. rain.	.10
Port Huron	29.91	37	W.	Clear.	.10
Rochester, N. Y.	29.87	44	W.	Cloudy.	....
Sandusky	30.02	46	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Toledo	30.03	44	W.	Clear.	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.85	33	W.	Clear.	[illegible]
Chicago	30.14	38	W.	Clear.	....
Duluth	30.27	27	W.	Cloudy.	.03
Escanaba	29.98	29	N. W.	Fair.	.02
Grand Haven	30.00	41	W.	L. snow.	.01
Marquette	30.05	23	N. W.	L. snow.	.18
Milwaukee	30.12	35	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Mackinaw	29.89	33	N. W.	Fair.	.01
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.29	52	N. W.	Clear.	....
Davenport	30.39	35	N. W.	Clear.	....
Des Moines	30.41	34	N. W.	Clear.	....
Keokuk	30.35	37	N. W.	Clear.	....
La Crosse	30.25	33	N. W.	Clear.	....
Moorhead	30.40	22	N.	Clear.	....
St. Louis	30.32	46	W.	Clear.	....
St. Paul	30.29	31	N. W.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.32	40	N.	Clear.	....
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.43	43	N.	Clear.	....
Omaha	30.45	37	N. W.	Clear.	....
Yankton	30.40	33	W.	Clear.	....
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.44	24	.....	Clear.	....
Fort Buford	30.41	28	N. W.	Clear.	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.38	20	W.	Clear.	....
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.32	38	E.	Clear.	....
Deadwood	30.37	31	.....	Clear.	....
Fort Assinaboine	30.29	37	E.	Clear.	....
Fort Custer	30.36	38	N. E.	Clear.	....
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.26	47	N.	Clear.	....
Dodge City	30.34	45	.....	Clear.	....
North Platte	30.40	36	E.	Clear.	....
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	30.40	25	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
P. A. Landing	30.12	22	N.	Th'r'g.	....
Kingston	29.79	45	W.	Cloudy.	....
Medicine Hat	30.13	26	.....	Clear.	....
Quapelle	30.43	17	W.	Clear.	....
Minnedosa	30.43	14	S. W.	Clear.	....
Saugeen	29.81	39	W.	Cloudy.	.02
Calgary	30.04	31	S. W.	Clear.	....
Toronto	29.86	39	W.	Clear.	.12
Other Points—					
Elliott	30.34	46	.....	Clear.	....
Helena	30.31	35	W.	Clear.	....
Huron, Dak.	30.42	31	N.	Clear.	....
Las Animas	30.17	46	N. E.	Clear.	....
Little Rock	30.31	55	.....	Clear.	....
Salt Lake	30.31	47	N. W.	Clear.	....
Stockton	30.31	58	N.	Cloudy.	.18

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Dir.	Ve	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.041	42.2	75	W.	12	....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.030	44.8	73	W.	16	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.033	49.1	58	W.	20	....	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.080	41.4	69	W.	16	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.144	38.2	53	W.	12	....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, [illegible]. Minimum temperature, [illegible]. Mean daily barometer, [illegible]. Mean daily thermometer, [illegible]. Mean daily humidity, [illegible].

The End of the Drouth.

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 22.—The drouth, interrupted by slight rains about the 12th of September, was broken up by a fall of rain this evening. Tobacco is housed and corn is being gathered.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22.—A copious rain fell here today, the first since Aug. 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The only rain of consequence since July 20 fell here this afternoon. The shower lasted two or three hours. It will be a great relief to vegetation, particularly to the trees, which are dying everywhere, but the relief came too late for the vegetables, which have been greatly injured. It is estimated that the tobacco crop in Virginia has been injured at least 30 per cent by the dry weather.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Rain began falling this evening at 9, ending fears of danger by drouth.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—A steady rain of over an hour tonight ended the drouth of two and a half months. There are prospects of more rain. There are reports of a good rain as far south as Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C.

Snow in the Northwest.

ST. VINCENT, Minn., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The first snow of the season is falling today, and a strong westerly wind is blowing. The mercury registered 25°. The ground is dry and is in good condition to hold the snow.

THE FAR WEST.

"Scotty," Who Was Lynched at La Crosse, Well Known in Oregon—The Polygamy Trial.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Nathaniel Mitchell, alias "Scotty," the murderer of F. A. Burton at La Crosse a few days ago, who was lynched by citizens, is well known here. Mitchell lived for eight years at Walla Walla, W. T., where he was known as a desperado. He was implicated in a number of desperate fights, and terrorized the officers and citizens for years. "Scotty" carried on wholesale horse-stealing with the aid of two cowboy confederates. The country finally grew too hot for him. A vigilance committee was organized for Mitchell's express benefit, but he narrowly escaped. He went to Montana, where, in a jealous rage, he shot and killed his mistress. He narrowly escaped lynching then. He was tried, and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. He escaped, but was recaptured, and finally pardoned. Mitchell then went to Wisconsin, and lived there until his tragic death. He was a most daring, fearless desperado, and wonderfully expert in the use of firearms.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 22.—The jury in the Rudger-Clawson polygamy case disagreed—eight to four. Judge Zane this morning ordered the case retried, beginning at 2 p. m. today.

On calling the polygamy case of Rudger-Clawson at 2 p. m. the defense moved a change of venue on account of the prejudice of Gentile jurors against defendant, produced by the articles in the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and claimed by the accused in the affidavit as having as great influence over the Gentiles as the priesthood over the Mormons who were excluded from the jury. The Judge overruled the motion, also the motion for a continuance. The impaneling of the jury was ordered. The second wife of Clawson appeared after the former trial closed. She is subpoenaed for the trial now on.

MARINE MATTERS.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A tremendous gale has been blowing all the afternoon on Lake Ontario. The schooner P. E. Young, lumber laden, bound from Trenton for the canal, had to put in here for shelter. She lost part of her deckload. The storm is now abating.

THE RAILROADS.

A War in East-Bound Passenger Rates Imminent—Serious Trouble Brewing.

Extension of the Chicago and Ohio River Pools—A Black Eye for Baltimore & Ohio.

Further Complications Regarding Kansas City Business—The Missouri River Line Meeting.

A General Collapse in East-Bound Passenger Rates Likely to Occur at Any Moment.

The indications now are that before another day has passed there will be a general collapse in east-bound passenger rates. Thus far an open reduction in rates has only been made to Buffalo and Toronto. To all other points the railroads charged full rates at their own ticket offices, but tickets have been sold by scalpers for the last two months at from $13 to $16 from Chicago to New York, and to other points in proportion. Yesterday the Chicago and Grand Trunk procured a ticket at the Michigan Central office at a cut of $3, and it is claimed that this cut is also applied on Boston business. The Grand Trunk people have notified the Michigan Central of those facts, and asked for an explanation, and they say if a satisfactory explanation is not made they will sell tickets at the same reduced rates directly from their ticket-offices. If this is done all the other roads will be compelled to reduce rates from their regular offices, and after the ball has been set rolling there is no telling where it will stop. The opinion is that before another week has passed tickets to New York will be sold here for $5, and many railroad officials think this would be the best thing that could happen, as it would tend to bring the fight to a speedy close.

As one of the peculiarities of the present passenger war east of Buffalo, the fact is pointed out that the West Shore Road is making a rate of 25 cents from Buffalo to Niagara Falls over the Erie tracks. The Erie's rate is 55 cents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Erie's reduction in passenger rates to the prices of the West Shore Road went into effect today. The Delaware & Lackawanna's agents have also been instructed to meet the reduction of the West Shore and Erie. The increase in passenger traffic, although noticeable, is not so large as was generally expected.

The Chicago and Ohio River Pools Extended for Three Months—Failure to Agree Upon Percentages.

The General Managers and Freight Agents of the roads in the Chicago and Ohio River pool, and other roads interested in the Ohio River business, held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of trying to reorganize the pool, which expires by limitation Nov. 1, 1884, and also to arrange for the admission of the Illinois Central and Wabash into the pool, those roads not being members heretofore. The pool committe to whom was referred the question of recommending percentages for an additional pool on business to Ohio River and Green-Line points in the South recommended the following percentages: Illinois Central, 10½; Wabash, 7½; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 25; Kankakee Line, 25; Pan-Handle, 18; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, 14. In regard to the award for the regular pools the committee, consisting of Malott, Forsyth, and Richardson, recommended that the percentages should be settled on the basis of the earnings of January and February, 1883. In regard to the former recommendation the Wabash objected to the percentages fixed for its road, and stated that it would not accept. Consequently nothing could be done in the matter. In regard to the last-named recommendation it was stated that an award had been made by the arbitrators, giving the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 6 per cent and the Hamilton & Dayton 6 per cent of the Cincinnati business. Of the Indianapolis business they were given 20 per cent. They did not do any Cincinnati business, and of the Indianapolis business they only earned about 3 per cent. The "Big Four" claimed that the 12 per cent of the Cincinnati business awarded to these lines should go to the "Big Four," and that it also was entitled to a share of the Indianapolis percentages which those two roads failed to earn. After a long and animated discussion it was found that there was no chance of settling matters on the proposed plans, and it was finally decided to extend the so-called five pools for three months from Nov. 1, and a committee was appointed, consisting of President Malott and Commissioner Richardson, to recommend new percentages, and submit them to another meeting as soon as possible. The same committee is also to arrange and recommend new percentages for the additional pool, which is to include the Illinois Central and Wabash.

More Trouble Regarding Kansas City Passenger Business.

A meeting of General Passenger Agents of Missouri River Lines terminal in Kansas City assembled at No. 148 Monroe street yesterday on the call of Mr. P. Lowell, General Passenger Agent of the Burlington.

Mr. Dawes of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs explained the purpose for which the meeting was called—viz.: to agree on some method of maintaining rates from Kansas City east. Mr. Holbrook of the Rock Island stated that it was his understanding that the present demoralization in passenger rates from Kansas City east was due entirely to the action of the Burlington people in refusing to pay their fine on account of breach of agreement which had been proved conclusively against them. Mr. Lowell was of opinion that no rates could be maintained in Kansas City as long as outside brokers' offices were recognized by railroads and a commission paid on the sale of tickets therein.

The representative of the Alton Road informed the meeting that his company had no difficulty with ticket brokers or other outside offices. The whole trouble, he found, was in the city office of the Hannibal & St. Joe and the regular salaried agents of that company. These agents had been cutting the rates for some time prior to the dissolution of the agreement and afterwards, and at a time when the Hannibal & St. Joe and Burlington professed to be maintaining rates. This cutting was done by selling to passengers tickets at full rates and mailing to address given by passengers a rebate in the shape of an express order for $1.75, $2, and even higher figures. He offered to produce proofs of the cuts in rates and breaches of agreement on the part of the Burlington, and wished it understood that he was not there for the purpose of making charges, but to let the other side understand that he was aware of the illegitimate methods they were pursuing in order to secure business. He claimed to have the express orders for rebates and other documents in his possession, and informed the meeting that he was willing to enter into any agreement which could be made for the maintenance of rates from Kansas City to the East; that if the Burlington were not satisfied with the present agreement they could draw up one themselves making the conditions as stringent as they pleased and the penalties as high or as low as they pleased, and he would sign such an agreement if it applied equally to all lines in interest and its provisions were such as could be practically carried into effect and would prevent a repetition of the methods of cutting rates in Kansas City.

The Burlington people, it is claimed, were not prepared for the revelations which were made by the Alton man, having evidently been under the impression that their methods had been so skillfully planned as to defy detection. Mr. Dawes thought he would like to investigate the cases presented by the Alton Company, and was told that he could read the documents which were on hand in the meeting, or could come over to the Alton office and satisfy himself at his pleasure.

The meeting adjourned without any further action, subject to the call of Mr. Dawes. It is expected that the latter gentleman will call a meeting of the General Passenger Agents and local agents in Kansas City to deal with this vexed question.

The Pennsylvania-Baltimore & Ohio Conflict.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 22.—General Superintendent Kenny of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad has telegraphed G. C. Wilkins, General Agent, of Baltimore, instructing him to notify the Baltimore & Ohio Company that train-service over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad will be discontinued this afternoon. This notice was due to the decision of the court in Baltimore dissolving the injunction. Counsel for both sides have gone to the United States Circuit Court to discuss the issue there.

Counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway this afternoon filed in the United States Circuit Court a bill in equity, asking that the provisions of the injunction against the Pennsylvania Company restraining them from refusing to run the Baltimore & Ohio Company's trains be made to apply to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. On suggestion of the court General Solicitor Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad will suspend the order which has been issued to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad officials withdrawing Baltimore & Ohio trains. Matters will therefore remain unchanged until after the argument Friday next. The bill in equity is placed on file.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—The following notice was served today at 12:55 p. m. by officials of the Pennsylvania Road on the Baltimore & Ohio Road:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 22.—*William M. Clements, M. T. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:* The injunction issued upon complaint of the Baltimore & Ohio Company by the Circuit Court of Baltimore having been dissolved by entering an appeal, you are hereby notified that the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Company will not receive for transportation over its line from Baltimore to Philadelphia any further baggage, express, passenger, or sleeping-cars of the Baltimore & Ohio Company after the receipt of this notice at your office. Your passenger equipment now in service north of Baltimore will be returned to you up to and including train No. 37, which leaves Philadelphia at 3:45 a. m. tomorrow. H. T. KENNEDY, General Superintendent Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad.

Train No. 37 designated in the notice as the last to haul cars of the Baltimore & Ohio is the midnight train from New York, which leaves Philadelphia at 3:45 a. m. The first train of the Baltimore & Ohio connecting with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore to reach Baltimore after the service of the notice was a train from the west which left Washington at 3:15 p. m. and arrived in Baltimore at 4:15. Passengers and baggage by this train were transferred across the city to the Union station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road. In the meanwhile officials of the Baltimore & Ohio are anxiously awaiting the action of the United States Court at Philadelphia on the bill filed in that court today.

The Transportation Committee of the Baltimore Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association today made their report to the association on the result of their efforts to bring about a settlement of the controversy between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies. The report states that the committee first waited on the authorities of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, who took the ground that the discontinuance of facilities which had been granted them by the Pennsylvania Railroad would prove detrimental to the commercial interests of Baltimore City. The committee then telegraphed President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking, on behalf of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, as friends of both corporations, and as persons having large commercial interests in Baltimore, if there was not an amicable way of adjusting the difficulty, such as would continue the former facilities for travel. At a conference with President Roberts and several members of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad they expressed an earnest desire to satisfy the demands of the merchants and manufacturers of Baltimore, and said nothing should be left undone on their part to give Baltimore all the passenger and freight facilities needed. On the subject of arbitration the report gives a passage from a letter of Vice-President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as follows:

"I beg leave to say that Mr. King was referred to in our conversation with your committee as having been proposed as arbitrator in certain matters in which the companies were then mutually interested at the time when the construction of the new line of the Baltimore & Ohio was under consideration, and but little work had been done upon it. Since that time the status of affairs has entirely changed. Work on the Baltimore & Ohio line has so far progressed as to render its completion reasonably certain. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, therefore, has nothing to submit to arbitration as matters now stand."

The report continues: "The present indications are that by breaking up the passenger pool, though expiring by limitation July 31 last, they will bring on a war of passenger rates, and perhaps freight rates, which will be detrimental to all interests, for a war of rates must lead to an unremunerative business and to the roads cutting down expenses by the discharge of many employes and a general reduction of wages, which must be felt by the mercantile community. But when we find two giants at war, and one or both unwilling to listen to reason, we can only look on and witness the survival of the fittest."

The Atlantic & Pacific Refuses to Obey the California Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad soon after it purchased the Mojave Division from the Southern Pacific Railroad showed a disposition to act contrary to the regulations of the Railroad Commissioners, charging eight cents per mile instead of six, the maximum allowed by law. The matter was brought up at a recent meeting of the Railroad Commissioners. The Atlantic & Pacific paid no attention to the citation, and it is understood will disobey all commands and requests of the Railroad Commissioners, taking the ground that as a foreign corporation it cannot be controlled by a distant State Board; further, that the State Board itself is unconstitutional. Should the Railroad Commission attempt to enforce obedience the United States Courts will be asked for an injunction. The case will be brought before the Supreme Court if necessary. The Atlantic & Pacific is doing very little business, hauling one passenger-car daily between Mojave and the Colorado River. It is quite probable that the Central and Southern Pacific are in the background, fearing to show their hand.

Important Freight Meetings at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—A meeting of the Joint Western Classification Committee was held here this afternoon. Freight representatives of over a dozen leading railways of the West and the Commissioners of the principal traffic and pool associations were present. The day was given to listening to petitions of merchants' associations for changes in the existing classification of various goods. The meeting will be continued tomorrow and Friday.

Tonight a meeting of the Association of General Freight Agents of the West was brought to a close with a grand dinner at the Plankinton House.

The different railroads represented are: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, by H. C. Barlow, General Passenger Agent; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, by Paul Morton, Assistant General Freight Agent; Rock Island & Pacific, by W. M. Sage and J. M. Johnson, General and Assistant Freight Agents, respectively; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, by A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent, and by D. W. Keyes, Assistant General Freight Agent; J. C. Bryden, General Northwestern Freight Agent, and E. H. Langley, General Freight Agent; Chicago & Northwestern, H. C. Wicker, Traffic Manager, William S. Mellen, General Freight Agent, and E. J. Foster, Division Freight Agent; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, J. H. Hiland, General Freight Agent; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska, B. Smith, Assistant General Freight Agent; Sioux City & Pacific, K. C. Morehouse, General Freight Agent; St. Louis & San Francisco, George W. Cole, General Freight Agent. B. P. Vining, Commissioner of the Western Trunk Line Association, George H. Daniels, Commissioner of the Colorado Pool Association, and George L. Carman, Commissioner of the Northwestern Traffic Association, are among the other prominent railroad men attending the meetings.

The New Western Indiana Depot Hereafter to Be Known as Dearborn Station.

The directors of the Western Indiana & Belt-Line Railway Company held a meeting at the Grand Trunk office yesterday to consider various matters regarding the new passenger depot now in the course of construction on Polk street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The new depot is nearly completed and presents an imposing view. It will be the finest and most picturesque depot in the Western country. Work on the sheds has not yet commenced, but will be in about a month, by which time the waiting-rooms, offices, etc., can be removed into the new buildings and the temporary depot in Olivet Church removed to make room for the sheds. The tower, fronting on Dearborn street, will be an imposing feature of the new depot and will be higher than any other in the city except the tower of the Board of Trade Building. The name to be given the new depot was the principal topic of discussion at yesterday's meeting, and, after full consideration, it was decided to name it "Dearborn Station." It was given this name both in memory of Fort Dearborn and also because it is located at the foot of Dearborn street, its tower directly facing that street.

Miscellaneous Items.

The annual meeting of the Western Railway Weighing Association will be held at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Superintendents of the various divisions of the Pullman Palace-Car Company from Maine to California held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific and discussed rules and regulations for the government of the Pullman service and such other general matters as related to the management of the Pullman lines.

J. A. Grier, late General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, has gone East in response to a telegram from the Erie people. It is believed that Mr. Grier will accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Erie. Edward Foley will be made Traffic Manager and H. C. Vilas will succeed Vice-President Blanchard, who will retire Nov. 1.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the second week in October were as follows: Illinois and Southern Division, $250,875; Iowa Division, $43,284; whole line, $294,159. The gross earnings for the corresponding week last year were: Illinois and Southern Division, $293,246; Iowa Division, $49,974; whole line, $343,220. Decrease, $49,061.

Officers of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad have been in conference recently with the authorities of the Queen & Crescent Line, the result of which is an agreement to establish a line of through sleeping-cars to run between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla. over the Cincinnati Southern, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroads.

Judge E. S. Hammond of the Federal Court at Memphis yesterday delivered an opinion which had been prepared by Justice Stanley Matthews, by which the Town of Milan, Tenn., escapes the payment of $12,000 of bonds which had been issued in favor of the Mississippi Central Railroad, now known as the St. Louis, New Orleans & Chicago Railroad. The decision declares that the town had no authority to issue the bonds.

President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, accompanied by Vice-Presidents Edmund Smith and J. N. McCullough, six of the directors of the company, the various general officers of the Pennsylvania lines, and about twenty stockholders, arrived here yesterday morning and put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel. They are on their annual trip of inspection. The entire party left for St. Louis by the Alton, from which point they will return East by the Vandalia Line.

Yesterday articles of incorporation of the Decorah, Rochester & Red River Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State at St. Paul. The course of the road is to be northwest and southwest from Decorah, Ia., and to such points in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, and Illinois as the Board of Directors may decide. The capital is to be $500,000. W. H. Valleau, Mayor of Decorah, is the President. It is freely stated in St. Paul that this is the latest move of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern to gain access to St. Paul and the Northwest.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & St. Louis Narrow-Gage Railway, held at Pine Bluff, Ark., the following directors were elected: J. W. Paramore, V. D. Wilkins, N. T. White, John Parham, William Black, S. W. Fordyce, G. B. Hibbard, S. A. Bemis, and A. C. Stewart. The board subsequently reelected J. W. Paramore President and S. W. Fordyce Vice-President. The report was made to the stockholders that the road is now in good shape; that a large amount of new equipments has been added, and that business is increasing rapidly. An estimate of the net earnings of the road this month was made at $40,000, doubling the earnings for September. The future prospects of the road are stated to be very encouraging.

Mr. George B. Reeve, Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk lines west of the Detroit River, has just issued the following circular regarding the transportation of perishable freight:

"As the season approaches when apples, potatoes, and other vegetables are liable to be severely damaged by frost the attention of agents is called to the necessity of requiring guarantee or prepayment of freight charges to ultimate destination on property of this description. Agents can take the guarantee of shippers who it is believed are responsible. Connecting roads will not accept such property unless charges are guaranteed or prepaid. In order to prevent apples and vegetables from freezing stoves may be used in cars provided stove-pipes run through a board securely fastened at one side of the car-door and are fitted with an elbow projecting above the car-top not more than twenty-four inches. Passes will be given to men in charge of perishable property when it is necessary to put a stove into the car to prevent freezing."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from coughs, colds, or consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvelous healing power as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Warning!

It is not to be wondered at that most Americans are dyspeptics. Swallowing ice cold drinks on a hot summer day does the mischief. Why then not add ten drops of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned tonic of exquisite flavor, and thus avoid all danger of cold in the stomach?

Landborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Landborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Landborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Landborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

We have opened a large assortment of

ELEGANT CLOAKS,

And will show them this morning (THURSDAY), comprising Plush Sacques, Plush Newmarkets, Plush Dolmans, Plush Russian Circulars, Brocaded Velvet do., Brocaded Silk and Satin do., Brocaded Velvet Mantles, at popular prices.

Our friends and the public cordially invited to inspect and compare prices.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"CLOAK DEPT."

This Week's Bargains.

Plush Sacques, 44 inches long, quilted satin lining, seal ornaments, chamois pockets, splendid fitting and well made,

$28.50 and $47.50

Well worth $40 and $65.

50 Jersey Ulsters in Black, all sizes,

$15.00.

Extraordinary Value.

Cloth Newmarkets, trimmed with Astrakhan,

$22.00.

Usual price $30.

100 Heavy All-Wool Cloth and Jersey Walking Jackets, handsomely braided,

$8.50.

Very Cheap.

Special Notice.

We have ready to mail upon application of "OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS," a Lithographed Circular showing cuts of the very latest styles of Ladies' Cloaks and Wraps.

SEND FOR ONE.

The Water Filter.

Doulton, English, removable carbon, earthen Water Filters, holding from two quarts to twelve gallons, in unique designs, for the sideboard. They have earthen Faucets with no metal connections.

KARLSBAD PORCELAIN,

One of the richest wares of modern production.

WEBB'S NEW YELLOW,

Ruby, Chocolate, and Ivory Glass Novelties.

TABLE and TOILET WARES

In variety of style, color, and price. As large an assortment as can be seen in this country.

CUT and BLOWN GLASS

Of clear color and beauty of finish, having no superior.

LAMPS and LAMP GOODS

Of every description.

CORRESPOND WITH OR CALL ON

BURLEY & CO.,

83 and 85 State-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

5-Cent Cigar.

Equal in Quality to most 10c Cigars.

CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS,

BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists and Perfumers, 117 Clark-st. Also Corner State and Madison-sts.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., Dispensing Chemists, N. W. CORNER State & Randolph.

All Ye WEAK and DYSPEPTICS

Throw Physic to the Dogs and put your trust in

AREND'S KUMYSS.

THE INDIANA CONTEST.

Republicans Confident of Gaining Four or Five Congressmen, with Hopes of Others.

Slimly-Attended Democratic Rallies at Various Points—A Frigid Reception to Gov. Gray.

Attempt to Deceive Catholic Voters—A Bourbon Congressional Nominee Dodging the Tariff Issue.

THE SITUATION.

A GAIN OF AT LEAST FOUR CONGRESSMEN PREDICTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the outrageous gerrymander of the State of Indiana by the Democrats, the Republicans are hopeful of making a gain of four or five Congressmen. Out of the thirteen the Democrats now have ten and the Republicans three, and it is somewhat singular that whichever side the majority has been on it has usually been in about this ratio.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The First District is composed of the Counties of Posey, Gibson, Vanderburg, Warwick, Pike, Spencer, and Perry. The Republican nominee is William H. Gudgel and the Democratic John J. Kleiner. The present incumbent, Kleiner, was elected in 1882 by a plurality of 1,649, while the Democratic plurality for Secretary of State was 2,361. The district in 1880 gave a Democratic plurality on the vote for Governor of 387. Kleiner ran considerably behind his ticket in 1882, and the votes of the last few years show that the district is not reliably Democratic. The Republicans claim to have a fighting chance there.

THE SECOND DISTRICT

embraces the Counties of Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Lawrence, Orange, and Dubois. The nominees are George G. Reilly, Republican, and Thomas R. Cobb, Democrat. Cobb was elected two years ago by a plurality of 3,051, running a little behind his ticket, the plurality for Secretary of State being 3,411. In 1880 the Democratic plurality in the district was 3,584. It is hopelessly Democratic and there is no doubt of Cobb's election.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The counties of this district are Jackson, Jennings, Washington, Scott, Clarke, Floyd, Harrison, and Crawford, and the nominees are Col. James A. Keigwin, Republican, and Jonas G. Howard, Democrat. At the last Congressional election the Democratic plurality was 3,494, the Secretary of State receiving a plurality of 4,296. In 1880 the Democratic plurality was 3,938. This year the Democratic Congressman will be elected by fully 4,000 majority.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Fourth District is composed of Union, Decatur, Franklin, Ripley, Dearborn, Jefferson, Ohio, and Switzerland Counties. The Republican nominee is John Cravens and the Democratic William S. Holman, the present Congressman. Holman's plurality in 1882 was 3,494, exactly the same as the Democratic Congressman's in the Third District. The Democratic plurality for the head of the ticket that year was 3,027, while the plurality in the district for Governor in 1880 was 1,314. Holman's election is conceded.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

This district consists of the Counties of Putnam, Hendricks, Morgan, Johnson, Owen, Monroe, Brown, and Bartholomew. The nominees are George W. Grubb, Republican, and Courtland C. Matson, Democrat. Matson was elected in 1882 by a plurality of 3,553, the Secretary of State receiving a plurality of but 1,038. The Democratic plurality in the district in 1880 was only 797. The majorities there differ greatly, and the Republicans think they can elect their Congressman this year. They do not claim the district, but maintain that the chances of victory are fair.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The counties in the Sixth District are Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Rush, and Fayette. The Republican nominee is Thomas M. Browne, present incumbent, and the Democratic nominee Dr. U. G. Smith. This is one of the districts that the Democrats could not successfully gerrymander, and is the only one in fact that they concede this year to the Republicans. Browne's plurality two years ago was 7,313, the Republican plurality for Secretary of State being 7,201, and the plurality for Governor in 1880, 9,454.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

This district, which includes Indianapolis, is composed of the Counties of Marion, Hancock, and Shelby. The nominees are Stanton J. Peelle, Republican, and W. D. Bynum, Democrat. In 1882 the vote was: English, Democrat, 17,364; Peelle, Republican, 17,451, and Medkirk, National, 535. On the face of the returns Peelle was elected, but English contested the seat and was put in. There was no doubt of Peelle's election, and he will probably be vindicated this year. The district, however, gave a Democratic plurality for Secretary of State of 1,211, but in 1880 gave a Republican plurality of 826. The large Democratic gain in 1882 is accounted for by the fact that the Germans left the Republicans that year almost in a body. This vote will all come back at the coming election, and will make a difference of nearly 2,000 in Indianapolis alone.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Vermillion, Parke, Vigo, and Clay are embraced in this district, and the nominees are James T. Johnson, Republican, and John E. Lamb, Democrat and present incumbent. Lamb barely escaped defeat two years ago, his plurality being but 287, while the Republicans at the same election received a plurality of 313 for Secretary of State. The Republican plurality in the district for Governor in 1880 was 2,242. The district can be set down as almost surely Republican, and Johnson's election is assured.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The counties in the Ninth District are Tippecanoe, Clinton, Tipton, Boone, Hamilton, and Madison. Charles T. Doxey is the Republican nominee and Thomas B. Ward the Democratic. Ward was elected in 1882 by a plurality of 875. The Democratic candidate for Secretary of State that year received a plurality of 421 in the district and the Republican Governor in 1880 1,239. The Democratic majority there is so small that the Republicans are very hopeful of making a Congressional gain.

THE TENTH DISTRICT.

This district consists of Lake, Porter, Newton, Jasper, Pulaski, Fulton, Cass, Carroll, White, and Benton Counties, and the nominees are William D. Owen (Republican) and Thomas J. Wood (Democrat and present Congressman). His plurality was 1,014, and the Democratic plurality for Secretary of State was 615, while the Republicans in 1880 carried the district by a plurality of 2,498. The Republicans consider this good fighting ground.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Counties of Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Wells, Adams, Howard, Grant, Blackford, and Jay are embraced in the Eleventh District. The Republican nominee is George W. Steele, and the Democratic M. H. Kidd. Steele was elected in 1882 by a plurality of 383, the Republican plurality for the head of the ticket being but 167. In 1880 it was 678. Although the district is considered Republican by a small majority it is very close. As Steele is popular it is thought he will pull through.

THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The counties in the Twelfth District are Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, De Kalb, Whitley, and Allen, and the nominees are T. B. Keator, Republican, and Robert Lowry, Democrat and present incumbent. Lowry's plurality two years ago was 3,363, the Democratic plurality for Secretary of State being 2,289, and the Democratic plurality for Governor in 1880 814. While the Democratic majority is large the Republicans maintain there are possibilities for getting their man through. The chances, however, are too slim to be taken into account.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Thirteenth District comprises the Counties of La Porte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall, and Kosciusko. The Republicans have nominated Henry G. Thayer for the long term and John Reynolds for the unexpired term of Mr. Calkins, Republican nominee for Governor. The Democratic Congressional nominee is George Ford. Calkins' plurality was 391, while at the same election the Democratic plurality for Secretary of State was 540. The Republicans carried the district in 1880 by 850. Calkins, who ran ahead of his ticket, undoubtedly owed his election solely to his popularity. The district is regarded as doubtful, with the chances about equally divided.

RECAPITULATION.

To recapitulate, the Republicans have at present Congressmen in the Sixth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts, and were unjustly deprived of one in the Seventh, whom they still maintain was elected. Republican gains are expected in the Eighth sure, with fair chances in the First, Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth, and a possibility in the Twelfth. In other words, it is believed there will be a gain of five Congressmen, with a small chance of losing one in the Thirteenth District. If this estimate should prove accurate it would make the number of Republican Congressmen seven instead of three, with the possibility of increasing it to nine.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

There are fifty State Senators, twenty-five of whom hold over, being elected every four years. Of those who hold over eighteen are Democrats. One hundred members of the Lower House are to be elected, and, while the Republicans cannot expect to secure enough Senators to have a majority in both branches, they are in hopes of electing a sufficient number of Representatives to have a majority on joint ballot. This can only be accomplished, however, in the event of a large Republican majority in the State, and nothing short of 10,000 will bring it about.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

WHY HE CLOSED DOWN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—While the rain was falling last night a large number of the Springfield (O.) delegation gathered in a hotel lobby and enjoyed a good time with songs and speeches. O. Whitely, a prominent manufacturer, the head of the Blaine and Logan Club, while speaking, was interrupted by Hughes East, a local Democratic politician, with the query, Why it was that the speaker had closed down his steel mills if protection was such a great virtue? Quick as a flash Mr. Whitely replied that it was due to business precaution, through the uncertainty attending Congressional legislation, and from a fear that the Democratic Lower House would thrust free trade upon the country.

A DEMOCRATIC BLOWHARD.

The rejoinder raised a shout at Mr. East's expense, and he was placed upon a chair amid loud cries of "A speech! A speech!" the Ohioans evidently having a curiosity to see how an Indiana Democrat would demean himself under the circumstances. The situation was calculated to rattle a man of even Hughes East's imperturbability, but he managed to congratulate the gentlemen on the good time they were having, and advised them to reap all the comfort possible out of the Ohio election, adding: "But Ohio and Indiana are different States, and I now serve notice upon you that all the money and all the United States Marshals in the country cannot steal Indiana from Thomas A. Hendricks." This remark was received with peals of laughter, and Hughes East got down feeling he had said a good thing, but not knowing in what way.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

One of the cards most frequently played by the Democratic and mugwump managers in the present political game is a statement that in this campaign sixty-seven papers which supported Garfield in 1880 are now advocating Cleveland. W. S. Silver of Bluffton, Ind., a prominent politician there, at the suggestion of W. B. Nimmens wrote to the managers of the various papers named, asking for the facts in the case. He has received answers from forty, twenty-seven failing to respond. Of the forty, three-quarters deny the statement or show that they have since changed from Republican to Democratic ownership, or were not in existence in 1880, or are not in existence now. If of the other twenty-seven the same proportion remains to be counted as fulfilling the requirements of the original statements, the list is reduced from sixty-seven to seventeen.

GOOD REASONS.

The Hon. Jesse H. Reno of Spencer, Owen County, a former Representative in the Legislature, has written a letter announcing his withdrawal from the Democratic party and intention to vote for Blaine and Logan. He says: "I cannot vote with a party that, if placed in power, would administer the Government by principles that would in my judgment paralyze our vast manufacturing industries or reduce the wages of the laboring millions of this country to the starvation level of Europe."

GOV. GRAY AT COVINGTON.

COVINGTON, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The rally advertised for the Democratic Governor at this place today proved a failure both in numbers and enthusiasm. Outside of five decorated wagons filled with children and the Attica Drum Corps, composed of young ladies, the procession was without feature worthy of mention. In the afternoon a delegation, consisting of twenty-three wagons and eighteen horsemen from Warren County, paraded the principal streets, showing a procession all told of less than 200 and a crowd in attendance not to exceed 1,000. Gov. Gray's speech was a rehash of his old, worn-out, threadbare arguments used all over the State, which fell stale, flat, and unprofitable upon his audience. This district will elect Johnston, Republican, over Lamb, Democrat, by a majority ranging from 400 to 500, while this county will elect a portion of the Republican ticket. The Democracy used every means to make this rally a monster affair. Thousands of circulars were sent out to the faithful all over this and adjoining counties. The public schools were dismissed in order to swell the procession, but all these means failed them, and the well-advertised rally was one of the sorriest misfortunes the party ever sustained in this county.

DEMOCRATIC FIZZLE AT VINCENNES.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Democrats tried to distract attention from the effects of Blaine's appearance here today by endeavoring to have a big blow-out tonight, but in point of attendance the meeting was a sad failure. J. H. Powell of Kentucky and Judge Lang addressed the Bourbons.

GEN. DURBIN WARD AT LOGANSPORT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Durbin Ward of Ohio delivered a Democratic speech at this place this evening. The audience was very small compared with other political demonstrations held here this year, and there was a lack of enthusiasm, and Blaine's appearance in Indiana has taken the spirit out of the Democracy.

BOURBON MEETING AT MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Madison are being addressed at the court-house tonight by the Hon. B. S. Robbins, State Senator of Kentucky, and candidate for Presidential Elector in that State.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

A DEMOCRATIC DODGER.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—This city, being the home of Col. James Keigwin, Republican Congressional nominee, and the Hon. Jonas G. Howard, Democratic aspirant for Congressional honors, important information regarding the state of the political situation here is available. Both gentlemen now have made a thorough canvass of this (the Third) district. Keigwin says that as this Congressional district is 4,000 Democratic there will be a large reduction in the majority at the coming Presidential election. If Howard (Democrat) would express himself as in favor of the Morrison Tariff bill it would snow him under. He will not do it, but to the contrary has dodged the issue all along. It is now stated that Howard will run behind his ticket by 2,000, because of dissatisfaction on the part of many leading Democrats in other counties in the district. This is verified by the statement of Keigwin's popularity among old soldiers heretofore voting the Democratic ticket, and he has the assurance of a large vote from that quarter. The Republican leaders here are still vigorously working, and are sanguine as to the State and Presidential ticket. The Republican party is thoroughly and systematically organized. Almost every man is a member of a club.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

Tonight another large demonstration was held at the Republican stand to hear the Hon. A. M. Hardy of Indianapolis and Judge John M. Griffith of Kentucky. Both are fluent talkers, and well did they define the tariff in contrasting the position of the two parties upon this momentous question. They made masterly and effective addresses regarding all issues and were received with a continuous ovation. In honor of their presence all the uniformed clubs, numbering not less than 1,500 men, paraded the principal streets. All along the line houses were draped with bunting and profusely illuminated.

"DOCUMENT NO. 31."

A PRIEST EXPOSES A DESPICABLE DEMOCRATIC TRICK.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A circular marked "Document No. 31," and probably issued from Democratic headquarters in New York, has been sent around to Catholic clergymen. The title of this document is: "The Truth About Gov. Cleveland and the Catholic Protectory—Testimony of Bishop McNierny and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Showing Cleveland's Liberality and His Hostility to Intolerance." This precious campaign document deserves some notice. It opens thus:

Among the documents which the friends of Mr. Blaine have been industriously circulating is one entitled "Gov. Cleveland and the Catholic Protectory," which has been sent exclusively to Roman Catholic friends throughout the country. In addition to a statement of the circumstances attending the Governor's veto of the appropriation for the Protectory the document charges Mr. Cleveland with bigotry and intolerance toward the people of the Roman Catholic faith, and winds up with this challenge: Write to any Catholic Bishop in the State of New York, or to any priest in New York City for the truth of the matters herein.

Then it continues:

Accepting this invitation several Roman Catholic gentlemen of New York City wrote to the Rt.-Rev. Francis McNierny, Bishop of Albany, under date of Oct. 9, the following letter, etc.

Now this is curious. I am one of the priests to whom the circular of "Gov. Cleveland and the Catholic Protectory" has been sent. But, though I can read just as well as the "several Roman Catholic gentlemen of New York City," I fail to find in said circular the challenge with which it is said to wind up. Neither can I find in that circular, which contains nothing but a dispassionate statement of the facts in connection with the Governor's veto, "charges of bigotry and intolerance toward the people of the Roman Catholic faith," unless such a charge be contained in the concluding passage of said circular, which is as follows:

The plea of want and necessity was therefore urged, and justly urged, in justification of the appropriation, and the effect of the Governor's veto upon the flimsy pretexts given by him was to further burden private charity, which had already contributed $975,000 towards a work which did not commend itself to Mr. Cleveland only because it prevented the proselytizing usually associated with reformatory institutions supported by the State.

Now, if these several Roman Catholic gentlemen of New York City "felt called upon to write to Bishop McNierny of Albany" in consequence of any statements contained in the circular referred they should have asked whether the facts therein stated were true or not. Nothing else was warranted by even the alleged challenge. They had, of course, the right to get Bishop McNierny to give his testimony as to Gov. Cleveland's friendly disposition towards Catholics; but they had not the right to call for such testimony on the strength of false accusations circulated by the friends of Mr. Blaine, for not one item in the said circular is false, nor is there any proof that the friends of Mr. Blaine had any knowledge of this circular. There is in it not a single word favoring the election of Mr. Blaine, and I cannot see why this circular should not, for instance, have been issued by the friends of Mr. Butler. There is nothing to indicate that the circular is of any benefit to Mr. Blaine. It is, therefore, a most gratuitous assumption to say that the friends of Mr. Blaine are in any way responsible for the otherwise truthful statements contained in that circular and for its having been sent to Catholic priests throughout the country. But these "Roman Catholic gentlemen of New York City" did not ask Bishop McNierny whether the statements contained in that circular are true or not—something, of course, they did not require any information on by Bishop McNierny. What they asked him was this: "We would ask you if the charge of bigotry against Gov. Cleveland be true," to which Bishop McNierny promptly replied: "I am aware of no such act of his administration which would argue a narrow, intolerant spirit or hostility to the Catholic Church or her institutions."

This may be all so, but cannot Mr. Blaine and his friends reply: "We are not aware of any act of ours charging Gov. Cleveland with a narrow, intolerant spirit, or hostility to the Catholic Church or her institutions." On what grounds Mr. Blaine asks the support of the American people in his aspirations for the Presidency we all know. If there are any people finding fault with Gov. Cleveland for his attitude towards Catholics they are Catholics themselves, and consequently it is wrong to charge Mr. Blaine or his friends with what Catholics have done themselves. I am a Catholic priest and a Republican. I am pretty well conversant with the facts connected with Gov. Cleveland's veto of the Catholic Protectory appropriation. I consider that veto, indeed, as a kick administered to Catholics by Gov. Cleveland, and I do not see why I shall help the man who has given me a kick to become President of the United States. Bishop McNierny's certificate of character given to Gov. Cleveland cannot do away with the fact that he vetoed the appropriation for the Catholic Protectory and that this veto was unjust, as the circular in question has well set forth, but which I know independently of any circular about the matter. The injustice of this veto was so well understood—the Rev. Dr. McGlynn's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding—by Catholics generally that neither Mr. Blaine nor his friends had any reason to call our attention to it. The "Document No. 31" also contains an alleged violent abuse of Mr. Blaine by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Let me say that, having been reared in that part of Pennsylvania where Mr. Blaine's family had their home, and having been pastor of the Catholic congregation neighboring to that to which Mr. Blaine's relatives belonged (his mother was a Catholic, as is well known), I have had much more excellent opportunities for knowing something about Mr. Blaine than the Rev. Dr. McGlynn—notwithstanding that he is pastor of St. Stephen's Church in the City of New York—possibly could have had, and on the strength of my opportunities of knowing something about it, I pronounce it utterly false that Mr. Blaine ever was a Know-Nothing.

P. MAURICE KAEDER,
Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Crown Point, Ind.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Masons and the Pope.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons in session here Grand High Priest Farleigh said in reference to the new Papal attack on Masonry:

Who can forbear to express his indignation at the utterances of a man placed in such a position as Leo, who can deliberately put his official signature to such statements as the following: "If any one watches the proceedings of the Masons, in respect to religion especially, it will appear that it is their real aim to persecute Christianity. Freemasonry is a wicked farce, a contagious disease." Furthermore, this Papal bull charges us with "seeking the education of the youth that they may be corrupted from the pure faith?" We have nothing to do with the pure faith, further than implicit faith in the Great I Am. Column after column of this sort of stuff embodies all the venom and hatred with which the ruler of the Catholic Church regards the progress of the age and the fast-decreasing power of his hierarchy. This hierarchy is fast diminishing. It is unrepublican, and will before many moons be beyond sight. If it is permitted me to make any reply to such statements, I simply say they are false—false in the main—false in every particular.

Iowa Odd-Fellows.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 22.—The Grand Encampment of the Iowa I. O. O. F. met at Odd-Fellows' Hall yesterday with an exceedingly large attendance. The reports of the Grand Patriarchs, Grand Scribe, and Grand Treasurer were read. The Grand Patriarch's report shows that there are 11[?] encampments in the State in active working order, with a membership of 4,239.

At the evening session the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: D. W. Miller of Sioux City, Grand Patriarch; William Musson of Des Moines, Grand High Priest; W. J. Moler of Eldora, Grand Senior Warden; William Garret of Burlington, Grand Scribe; T. D. Evans of Fairfield, Grand Treasurer; W. F. McCleary of Mount Pleasant, Grand Junior Warden; Herman Block of Davenport, Grand Representative; Louis Stutz of Des Moines, Grand Inside Sentinel; H. F. Jones of Atlantic, Grand Outside Sentinel; W. B. Temple of Atlantic, Grand Marshal. During the evening session Grand Representative Herman Block exemplified the secret work to the Grand Encampment members as well as to the Royal Purple members of subordinate lodges.

The Grand Lodge met today and an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. D. C. Bloomer of this city. The lodge closes tomorrow.

HENDRICKS.

The Democratic Candidate for Vice-President Addresses a Chicago Audience.

Disgruntled Over the Result in Ohio and Opposed to Republican Supremacy.

Cleveland an Alleged Civil-Service Reformer—Henry Watterson and John M. Palmer.

THE CANDIDATE TALKS.

MR. HENDRICKS WAS DISAPPOINTED IN OHIO, BUT IS STILL HOPEFUL.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, arrived early yesterday morning at Pullman, where he stopped off to get rest and quiet, and also to prepare the speech which he delivered last evening at Battery D Hall. He came to speak in Chicago under the auspices of the Workingmen's Central Democratic Club, and about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a committee consisting of J. H. Thompson, Martin Knowles, E. A. Blake, G. B. Reed, and G. Burns went to Pullman to receive the distinguished visitor, and to escort him to the city. They arrived with him shortly after 5 o'clock, and Gov. Hendricks immediately retired to his rooms at the Palmer, where he remained until 8 o'clock, when he was escorted to the hall by a delegation from among the labor organizations.

When asked how Indiana was going he said: "Indiana will cast its Electoral vote for the Democratic nominees. This much I will say, but I will not enter into a discussion of how or why it will be done. The Republicans say that the State has been carried by them as often as it has by us. This is true, but I think fraud had a good deal to do with it. The people are naturally inclined to Democracy. They were in 1880, but corruption defeated the will of the people. It will probably be attempted this time, but we are prepared to meet it. That policy seems to have been successful in Ohio. I rather expected to see Ohio go Democratic, but I might have known that it could not be. We had everything to contend against, the entire strength of the Republican party pitted against us. Both Blaine and Logan stumped every nook and corner of the State. Even that was not sufficient, and Commissioner Dudley and an army of officials and negro repeaters were thrown into the scales and they helped very materially to secure the result. The fact is they were badly frightened and their victory surprised them. In spite of all this, the Democrats made a material gain over 1880, showing that the drift of sentiment is with our party. I feel confident that New York and Indiana will go Democratic, and that will settle the question in our favor."

THE MEETING.

MR. HENDRICKS ON CIVIL SERVICE AND OTHER TOPICS—WATTERSON AND PALMER.

The meeting in Battery D Armory last night was attended by about 5,000 men. They were not a very enthusiastic crowd, the cheering being done apparently by less than half of them. Mark L. Crawford presided, and on the platform were about twenty Vice-Presidents, all of whom, the Chairman said, earned their bread. He also said the meeting had been called in order that the workingmen of Chicago could place themselves on record as favorable to Cleveland and Hendricks. [Cheers.] Blaine had never done anything for them except support the Anti-Chinese bill, but the Republicans had brought the Mongolians to this country.

After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, Miles McPadden was introduced. He said that Blaine advocated the bill passed by Congress in 1864 under which contract laborers brought from Europe were protected. On the other hand, Cleveland had shown himself to be the friend of the workingman. While discussing the tariff question as it affected the laboringmen, he claiming that the present system did not protect them, Mr. McPadden was interrupted by the arrival of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and gave way to him.

MR. HENDRICKS' TALK.

Mr. Hendricks was warmly greeted when introduced as "the next Vice-President of the United States." He esteemed it a great honor, he said, to be introduced to the workingmen of this part of the State of Illinois. He sympathized with them, and thought every right-minded man ought to. A great many years ago, when he represented the State of Indiana in one of the highest legislative bodies of the world, he felt it to be his duty to plead what he thought was the cause of the laboring men, and to support a measure which placed them, as he thought, upon the right ground.

For twenty years the Republican party had controlled the executive and administrative affairs of this country, and again it demanded a renewal of its power. Let that demand be compared with and judged by the pledges contained in its platform. It renewed the pledge of civil-service reform. Why had that work been so long neglected? For its consummation and accomplishment that party had long had ample power. It assured the country in its resolutions of the dangers to free institutions which lurked in the form of official patronage, and yet for many years it had fostered that danger in the spirit of remorseless proscription.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

What was civil-service reform? Was it not such an adjustment and improvement in the executive and administrative machinery as would bring about a wise and economical execution of the laws in their spirit and in their purity? It excluded all partiality and favoritism in their administration. It required fidelity and diligent industry on the part of all public officers and appointees to the end that the public welfare should suffer no hurt, and that the people should sustain no delay. It forbade the neglect of official duty for partisan and political services. It forbade the use of the offices of the country to control political results, and it forbade the use of public positions to make private gain. Would not all good men favor and support such reform? But the question arose, Had the Republican party favored such reform? Its promise for the future was an admission of its neglect in the past. [Applause.] The party stood upon the pledge of civil-service reform only to trample it in the mire.

HE MOURNS FOR OHIO.

Was Ohio not filled at the late election with Federal officeholders, many of them not of the State at all? Was it not much to be regretted that the people should lose confidence in the public service and in the integrity of the men connected with it? How could it be otherwise when they learned that their offices were abandoned pending an election, and that those whom they paid for public service were engaged in secret party service? Not long since the party did profess "in the name and by virtue of public virtue" to attempt to forbid such things, and because of it did appeal to the people for their continued support. How it justified the prostitution of official position and the most corrupt political practices. Could reform in the civil service be expected from a party that justified the conduct by which the election in Cincinnati was recently controlled? That city was quiet. No disturbance was threatened. The United States Marshal organized a regiment of deputies. They were partisan. The appeal made by prominent and respected citizens that the force should be non-partisan was refused. Many of that force were believed to be unfit to be placed over the people. They went to their work with arms concealed upon their persons. The refusal to make the force non-partisan showed that they were to do partisan work.

OBJECTS TO UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

The purpose was not to protect the people in their rights, but to trample upon their rights. That cruel purpose was followed by bloodshed and death. The election became a scene of horror and fright. The timid escaped from the scene, and the work of repeating went on until the vote exceeded by 7,000 the enumeration of the year before. The pride of citizenship and of manhood was sacrificed to political ambition and cruel force. It was an officer of the judiciary who organized that force and sent it to defeat the rights of the people. The power which the law gave was for the protection of the people. It was used to overthrow their rights. Were the people of Ohio not competent to conduct their elections to right results without the interference of bureau officers from Washington and partisans armed to kill? The Constitution imposed upon the President the duty to see that the laws were faithfully executed. Would he now hesitate? The laws were not executed in Cincinnati. They were trampled under foot. The President had borne himself with such dignity and impartiality in his great office that they awaited his action in this business with the greatest interest; and those who admired him most would with the greatest concern look to him for the vindication of the honor of his Administration. [Applause.]

TARIFF TALK.

He then went into the tariff question at some length, claiming that according to the Republican platform the tariff bore unequally upon the people, and that it collected an excess of revenue. Having failed in nineteen years to take off their burdens, were the people willing to trust to promises again? [Cries of "No!" and applause.] In considering some of the charges made against the Democracy, he said while a good many Democrats were in favor of enlarging the free list, not one was in favor of free trade. The Democratic platform meant: "Taxation shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered; shall be exclusively for public purposes; any change of the law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital invested; taxes shall be highest upon articles of luxury, and lowest upon articles of necessity. Should the Government collect every year $85,000,000 more than it needed?"

He spoke of the navy, asked where it was, and what had become of the $400,000,000 spent on it since the War. If an American citizen were seized by England, France, or Austria what vessel would be sent to secure his release? He wanted to see the time when no foreign Power dared to wrong an American citizen, either in his person or property, whether that citizen be to the manner born or whether this be his country by adoption. [Applause.] When Grover Cleveland came in as President [applause] he would appoint a Secretary of the Navy who would see to it that the interest and the honor of the country were respected whenever Congress should make an appropriation for the navy. [Applause.]

CAN RELY ON CLEVELAND.

It was safe to rely on Cleveland for civil-service reform, as he was a man of firmness, of character, and unquestionable honesty. The Democratic Convention in nominating Cleveland had made no mistake. The brightest men in the Republican party (the Independents) wanted him for President. Change was the remedy the people had. If it didn't work well they could reverse it.

Adverting to the "hard times," he said since the Ohio election wheat had fallen 8 cents and corn about 7. Another election or two giving hopes of Republican success would send wheat and corn he knew not where. [Laughter.] They were less by 50 per cent than four years ago, and laborers were seeking employment instead of being sought. As the condition of the country now was he thought it proper to say, "Have a change for the possible advantages of a change." [Applause.]

He urged his hearers to go to the polls and stay there constantly and peacefully, and see that none but honest votes were cast. [Applause.] We couldn't afford as a people to have our elections go to ruin. If there be a fair election Tuesday week the judgment and sentiment of the American people would be recorded. [Cheers.]

The committee reported resolutions which denounced Blaine and extolled Cleveland, indorsed Cleveland and Hendricks, and stated that it was the imperative duty of the working-people, regardless of past political affiliations, to support not only the National Democratic ticket, but also the Gubernatorial, legislative, and other nominations of the Democratic party in Illinois.

HENRY WATTERSON.

Henry Watterson was then introduced, and spoke briefly. He said the only question at issue was, Who owned the Government, the officeholders or the taxpayers? It would be time enough to discuss the tariff and the details of public business when there was a fair opportunity to look at the books. [Applause.] There could be no reform or honest administration without a change. The Republicans had stolen the Government once, bought it once, and now the question was whether they should take it from the people by force of arms. [Cries of "Never."] One assumption of power would follow another by these men, who had dared put up a ticket which was a menace to public decency, and whose election would be a National disgrace, until they felt themselves strong enough to refuse absolutely to surrender the places they held into the hands of those who gave them. This was the inexorable and inevitable logic of the Gospel "these people" were preaching on every stump, "headed by that disgraced and odious man who led them—a public robber, a thief—who never sympathized with poor men or did an honest day's work with his hands, who stands up and preaches falsehood in every page of the National history that he wrote, and the worse and blacker falsehood from his heart, which is depraved by nature." [Applause.]

Gen. John M. Palmer followed, but the passing procession cut him short, and the meeting suddenly adjourned to go and see the marching clubs.

THE PARADE.

THE UNWASHED CLAD IN ENGLISH UNIFORMS AND MARKED WITH COLLARS.

At the close of the meeting an informal reception was given to Gov. Hendricks at the Iroquois Club, Haverly Theatre Block, from the balcony of which he reviewed the procession of the marching clubs. Mr. Hendricks drove over to the club in a carriage accompanied by Henry Watterson and E. M. Phelps. A hundred or two guests had assembled, among whom there were perhaps two dozen women. After being introduced to these he took a seat near one of the large grates, looking very tired. The procession was late coming, and in the interim the crowd in front of the place was harangued by Alfred Orendorff, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. Henry Watterson and Mr. Hendricks were also introduced. Mr. Hendricks waved his hat and bowed his bald head right and left. Mr. Watterson, who was received with a greater demonstration than the tail of the ticket, smilingly asked: "Are you going to have an election a week from next Tuesday?"

The crowd said: "Yes."

"Then vote," he said as he posed to receive their applause, and then retired.

When the procession approached Mr. Hendricks took his place on the balcony and began the work of "reviewing" it, which consisted in standing there in the cold, bowing his bald head with his gray locks waving in the advance winds of the coming blizzard. This procession was, indeed, an anomalous affair from more than one standpoint. Lacking the numbers to make up a great demonstration, the members, companies, and columns were stretched as far apart as it was possible to put them without absolutely breaking the line, and all for the purpose of lengthening the time the bald-headed man should be required to stand exposing his feeble frame to the cold, with the view, of course, of creating a false impression as to the number in line. The lengthening of the line in this way proved a bad idea, for it gave some good Republicans the chance to count the men, and they did it. The figures tell an unhappy tale of Democratic weakness in Cook County, there being by actual count only 2,509 men in line, exclusive of the brass bands, hired for the occasion. In the crowd many protests were heard against the English red-coats which played such a conspicuous part. A band of these arranged into a red cross which may have been intended to represent the cross of St. George gave a farther text for comment. But worse than all these were those peculiar neck-bands bearing the initials of party leaders. There were some wearing the Harrison collar, some wore the Lawler collar, while they were led by the Cleveland and Hendricks banner and enthused by the music of bands furnished by the Van Pelt-Wasserman-Mackin machine brass band; but they were all happy, for each club had the promise of a keg of beer.

FUTURES CLASSED WITH GAMBLING.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—In the case of the National Bank of Augusta against Robert E. Cunningham for the payment of a note of $3,500 given by the defendant to Warren, Wallace & Co., and discounted by the National Bank, based, it is alleged, upon futures in cotton, the note being given by Cunningham, a commission merchant, to cover margins, the court charged that if the transaction was a speculation in futures the note was void in the hands of all parties, whether innocent holders or otherwise. The jury found for the defendant. In delivering the opinion Justice Blandford speaks of faro and poker as tame, gentle, submissive animals compared to this monster—future speculation—which he characterizes as a ferocious beast, allowed to stalk about in the open midday with gilded signs and flaming advertisements to allure unhappy victims to its embrace of death and destruction.

NATIONAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—At the International Meridian Conference today a declaration embracing all the resolutions previously agreed upon by the conference was adopted. On motion of Mr. De Struve of Russia a resolution was adopted expressing the thanks of the conference to its President, Admiral Rodgers. The conference then adjourned to meet again upon the call of the President for the purpose of verifying the protocols. This meeting, which will probably be final, will be held the middle of next week.

At the sale of Government property at Harper's Ferry today the Potomac water power sold for $25,100 and Shenandoah water power for $510.

BANKING.

It is asserted that about a third of the banking done in the world is done in the British Empire.

THE YOUNG MEN.

Phenomenal Success of the Newly-Organized Republican Commercial Club—Its Membership.

A Ringing Address by John V. Farwell on the Duties of the Hour.

The Young Men's Republican Commercial Club met at No. 25 Washington street, but came out so strong that the room was not large enough to contain them. An adjournment was therefore taken to Hershey Hall, which was soon completely filled. The club enrolled 150 members the first night (Tuesday), and last night the membership was increased to over 800. The audience included a large number of young business-men in every line of trade. There was also a considerable number of older men, who looked with approval on their younger and more enthusiastic associates.

Mr. Compton, the President, called the meeting to order and made a few remarks.

MR. FARWELL'S TALK.

Mr. John V. Farwell spoke as follows:

Twenty years ago no one was so deaf to the claims of Northern patriotism as to suggest that Northern men would ever again bend to the yoke of Southern domination at Washington. The enfranchised negro and thirty-five additional Electoral votes on their account added to Southern representation in our National affairs, seemed to be a perfect guarantee that the spirit that saved our country from disunion would animate both South and North when the smoke of battle should rise above the horizon of victory *for the right.*

Vain hope. Twenty-four years of defeat on the battlefield and in the halls of Congress have passed, and still the North furnishes enough wet nurses to keep the child of slavery solid for National domination.

The leaders of the Northern Democracy deceived the people in the interests of Southern slavery until Providence wiped out that curse in blood. The leaders of Northern Democracy today are deceiving the people in the interests of Southern domination over this whole country, which they so lately sought to divide for their own personal ends.

Thus, now as then, they are wet nurses for wolves, only waiting to grow large enough to devour all the fruits of a war for National preservation, and again assume control of the Government for their own purposes as they did before the War.

Can Cleveland ignore the demands of 153 Electoral votes, when only forty-eight are cast in the balance of his election to office against them, if those forty-eight wet nurses should suckle the South into power?

For twenty years now that prosperity has run its course so well that overbuilding in railroads, etc., has brought a halt in business, and in the great iron interest especially, and this old hyena of ruin again howls for a chance at a prospective National corpse. The very shadow of hard times puts new life into this party of State rights, shinplasters, and National bankruptcy. That prospective corpse is yet altogether too lively for that party to get a meal out of, and before they know it Jim Blaine will have the Nation trained to beat any record she ever made on the track of progress; and the Solid South will find that he can hunt a shotgun policy and tissue-ballots with his little sword until an honest vote and a fair count will add five or six more States to the grand army of protection to American labor and progress for National greatness and honor. That is the reason the organ of the South says: "Elect Blaine and you will have a war."

What for, in Heaven's name, will they go to war unless that be the reason? I will join any party which can break up the "Solid South" in the interests of the whole country. But, so help me God, if the spirit of the Southern Democracy is for war because we elect a man who will certainly provide means for the protection of every man in his right to vote, as well as for good wages, then I say we cannot fight for a more worthy cause, and my voice will be for a settlement of this question of the rights of American citizenship with the sword, if that be their choice. We only fought for National existence when Lincoln took the helm, and until every man can vote and be counted as he votes, our citizenship is not worth a rush.

I see before me the young men from the great commercial houses of this marvelous city. What do you owe to the Democratic party of the Solid South, which always did and always will have three-quarters of the Electoral votes necessary to reach the White House? Your fathers were "welcomed to hospitable graves" in Southern soil by that wing of the party, because they would not bow to their great image of human slavery.

Your fathers struggled with individual and National poverty, because they would inflict free-trade upon them in the interest of English capital and labor.

In fact, the past is one long bill of indictments against the "Solid South" for moral and political crimes committed in the name of a free government, which you must have read, or you are not fit to vote at this coming election.

And what are the reasons urged by their Northern allies for giving them the sceptre?

"We want a change, just to count the money."

"We want reform."

"We don't like Blaine."

These are the reasons I have heard from our Northern wet-nurses to the motherless children of the great Southern slave oligarchy, which well-nigh ruined our country before Lincoln took a hand to save it—absolutely all.

A party that left Lincoln only 15 cents to count would be burdened with $400,000,000.

Cleveland can hardly take the part of a reformer, even in a farce, much less in the real work.

And if they don't like Blaine, so much the worse for them. It shows that they are still devoid of common sense as well as common honesty, but that will not trouble Mr. Blaine.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health-Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.00.

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CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
JOHN A. STEVENS
In the Romantic Idyl,
UNKNOWN.
A RIVER MYSTERY.
Supported by the New York Park Theatre Company. Admission to Theatre and Museum, 25c. Children, 10 years, 15c. Reserved seats 25c and 10c extra, according to location.
Next Monday—Harry Webber in "Nip and Tuck."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Last nights of
MISS MARGARET MATHER.
This evening, Thursday, Oct. 23, MISS MATHER as Leah in
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Friday—Juliet in ROMEO AND JULIET.
Farewell Matinee Saturday—THE LADY OF LYONS.
Saturday Night—Farewell Performance—MACBETH.
Next week—Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Sale of seats begins this morning.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., cor. of Division.
One Week—Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 20th, every evening and Saturday and Sunday matinees.
RANCH 10.
SID SMITH as the "JUDGE," and a strong Company.
Popular prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next Week—THE "WORLD" COMBINATION.

NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
FOUR FLOORS OF CURIOSITIES.
Freaks of Nature and Rare Gems of Wonder and Interest. Hourly Stage Performances. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission to all, 10 cts. No charge for seats.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
339 State-st. JO BAYLIES, Proprietor.
Every night at 8. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 p. m. Popular prices.
Baylies' Coterie of World-Renowned
ARTISTIC SPECIALISTS.
Not great! nor greater!! but the greatest!!!
Oct. 27—Ida Siddons' Co. in Cinderella on Horseback.

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Halsted-st., near Madison, West Side.
TONIGHT AT 8. TONIGHT AT 8.
THE HANLONS
In "Le Voyage en Suisse." A Trip to Switzerland! The Coach! The Car! The Inn! Comedy! Music! Pantomime! Monday—Madison Square Company in "Young Mrs. Winthrop."

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Commencing Monday, Oct. 20.
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50 ARTISTS 50
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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TONIGHT, Great Cast. — Three Prima Donnas — MIGNON. Abbott, Bellini, and [illegible]
First time in English. ABBOTT as Queen. — Grand production of [illegible] SEMIRAMIDE. Abbott, Annandale, [illegible], Fabrini.
EMMA ABBOTT MATINEE. — Emma Abbott will sing —MARTHA— Abbott's "Last Rose of [illegible]"
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Sale Opens Today
For SECOND and LAST WEEK
From the following Brilliant Repertoire:
MONDAY, — BOHEMIAN GIRL.
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WED. EVE., — SEMIRAMIDE.
WED. MAT., — HEART AND HAND.
THURSDAY, — MARTHA.
FRIDAY, — RIGOLETTO.
SAT. MAT., — KING FOR A DAY.
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IN THE RANKS!
Supported by Messrs. Brooks and Dickson's Powerful Dramatic Company, and illustrated by incomparably beautiful scenery.
Sunday Night—Grand Farewell Performance of IN THE RANKS.
Monday, Oct. 27—"CALLED BACK."

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Read the daily returns on the voting for President and Governor at K. & M.'s.

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FIVE MILE RACE! TONIGHT.
TONIGHT Between the two fastest skaters in Chicago,
GEORGE SCOTT, Record, 19 m. 19 s.,
ROBT. EHLERT, Record, 19 m. 40 s.,
For Championship of Illinois.
On Oct. 1st Scott won the 5-mile race; on [illegible] Ehlert won the race. Both gentlemen have their backers, all of whom expect their favorite to win. A very close, important, and exciting race is assured. Race at 9:15.

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Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
THE COMEDIANS,
ROBSON AND CRANE
in Dion Boucicault's great comedy,
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
ROBSON ... as ... [illegible]
CRANE ... as ... Sergeant [illegible]
Next Sunday—Robson and Crane in SHARPS AND FLATS.
Monday, Oct. 27—Fanny Davenport and Company in "Fedora."

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Siddons' Female Mastodons. Cinderella on Horseback. 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.

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All the Week. Matinee Saturday.
The Romantic Drama,
MASTER AND MAN.
Sunday, Oct. 26—Geo. H. Adams' Humpty-Dumpty.

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TO LEASE—FARMS, WITH GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, 15 miles from city, on C. [illegible] R., at $4 per acre. O. J. STOUGH, owner, [illegible] st., Chicago.

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NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION [illegible] cures American and foreign patents, [illegible] etc.; patent litigations attended to. [illegible] patents free. Offices, 164 Dearborn-st. [illegible] Droit Building, Washington.

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WANTED—A SMALL STEAM-POWER [illegible] vator, second-hand. V 12, Tribune office.

[illegible] table adv't's [illegible] page every day [illegible] for 10 cents a line [illegible]

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE numerous patrons throughout [illegible] we have established Branch [illegible] nated below, where advertisements [illegible] the same price as charged at [illegible] be received until 9 o'clock p. [illegible]
SOUTH DIVISION.
[illegible] WENTWORTH-AV., [illegible] J. A. Braum[illegible]
[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV., [illegible] F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
[illegible] TWENTY-SECOND-ST., [illegible] sellers and Stationers.
[illegible] INDIANA-AV., corner [illegible] Jacobus, Druggist.
[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV., —Hubbard & Gore, [illegible]
[illegible] STATE-ST.—Hugo W. [illegible]
WEST DIVISION.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner [illegible] Druggists.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., cor. [illegible]
[illegible] WEST MADISON, cor. [illegible]
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST. [illegible]
[illegible] WEST TWELFTH-ST. [illegible]
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST. [illegible] Kraft, Druggist.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., [illegible] M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner [illegible] Behrens, Druggist.
[illegible] OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnech[illegible]
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner [illegible] rick, Jeweler, Newsdealer.
[illegible] NORTH HALSTED-ST., [illegible] Druggist.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner [illegible] Myers, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., northwest [illegible] T. Still, Druggist.
[illegible] MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman [illegible] C. H. Plautz, German [illegible]
[illegible] VAN BUREN-ST., cor. [illegible]
[illegible] VAN BUREN-ST., cor. [illegible]
[illegible] WEST INDIANA-ST., [illegible] Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., [illegible] Blocki, Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., [illegible] Cowan, Druggist.
[illegible] LARRABEE-ST., corner [illegible] iams & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner [illegible] Behrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL [illegible] Jr., Stationer and News[illegible]
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. [illegible] ST.—Englewood Eye O[illegible]
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller [illegible] dealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-[illegible] Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, In[illegible] Merchant.

LOST AND F[OUND].
LOST—IN THE STORE O[illegible] Co. on Monday last, [illegible] small sum of money, railroad [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by [illegible] Corner Wabash-[illegible]
LOST—BUNCH OF SMALL [illegible] can get suitable reward by [illegible] the office.

SITUATIONS—[MALE].
BOOKKEEPERS AND [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] as assistant bookkeeper or [illegible] ences. V 42, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] can keep books and [illegible] office. References. V 33, Tribune [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—A [illegible] liable, thorough bookkeeper [illegible] with 4½ years' experience in a [illegible] house, desires a position. Very [illegible] security if wanted. Address V 4, [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] 23; good penman and accountant [illegible] quired. V 23, Tribune office.
COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—AS [illegible] a man that understands the [illegible] horses and carriages; willing to [illegible] Good reference. V 2, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—AS [illegible] a sober, honest, and willing [illegible] V 18, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] of long experience; a careful [illegible] The best of city reference.
SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] competent groom and coachman [illegible] not afraid of work. Good [illegible] Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—AS [illegible] a private family by a young [illegible] last place. Good references. [illegible] Address H Q 25, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—AS [illegible] (Swede) as coachman. Best [illegible] Address H S 94, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] ish man as coachman; understand[illegible] work; is not afraid of work. Can [illegible] references. Address 320 Twenty-fo[illegible]
MISCELLANEOUS.
SITUATION WANTED—IN [illegible] etc., a gentleman (46) with 30 [illegible] a manager of a large business [illegible] open for engagement. Reference [illegible] V 28, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—WITH [illegible] state dealer by a surveyor. Have [illegible] give bond or cash security. Address [illegible]

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.
DOMESTICS.
SITUATION WANTED—AS [illegible] in a wealthy family where two [illegible] kept by a refined young woman; [illegible] understands fine laundry work [illegible] ences. Address W 99, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—AS [illegible] or waitress in a respectable [illegible] references. V 40, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—TO [illegible] housework, plain cooking, or [illegible] good references. Address 326 North [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] girl to do second work or [illegible] small private family. SOPHIA AND[illegible] [illegible], in rear, for two days.
SITUATION WANTED—TO [illegible] work by a first-class girl. Call at [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] girl to do general housework [illegible] northwest Side. Call at 185 West [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—AS A [illegible] cook, no washing, or to do second [illegible] references. 219 Oak-st.
SITUATION WANTED—TO [illegible] work. 322 Dearborn-av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] enced girl to do second work or [illegible] work. Furnish 4 years' reference. [illegible] Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY THE [illegible] competent Swedish girl to do ho[illegible] good wages. 449 West Madison-[illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] do housework in small family. [illegible] call at 64 Douglas-av.
SITUATION WANTED—IN S[illegible] family to do general house[illegible] days at 3618 South Park-av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] second girl; is a first-class waitress [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A C[illegible] cook in a private family; no objection [illegible] ironing. South Side preferred. [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] girl in a private family; is a competent [illegible] City reference. Address [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—AS C[illegible] laundress or to do general work [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A C[illegible] cook and laundress in a private [illegible] of reference. Call for two days [illegible] No postals.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] cook in a private family. Best of [illegible] call at 103 Huron-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY GOO[illegible] cook, wash, and iron; private family [illegible]
SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO [illegible] girls: one for general housework [illegible] second work. Call at 130 North Peoria [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A C[illegible] girl to do cooking, washing, and iron[illegible] housework in small family. Good [illegible] 196 South Green-st.
NURSES.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] nurse. Best of reference. [illegible] Island-av. Only three weeks [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GR[illegible] nurse. V 34, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP[illegible] nurse; infant or older children. Good [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—AS NU[illegible] to do second work; private family [illegible] 135 Superior-st., second [illegible]
SEAMSTRESSES.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A LA[illegible] at home; very reasonable [illegible] business. V 43, Tribune office.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS [illegible] reliable help with good refe[illegible] their engagements made with [illegible] Washington-boulevard. Ladies [illegible] class help from this office.
SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GI[illegible] be found at MRS. HANSEN'S [illegible] Noble-st., near Chicago-av.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES [illegible] Scandinavian or German fe[illegible] G. DUSKE'S, 166 North Halsted [illegible]

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co. Druggists.
WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon; WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon—L. Shreiber & Co. Druggists.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; WEST TWELFTH-ST.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Laflin; VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Robey—C. L. Clancy.
WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritte Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and Newsdealer.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE STORE OF PARDRIDGE & Co. on Monday last, pocketbook containing small sum of money, railroad pass, and key; finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of EDSON KEITH & CO., Corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

LOST—BUNCH OF SMALL KEYS. FINDER can get suitable reward by addressing W 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper or clerk. Good references. V 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; can keep books and be generally useful in an office. References. V 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN HONEST, RELIABLE, thorough bookkeeper and correspondent, with 14 years' experience in a large furnishing-goods house, desires a position. Very best references and security if wanted. Address V 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISH; AGED 32; good penman and accountant; security if required. V 23, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a man that understands the care and driving of horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful. Good reference. V 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a sober, honest, and willing man. Good references. V 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN of long experience; a careful driver and agreeable. The best of city reference. V 49, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent groom and coachman; willing and reliable; not afraid of work. Good references. V 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a young Swede; 6 years in last place. Good references. No objection to country. Address H Q 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman. Best city references. Can [illegible]. Address H S 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH man as coachman; understands all parts of work; is not afraid of work. Can bring best of city references. Address 320 Twenty-fourth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRY GOODS, etc., a gentleman (46) with 20 years' experience as manager of a large business employing 150 clerks, is open for engagement. References A1. Address V 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A REAL-ESTATE dealer by a surveyor. Have reference, or can give bond or cash security. Address V 44, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL in a wealthy family where two or more servants are kept by a refined young woman; a quiet home desired; understands fine laundry work. Best city references. Address W 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND COOK or waitress in a respectable place. Have good references. V 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework, plain cooking, or second work. Have good references. Address 306 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do second work or care of children in a private family. SOPHIA ANDREWS, 158 Sedgwick-st., in rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work by a first-class girl. Call at 171 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH girl to do general housework in small family; West Side. Call at 185 West Ohio-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, no washing, or to do second work. Good references. 219 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work. 532 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do second work or general housework. Furnish 4 years' reference. Address W 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent Swedish girl to do housework; good wages. 449 West Madison-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO do housework in small family. Good references. Please call at 64 Douglas-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL PRIVATE family to do general housework. Call for two days at [illegible] South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SPLENDID second girl; is a first-class waitress. 3012 Cottage [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook in a private family; no objection to washing and ironing. South Side preferred. 1935 State-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WISCONSIN girl in a private family; is a competent cook and laundress. City reference. Address H S 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress or to do general work. Call at 1813 [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress in a private family. The best of reference. Call for two days at 2639 South [illegible]. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAINED girl in a private family. Best of city references. Call at 188 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; private family. 109 North [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls; one for general housework, the other for second work. Call at 130 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework in small family. Good references. [illegible] South Green-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse. Best of reference. Please call at [illegible] Blue Island-av. Only three weeks confined.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATED nurse. V 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED nurse; infant or older children. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL or to do second work; private family. Reference. 135 Superior-st., second flat.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO sewing at home; very reasonable and understands business. V 43, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FOR families reliable help with good references and [illegible] engagements made with ladies. Apply [illegible] Washington-boulevard, Ladies' Employment [illegible]. MRS. L. WILLIAMS. Ladies can obtain help from this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS CAN be found at MRS. HANSEN'S intelligence office, [illegible] Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING Scandinavian or German female help [illegible] DURKEE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS man, stranger in the city, to work at the undertaker business; willing to do any kind of work. Address T B, 329 North Clark-st., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH PERSON, middle age, as governess, housekeeper or to go South with an invalid lady; a good nurse; is kind and obliging. Call at 506 Wabash-av. Mme. DU PAGE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY copying to do on the typewriter at home. W 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; good seamstress; willing to be useful. Woman's Christian Association, 164 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of furnished house, with view of purchasing or as housekeeper; only first-class need reply. Call at 297 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY as governess in private family. Can give lessons in French and German. 2010 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY an honest young man in an office or wholesale house; willing to start on small wages. Address W 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—THOROUGH GERMAN DRUG clerk at Boll & Henkle's Pharmacy.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT boot and shoe salesman who has experience and trade, and can come well recommended, for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. Apply to W. E. SCHMITZ & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A CITY (ALSO TRAVELING) salesman for "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," the only means of obtaining the famous War illustrations from Harper's Weekly; sells for cash and on time; previous experience unnecessary and salary paid. McDONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO TRAVELS in the country to sell by catalogue, on commission, a specialty in furniture. Address or apply to TITCOMB & PRATT, 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR art publications on special route. A rare chance for right party. GEBBIE & CO., 15 Washington-st., corner Wabash.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CANDY NOVELTY to stores in the West. Samples 50 cents. T. H. ELDRED, 9 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A YOUNG man to take charge of a gentleman's place near the city; must understand gardening and be ready to do general work. Address, giving age, nationality, and references, V 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUTTER FOR MARKET; MUST be first-class. Address V 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SLATE-ROOFER. Apply at 219 West-Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MUSIC COMPOSITOR. Address F. C. FESTNER, Printer, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—BUSHELMAN AT 111 MONROE-st., Misfit Clothing Parlor.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS TANKMAKERS. Call at 31 and 33 Milwaukee-av. CHAS. J. LANDQUIST.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as bookkeepers, collectors, watchmen, porters, shipping, bill, and general office clerks, young men in stores, offices, etc., teamsters, janitors, timekeepers, coachmen, butlers, waiters, cooks, etc., engineers, firemen, conductors, bartenders, millers, cashiers, etc., etc., and all positions and places of trust for wholesale and retail firms, etc., apply at 160 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 LABORERS on the United States Government Levees; Raleigh to Willow Point Levee; Raleigh's Landing, East Carroll Parish, La., and Delta to Bedford Levee; Delta Landing, Tensas Parish, La.; desirable station work, good camps, and prompt pay. Apply on works to GEORGE ARNOLD & CO., Contractors, or to A. ROSS, our only agent in Chicago, for cheap transportation to the works; also to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points South via the Illinois Central and Great Jackson route; only direct line to those points, and this is the place to get those tickets. ROSS' LABOR AGENCY, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs; the old reliable place up-stairs.

WANTED — NORTHWESTERN EMPLOYMENT Agency wants railroad laborers for Mississippi, $1.50 per day; station work 12 to 14 cents per cubic yard; tie-cutters for Missouri, 10 cents a tie; board $12 per month; also laborers for levee work, $1.75 per day; station work, 11 to 17 cents a yard. Work guaranteed and cheap fare furnished by ENRIGHT & CO., 77 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AS MANAGER—FIRST-CLASS man with a thorough practical knowledge of hog-packing and warehousing business in all branches. Apply by letter only to HENRY DENNY & SONS, 133 La Salle-st., Chicago, stating age, length of experience, where last employed, and salary expected.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should try our money-making business. Our $3 trial outfit free to men and women who wish to test our quick-selling goods. Parties everywhere on the lookout for a chance to increase their capital should send stamp for particulars. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 37 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE RELIABLE, active traveling men. Must come well recommended. Address Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 155 State-st.

WANTED—MEN MAKING LESS THAN $30 a week to address us at once with stamp. Biggest chance to make money without previous experience anywhere in the country. Detroit Art Publishing Co., 12 Bates-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—PARTIES WANTING SHORT-hand clerks, or those wishing situations as such, apply to A. B. REID & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BARTENDER; STEADY place for a good worker; German preferred. Apply at 180 East Washington-st., second floor, R. 3.

WANTED—FAIRLY-EDUCATED CHRISTIAN gentlemen, aged at least 40, for Christian work. State age, previous occupation, and references. Address V 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN WITH references to take care of steam furnace in house located north of Division-st. and east of Clark; will be required to clean outside of house, sidewalk, yard, and windows, will not be needed whole time, and must board and room elsewhere. Address V 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE TRAVELING MAN for fine book line. Liberal arrangements to suitable party. Address V 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Reference. 58 Bellevue-place, first street north of Oak, near Lake-Shore drive.

WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF THREE—A competent Scotch girl for general housework; also a younger girl for housemaid, and prefer those just out. Apply at Room 18 Major Block, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 55 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing in a small family where a second girl is kept. 2973 Groveland Park-av.

WANTED—AT 931 WEST MONROE-ST.—A competent cook, washer, and ironer. Reference required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; MUST have references. 514 North State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook and laundress. Call Friday at 4040 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK FOR GENERAL housework at 719 Harrison-st., near Ashland-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD IRISH, GERMAN, AND Norwegian girls for good situations; cooks and second girls. MRS. VAN DUZER, 636 West Lake-st., corner Paulina.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; to go into the country. For information apply to Mrs. O'NEIL, 319 West Taylor-st., down-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 290 Race-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT to read the proof of a weekly paper and to assist in general office work. Salary $6 a week. Preference will be given to a member of the Episcopal Church. Address V 22, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE RIGS, CONSISTING of carriage team, single horse, top buggy, Peters cart, coupe, rockaway, single and double harness, blankets; each and all first-class. Call at once. 195 South Wood-st.

FOR SALE—THE GRAY PACING GELDING "Reuben;" can show 2:30; sound and kind; price, $300. Address F. W. LEE, 163 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STYLISH HORSE and a new sidebar buggy; also harness, blankets, whips, etc.; will sell cheap. Address V 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE team of mares weighing 2,600 pounds; are very speedy; $150 takes them; also a fine farm wagon and harness for $35. Call for two days at barn 341 Loomis-st., near West Fifteenth.

FOR SALE—A FINE KENTUCKY SADDLE horse with all the gaits, suitable for lady or gentleman. Address V 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—HAY WAGON AND SET OF double harness for same. Inquire at 86 La Salle-st., Room 4.

150 CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, MUST BE sold regardless of cost at 330 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—YOUNG GENTLEMAN WILL give lady private lessons in literature or language. V 87, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MRS. MARY E. COBB, America's First Manicure, Formerly Mrs. Pray, Of 60 West Twenty-third-st., New York. Branch Parlors and Salesroom, 243 State-st., Room 8, Japanese Building. Finger Nails Beautified, $1. Biting of the nails and hang-nails cured. Ask your druggist or fancy goods dealer for Mrs. Cobb's Bran-U Nail Powder, the most brilliant finger-nail polish in the world. Cosmetic Cherri-lip, for tinting finger-nails, lips, and cheeks. Pan-za Cream softens and whitens the hands and face. Zan-tilo bleaches finger-nails, removes fruit and ink stains. Pixy cures biting of finger-nails. Star Emery Board smoothly finishes the edges of the nails. Nyr-lan Face Powder beautifies and preserves the complexion. Manicure Ek-o (echo) Soap, the finest complexion soap made for toilet, bath, and nursery use.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (full silk roll), ordered for $25, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MELTON) fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $50, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, full silk roll, would be cheap at $25, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere suit (long silk roll), custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A DIAGONAL SUIT (in black or wine colors), custom made, worth $28, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A PANT MADE for $10, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18.50 FOR A SILK OR SATIN lined Prince Albert suit, merchant tailor's make, ordered for $50, a special inducement at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—A $38 SATIN-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods $14.75 at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A KERSEY BEAVER fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, ordered for $25, at the 1 and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE diagonal suit (finest quality), ordered for $40, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit (custom made), ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORKSCREW suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A LIGHT-WEIGHT custom-made overcoat (full silk roll), in four different shades, would be considered cheap at $30, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Kersey beaver fall overcoat, satin lined, silk sleeves; well worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants worth $8.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$3.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $8, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 WILL BUY A MACKINAW fine silk roll fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make for $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs at corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $22, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$4.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants ordered for $8.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTED Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $6, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUSTOM-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat; full silk roll; silk sleeves; ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported goods, full silk-lined, satin sleeve lining, ordered for $45, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$9.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15.00 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE suit, ordered for $33.00, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CORKSCREW 4-button cutaway frock suit, custom made, worth $30, the greatest bargain ever offered at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESTAURANT, DINING AND OYSTER rooms, with cigars, for sale; finest location on West Side; splendid premises; low rent; dining-room seating 60 at once, and rooms full of boarders; every convenience; doing good cash business by same proprietor for 7 years; will be sold at a bargain; reason for selling, have a valuable patent and going manufacturing. Apply at 701 West Lake-st.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW thousand dollars can obtain position; can control investment. For particulars address V 31, Tribune office.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 130 DEARBORN-ST.: Light manufacturing business; engines, boilers, and machinery; fine trade; $1,000 to $1,500 cash needed.

A SNUG CASH LOCAL BUSINESS, PLEASANT and permanent, can be secured for $500 cash; will pay over $200 monthly net earnings without risk. Address V 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY store; excellent location; reasons for selling, have other business. Apply at 124 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE DOING GOOD cash business in town of 6,000; good location for physician; will take part in Kansas or Nebraska land; price, $2,700; bad health reason for selling. Address W 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 16-room house, full of roomers; terms reasonable. Apply for one week at 479 Wabash-av.

OFFICE FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR cigar-store. W 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSE OF 20 ROOMS on Dearborn-av.; no car fare; full of roomers; entire furniture for $1,800; only $900 cash, balance on time; cost double this price; must be sold. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

WANTED—MAN WITH $100 TO START 100 agents in Cook County; rare chance to make money. Address V 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER in buying an A1 produce commission business; must be experienced and have $1,500 to $2,000 cash. V 23, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, in every city, State, and county to sell "Biddy Finnigan's Botheration; or, That Romp of a Girl," the funniest book published; largest profits guaranteed. Address for terms MARY NOLAN, 521 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THIS State on our new book, just ready, "Sunbeams for the Home," with introduction by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York. This work will prove sunshine to every home, and promises to outsell other books for holidays the year through. The right man with capital this offers a chance seldom met with. Apply at once. D. L. GUERNSEY, Pub., Boston.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—MRS. DR. THOMAS, THE distinguished astrologist, reliable on love affairs, marriage, friends, sickness, speculation, etc.; [illegible] treatment for rheumatism, debility, and all nervous diseases. Parlors 2 and 3, 273 State-st., 9 to 9.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READER, gives names, advice, etc. 1313 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO BY THE new progressive system, insuring rapid progress. Prof. W. L. GOSNELL (late of New York), 486 Belden-av.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. A full, thorough course of shorthand instruction, $25. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—PUPILS AT THIER HOMES IN bookkeeping, English branches, and mathematics by an experienced teacher. V 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—
239 Irving-place—10-room brick, in perfect repair ... $35
[illegible] West Monroe-st.—Flat of 6 rooms ... 25
31 Flournoy-st.—2-story frame ... 15
109 Loomis-st.—stone-front, cheap to May 1.
1177 West Taylor-st.—Flat of 4 rooms ... 10
190 Honore-av. (new number) between Adams and Jackson—2 nice flats, 6 rooms, all conveniences ... 25
274 Ogden-av.—8-room brick, in perfect order ... 25
275 Oakley-av.—10-room brick, in perfect repair ... 25
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—403 WARREN-AV.—2-STORY and basement stone swell-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 136 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THOSE NEW 2-STORY AND cellar 9-room houses, Nos. 152, 154, and 156 South Leavitt-st., near Monroe; furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc. ready to occupy Nov. 1. J. L. STAGG, 340 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 164 Dearborn-st., Room 9: 612 West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house, $50 per month.

TO RENT—$35—ALBANY-AV., NEAR MADISON-st., splendid new six-room cottage, closets, pantry, mantel, grate, inside and outside blinds, water-closet in house, convenient basement, with water on first floor and in basement; or we will sell on monthly payments of $25, small cash payment, and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID SEVEN-ROOM attic brick cottage at 1111 West Lake-st.; all modern improvements, bath, etc.; is newly papered, painted, grained, and calcimined. Rent very cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st. (Partridges' dry-goods store). Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR Union Park to a first-class party who can appreciate elegant surroundings; will board if desirable. Call at 18 Union Park-place.

TO RENT—2-STORY BASEMENT HOUSES; new; all modern improvements; furnaces. Inquire next door. 113 Seeley-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON ONE OF THE choicest corners of La Salle-av., south of Division-st., a private residence of 14 rooms, 21 closets; heated by steam; Hale elevator, telephone, burglar alarm, etc.; lease for two years; a fine southern exposure. For admission to the premises and further information apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. N. W. BROOKS, 97 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 409 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE NEW HOUSE 71 PINE-ST., near Ontario. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE; $65; 246 Chestnut-st., near La Salle-av. Room 4, 162 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—3113 FOREST-AV., ten-room brick, very low to May 1, and fair rate thereafter. 3611 Indiana-av., two-story frame, ten rooms, $30. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—2827 INDIANA-AV.—8-ROOM house. Rent $50. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE NO. 3224 Rhodes-av.; low rent to desirable tenant. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT 8-ROOM new brick houses on Langley-av., corner Bowen; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent very cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st. (Partridges' dry-goods store). Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 3017 Groveland Park-av., from Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 1885. Apply to LANGFELD & HEIDELBERGER, 173 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE [illegible] Prairie-av.; rent $25. Apply within.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—WILL PAY THE wages of a girl and rent a furnished house to a married couple without children for the board of two. Address V 26, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—A FINE FURNISHED brick house, three minutes' walk from depot, cheap. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE NICE 7-ROOM TWO-STORY frame dwelling No. [illegible] Michigan-av.; rent $30 per month. Apply at [illegible] Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED RESIDENCE Kenwood; very desirable; all modern improvements; large stable, spacious lawn. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMEST 12-ROOM FLAT in city; best neighborhood; three minutes' walk from Palmer House; very cheap. Inquire at 12 East Van Buren-st., first flat.

TO RENT—2948 STATE-ST., FLAT, FIVE rooms and bath, $20.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT 6-ROOM flat, grained, tinted, gas-fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, etc., $35, corner Michigan-av. and Fortieth-st., 20 minutes by steam and 35 minutes by cable-cars from Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT 94 TWENTY-fifth-st., six rooms, in the best of order, $25 a month; furniture and carpets for sale if wanted.

TO RENT—1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—5-ROOM flat, furnished for housekeeping; to small family.

TO RENT—PART OF FLAT, 4 OR 5 ROOMS, unfurnished. 58 Twenty-second-st., Flat B, Hodges' Building.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$20—PRETTIEST, NEWLY-PAPERED and painted flat in the city; five rooms and alcove. 335 Oakley-av., first flat.

TO RENT—FLAT SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Washington-boulevard and Green-st.; 8 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc.; very desirable. Furniture for sale cheap; make offer; must be sold. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, CORNER Madison and Page-sts., all modern improvements, at low rental; keys in stores 855 and 857. For particulars inquire of MAGILL & CO., 34 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 80X25, PAPERED, hot and cold water, at 659 West Lake-st.; $22.50.

TO RENT—FLATS—EXTRA PLEASANT—839 and 843 West Madison-st., 6 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, elevator, etc., large bay windows. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE, LARGE, 6-ROOM FLAT on West Side, near Madison-st. H. I. GOLDY, Room 1, 107 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—
909 North Clark-st., 2 6-room flats, every convenience, near park, newly papered; rent low.
970 North Clark-st., flat of 6 rooms, $17.
559 La Salle-av., a strictly new first-class flat, cheap at $60; will rent at $50 to an A1 tenant.
777 North Clark-st., new 7-room flat, overlooking park and very desirable; to a good tenant a very low rent will be made.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT ON Mohawk, near Centre, modern improvements; low rent. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT.; 148 La Salle-av.; $40. Room 6, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, in the fine brick house 1633 Wabash-av., which has just been newly furnished throughout. Large vacant grounds surround the house on the south, and each room has a southern exposure opening onto these grounds. For further particulars call at above number.

TO RENT—TWO CANADIAN OR ENGLISH gentlemen can find in home of private family a large handsomely furnished room, bay window, hot and cold water in room, grate fire and furnace heat, bath, etc., etc.; location central; 20 minutes from Palmer House. V 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or double. 1328 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM at 164 Madison-st., near La Salle, $1.75 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove room; also an unfurnished suite, suitable for light housekeeping, and a bedroom at $10 per week. Giles Bros.' Building, 266 Wabash-av., half a block from Matteson and Leland Houses; to unexceptionable parties only.

TO RENT—91 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents. Room 7.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; hot and cold water, gas and bath; to first-class parties only. 1334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front large and small rooms; modern improvements; also nice basement, suitable for first-class boarders. Apply at 479 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2123 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor, to gentlemen only; also two rooms on third floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED east-front alcove; hot and cold water, grate, furnace heat, etc.; $25 a month; single room on bath-room floor, $12 a month. Inquire at 2223 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL-LIGHTED, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 375 South State-st.

TO RENT — NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, $15 per month; extra large front hall room, $9; closets, gas, bath; private family. 2200 Indiana-av., top bell.

TO RENT—ROOMS $1.50 PER WEEK AND upwards; single, double, and suites; first-class; lake-front, near Post-Office. 281 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—275 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED large and small rooms, single or en suite, on parlor floor and basement.

TO RENT—1334 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 FRONT rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—A VERY COMFORTABLE SUITE of rooms in newly-furnished flat; all conveniences; reasonable terms. 1424 Wabash-av., second flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 10 SIXTEENTH-ST., A FURNISHED parlor, adjoining room, for housekeeping.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 77 NORTH STATE-ST.—A single furnished room to gentleman only. References required.

TO RENT—661 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite; light housekeeping allowed; choice locality.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; all conveniences. 383 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ALCOVE or parlor, every convenience, suitable for lady and gent; board for lady if desired. V 27, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, single or en suite; every convenience. 91 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—436 AND 438 NORTH STATE-ST., just established, one of the finest and most fashionable localities in the city, only three suites of rooms. Gas, bath, grate, hot and cold water, everything new and first-class. Best of references given and required.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, parlor or second floor; rent reasonable. 97 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or otherwise; use of piano. 220 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; NORTH Side; fine location; responsible party. Address W 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. REFERENCE. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE, with carpets and shades; rent reasonable. References. 216 East Ohio-st., 2d flat west.

TO RENT—127 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE, pleasant room, second floor; hot and cold water.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY ON Adams-st., near Ashland-av., having a large house with handsomely-furnished rooms, every convenience, will take a few desirable and responsible adults for the winter. Address V 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen; private family. Call evenings at 22 Loomis-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOM. 180A Park-av. $10 per month.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, cheap; base-burner stove; first flat up-stairs. 687 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x165, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, 233 WABASH-av., Matteson Hotel Building, corner of Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 734½ AND TWO flats on Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, freight and passenger elevators, large or small rooms, with excellent light, at 65 to 71 West Monroe-st. KNISLEY & MILLER, 129 and 131 South Clinton.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY BUILDING 50 and 52 Third-av., suitable for stable, carpenter-shop, or manufacturing. JOEL BIGELOW, Room 53 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—HALL FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS; stage and scenery; seats 450 persons. 224 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2123 WABASH-AV.—THE PRIVILEGE of serving oysters, with seating capacity of 75 persons.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED hall for society purposes within six blocks of Madison and Halsted-sts. Address H M 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house, North Side. Address W 25, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
GROVELAND-AV.—New house near Thirty-second-st., modern and handsome, with reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc., on main floor; $10,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—New modern house, with 30-foot lot, near Thirty-second-st.
RHODES-AV.—New house corner Thirty-second-st.; a very pretty house; $8,000.
RHODES-AV.—Several new houses between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; $7,300.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
ELLIS-AV.—50x150 feet, corner Fortieth-st.
ELLIS-AV.—50x165 ft., north of Fortieth-st., situated between two fine new houses standing on large lots; this is a beautiful residence lot, and can be bought for less than it is worth.
GROVELAND-AV.—Several choice 25x80-foot lots near Thirty-second-st., including two corners of Thirty-second-st.
VERNON-AV.—98x164 feet, northwest corner Thirty-third-st., east and south fronts.

FOR SALE—
Corners on Thirty-ninth-st.
This is a good point to buy now. The business concentrating at State and Thirty-ninth-sts. is sure to swing around on Thirty-ninth-st., the same as it did at Thirty-first and Twenty-second-sts. There is more country tributary to Thirty-ninth-st., and it will soon be a better business street than either of the others.
100x161 feet corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.
200x161 feet corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.
100x144 feet corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.
200x159 feet corner Forest-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.
200x159 feet corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.
225x118 feet corner Vincennes-av. and Thirty-ninth.
GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNERS ON STATE-ST.—
100x150 ft. corner State and Fifteenth-st.
80x80 ft. corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.
34x120 ft. corner State and Thirtieth-sts.
48x147 ft. corner State and Thirty-third-sts.
50x125 ft. corner State and Thirty-fourth-sts.
48x123 ft. corner State and Thirty-sixth-sts.
100x161 ft. corner State and Thirty-sixth-st.
25x131 ft. corner State and Thirty-seventh-sts.
133x197 ft. corner State and Thirty-seventh-sts.
25x86 ft. corner State and Thirty-eighth-sts.
25x105 ft. corner State and Forty-fifth-st.
132x104 ft. corner State and Forty-sixth-st.
GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNERS ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH.
204 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
115 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
132 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
600 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
200 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
200 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner Fortieth-st.
200 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-first-st.
400 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-second-st.
75 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-third-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
200 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
400 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HAVE YOU SEEN THEM? Those very attractive and complete white stone residences on Oakwood-boulevard near Vincennes-av.; no two alike in architecture, arrangement, size, or price; first buyer gets choice; ready this month. Prices $5,500 to $8,000—¼ cash and easy terms. Near Board of Trade trains; 6¼ cents fare. The cheapest elegant houses in the city, and choice location. Think a moment. C. C. LANDT & CO., 130 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—50X100 FEET, CORNER INDIANA-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., east front; only $200 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75x161 FEET—INDIANA-AV. and Fifty-second-st., east front; 50x161 feet, Prairie-av., north of Forty-ninth-st. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—40X145 FEET, VINCENNES-AV., between Thirty-ninth-st. and Oakwood-boulevard; street all paved; choice location; only $80 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—175 FEET BY 161, WEST front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., at a bargain. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 186 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE ON Indiana-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; lot 25x165; east front; price $4,500. GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE CORNER ON STATE-st., south of Twenty-fifth-st.; best investment on the street. J. P. WHITE & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A CONVENIENT and comfortable home? Look at new brick houses 3222 and 3224 Rhodes-av. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 2-STORY BASEMENT MODERN brick house and lot on avenue south; price, $5,800. I. G. EARLE, 225 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, 50X 136 feet, south front, between Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av., only $100 per foot. GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN 50 FEET ON Prairie-av., east front, north of Thirty-seventh-st. J. P. WHITE & CO., 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
2-story flat, 25x95, West Jackson-st., $4,500; 2-story flat, 25x95, West Jackson-st., $4,000; 1 10-room brick house, with 100-foot lot, near Ravenswood, $5,000; 1 10-room brick house, with 100-foot lot, near Ravenswood, $4,500; 10 lots, suitable for brick cottages, near Stock-Yards, $1,000; 400 acres of the best land in Eastern Nebraska, near town and three railroads, [illegible]. Or will exchange all of the foregoing free and clear for equity in good business block or blocks, or for large unincumbered business lot or lots, or for first-rate leasehold. Apply to BRYAN LATHROP, Room 18 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGES in the southwest and northwest part of the city; prices $1,600 and $1,700; will take $150 to $300 in trade; balance easy payments and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THE TWO VACANT lots on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams, east front, 136 feet deep, and tell what you will give per front foot for either or both. Owner, 45 Franklin.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW 8-room brick cottages corner Armitage-av. and Robey-st. H. S. CLOUGH, 240 Madison-st., up-stairs.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
THE BEST RESIDENCE CORNER ON THE NORTH SIDE.
88x115 feet northwest corner La Salle-av. and Eugenie-st.
SPLENDID VIEW OVER LINCOLN PARK AND LAKE.
South and east fronts, good site for private residence, apartment building, or hotel.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—NO. 22 ASTOR-ST., 2-STORY, basement, and cellar house; in thorough repair; situated north of Division-st., near Lake-Shore drive. For terms apply at or address 22 Astor-st.

FOR SALE—A COZY BRICK RESIDENCE on North State-st., south of Division; also two brick stores and flats on a corner. J. P. WHITE & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ASTOR-ST., EAST FRONT, near Division—Choice residence lot, 25x125 feet. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION DAILY FOR HOME-SEEKERS
TO GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW,
JUST NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Come to our office any forenoon at 9:30 o'clock, and we will give you a splendid ride of 18 minutes on a finely equipped train of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., to the pure breezes and green lawns of Gross Park, in Lake View, returning to the city in one or two hours, as you may prefer. Over 250 lots sold and 30 houses built. You need not buy unless you please. Lots $400 to $600. Also five suburban villas, just completed, $1,600 to $2,000, on easy payments.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE building and selling cottages and two-story houses, handsome designs and elegant construction of choice material. They have hot and cold lake water, bath rooms, marble mantels, stone and brick cellars. If we don't have under way what you want we will build to order, and will sell on monthly payments if you prefer. KESLER BROS., 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONLY ONE house left on Garfield-boulevard, south front, $2,800; 2-stories, marble mantels, bowls, etc. Similar house on Wright-st., $2,100; very easy terms; five cents fare; agents at houses Sunday. C. C. LANDT & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—331X160 FEET, CORNER PRAIRIE-av. and Forty-fourth-st. This is choice property and a bargain. GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER AT Woodlawn, being south and east front, on the ridge in the grove. Can be subdivided and retailed at once and made to pay 50 per cent on the price asked. Also 10 acres subdivided into 96 lots, partial front on Halsted-st., close to Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. Owner a non-resident, will sell cheap. Also 14 lots on Dickey-st., Englewood, near Sixty-third-st.; cash and time. L. A. GILBERT, 63 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE — 75X104, STATE-ST., EAST front, near Forty-fifth-st., $65 per foot. GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, ALL DIRECTIONS from city, some real bargains, some very easy terms. B. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and lots ranging in price from $2,500 to $25,000; building lots from $4 to $50 per frontage; personal attention given to property; will meet parties at any train with carriage to show property. CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real-estate agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., four miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $300 and $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$600 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW 6-room cottage and lot at Norwood Park, 6 miles from the city limits; $100 down and $15 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—75X125, HALSTED-ST., EAST front, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts., only $3,300. GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot 175 ft. deep at Glencoe where the bank of the lake is 60 ft high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains almost every hour. I furnish timber to build; the splendid growth of trees make the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Come in any day at 10:15 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—54X103 FEET, STATE-ST., EAST front, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.; only $85 per foot. GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $8,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 128 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
5 lots, Vincennes-av., corner Forty-second-st.
3 lots, St. Lawrence-av., corner Forty-second-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A fine residence on large lot; will sell on terms to suit purchaser, or will build to please buyer. Address E. N. TILLOTSON, South Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE — 54X103 STATE-ST., EAST front, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.; only $85 per foot. GEORGE A. EMERY, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—36 OR 54 FEET ON MONROE or Adams-sts., between Laflin and Leavitt. JAS. W. BROCKWAY & CO., Room 14 Montauk Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, LOT on Michigan-boulevard, south of Twenty-fifth-st., about thirty-feet front. Apply at 8 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1859.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delays; easy payments, and low rates; fair square dealings. 153 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 86 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rates on approved collaterals or any other good security. 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

CAPITAL PROCURED FOR ANY LEGITIMATE undertaking, partnerships formed, and business interests disposed of. Parties desiring to effect exchanges, either of real estate or merchandise, will consult their interests by applying to us. The American Financial Exchange (incorporated), 75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY; sums of $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, and $5,000 on hand. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAPER, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other security. Room 2, 106 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums of $2,000 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSIONS at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON CHICAGO inside productive property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY REAL estate. J. V. WEAVER, Room 414 First National Bank.

ORVIS HYDRO-CARBON FURNACE STOCK for sale, cheap. V 7, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$2,000 AT LOWEST RATE FOR 3 years on improved city property. E. E. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—TO BORROW $300; INTEREST 12 per cent; good security. V 32, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH-terrier puppies, 3 months old. Inquire at Leland Hotel office.

FOR SALE—GRAYHOUND, THOROUGHBRED; a rare chance. Address V 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BANK-SAFE; two combination locks, with burglar-proof chest and lock; 58 inches high, 38 wide, 28 deep. Address F. TALBOT, Room 3, 78 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000—TO take half interest in hay-pressing property and business paying large profits. Best of references. Address C. C. HIELD, Janesville, Wis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large and small rooms, with board.

333 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with all modern improvements, bath-room, clothes-press, closets, etc., with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Reference.

569 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED room, with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

1340 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board; excellent table.

1418 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER well furnished rooms, with board.

1438 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE front rooms to rent, with or without board.

1526 MICHIGAN-AV. — FIRST-CLASS board and two rooms, furnished, single or en suite.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS at lowest rates; rooms, single or en suite.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms and board can be obtained; all first-class.

1927 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT rooms, with board.

2359 CALUMET-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, furnished or unfurnished, furnace heat, grates, and stoves; very desirable.

2408 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FURNISHED rooms, fine alcove, first-class board, with every comfort for winter.

LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS, ALSO SMALL, with or without board; proprietorship entirely changed. References exchanged. 250 Michigan-av.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF THIRTY-fourth-st.—Two connecting sunny front rooms, including board, to three gentlemen, $75 a month; private family; no other boarders. V 29, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH all conveniences and first-class board.

65 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms for family and single persons.

193 DEARBORN-AV. — SINGLE ROOM, with excellent board.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—Front room and board for two; also single room. First-class table-board.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM with board; furnace heat.

499 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room newly and handsomely furnished with first-class board.

A MARRIED COUPLE WILL SHARE their home with a gentleman and wife. References. Location North Side. Address V 36, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

410 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, with board.

474 WEST ADAMS-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED front room with board; gent and wife or two gentlemen.

634 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RESPONSIBLE adults—Handsomely-furnished front room; every convenience; excellent board; private family; $12 per week.

687 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD FOR young lady, comforts of home, cheap; one working in store or shop preferred.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st.—The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND EIGHTEENTH-st.—Rooms, single or en suite; furnishings and table the best. Rates most reasonable.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN SMALL JEWISH family. V 5, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, And EMERSON PIANOS, And KIMBALL ORGANS, Can always be found at our warerooms. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

A PARTY FORCED TO SELL HAS PLACED their piano with us for sale at a great sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. C. H. FEST & CO., 234 State-st.

A GOOD UPRIGHT FOR $125; LARGE STOCK of Kranich & Bach pianos. Easy payments. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

BARGAINS IN FINE SECOND-HAND PIANOS—
1 upright, rosewood case ... $140
1 upright, rosewood case ... [illegible]
1 upright, rosewood case ... [illegible]
1 cabinet grand ... [illegible]
1 square grand ... [illegible]
1 square grand ... [illegible]
Terms—Cash or payments. ADAM SCHAAF. Open evenings. 276 West Madison-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' PIANOS —New improved upright; fully equal to the best made; every instrument fully warranted; prices low; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts. Open evenings.

ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO rent at reasonable prices. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A GRAND square piano; very little used. [illegible] Michigan-av.

HAINES— HAINES BEST UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD.
We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low for cash or installments. Second-hand instruments $25 and upward. HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NEW PIANOS—ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT cases; latest improved; sold on small monthly payments at cash figures. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED by competent workmen at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers, wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos $200 and upward; new organs $40 and upward. Cash or easy payments. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., 156 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BALDWIN AND ROCKFORD RANGES. Grand and Radiant Sun Base-Burners. Bargains in stoves of all kinds. CHARLES BALDWIN, Wholesale Stoves, 27 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE FURNITURE of a 6-room flat; make offer; must be sold, and flat for rent. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—VERY NICE FURNITURE OF 5-room flat; 461 North Clark-st.; a great bargain if taken at once. Low rent.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TILE, AND slate roofing and galvanized iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE—sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ANY LADY WANTING STRICTLY PRIVATE care and treatment during sickness address confidentially S. R. TREAT, office Room 12, 117 Clark.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT; pleasant and cheap by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 263 West Monroe-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT; strictly private; twenty years' practice as ladies' physician; midwife. 283 West Indiana-st.

MISS MACDONALD, 369 WABASH-AV.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaker; cutting and fitting a specialty; the best work at the lowest price.

NEEDLES—EVERY DESCRIPTION USED in the world; wholesale and retail. N. B. ELLITHORP, manufacturer and importer, 48 S. Clark-st.

TO WHOLESALE WINE MERCHANTS—I have taken for debt about 10,000 gallons of Ohio Catawba and California Riesling wines. You can buy entire lot very cheap. Samples furnished by giving full name. Address W 8, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS—The Northwestern Auction & Warehousing Company of Minneapolis hold semi-weekly trade sales of all classes of merchandise; quick settlements immediately after each sale. The Vice-President, Mr. WALTER J. BALLARD, is at Rooms 128 La Salle-st., and will be glad to hear from parties desiring to make consignments. Additional agents wanted for Chicago.

TYPEWRITER COPYING TAKEN AT 10 cents per page; discount on 5 copies. Legal and reporting at special rates. A. B. REID & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN to take charge of a drug-store in Cook County and practice; must speak German and English. Address W 74, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks is at the Palmer.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom and Judge W. C. James of Council Bluffs, Ia., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. Charles J. Singer is about leaving for Europe, and will entertain some twenty-five of his friends at the Washington Park Club this evening.

Two more whisky licenses were issued yesterday, making sixty-nine more than during the "first period," though there are fifteen less beer saloons than then. There are now fifty-four more saloons than prior to Aug. 1, but 831 less than this time a year ago.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: At 3 a. m., 47° above zero; 7 a. m., 48°; 10 a. m., 48°; 11 a. m., 49°; 12 m., 52°; 1 p. m., 53°; 3 p. m., 51°; 6 p. m., 47°. Barometer, at 3 a. m., 29.50; at 6 p. m., 29.53.

Brigade Division Commander E. L. Brand and Past Supreme Representative David J. Lyon returned last evening from the Grand Lodge meeting of the Knights of Pythias now in session at Joliet. Commander E. L. Brand was yesterday unanimously elected to this important command.

Tony Grimes of No. 65 Crosby steeet called an officer, Anton Klinger, early yesterday morning to arrest two sandbaggers who, he said, had just robbed him. Then, for some reason, he started to run away. For this the officer struck him over the head with his club and took him to the Chicago Avenue Station. Justice Kersten discharged the prisoner.

The Directors of the Girls' Industrial School of Illinois met yesterday at the Sherman and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Helen M. Beveridge; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. Van Benschoaten; Recording Secretary, Miss Clara Hunt; Treasurer, Mrs. Myra Bradwell. Trustees for three years, Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom, Mrs. Henry McClellan, D. V. Purington, and L. J. Gage. Mrs. R. M. Beck, a trustee, resigned, and Mrs. John A. Logan was elected to fill the vacancy.

A. Potter, the confidence man who worked the town so successfully by borrowing small sums to take care of a sick wife, was again arraigned before Justice Foote. He displayed a good deal of cheek, and, while acknowledging the loans, claimed that he meant to pay them all some time. He even declared that he would now pay every cent when he got out. Tears gathered in his eyes as he entreated the court not to take away the only support of his poor wife. Potter was held to the Criminal Court in ten cases while eleven others were continued to Nov. 1.

A GRAIN BLOCKADE.

A report reached this city yesterday that there was a grain blockade at Milwaukee, and that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company had issued orders to its agents along the whole line of the Winona & St. Peter Road not to receive any more shipments for Milwaukee until further orders. It was also reported that grain shippers and receivers there were indignant at the course taken by the company, as were also the grain men along the embargoed line. From inquiries made at the freight office of the company it was ascertained that there is a blockade. The facts appear to be that all the grain on the company's line from Minnesota and Dakota destined to Milwaukee is billed to go to the elevators. The receivers have inspectors who accompany the inspectors appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and if the grade of the grain established by the Chamber of Commerce inspector is too low the inspectors representing the receivers mark the cars for track delivery. The company had yesterday morning 255 of such cars on the track at Milwaukee, and 160 of these were placed on team tracks where teams could get to them. The company had, in addition to these cars, nearly 300 held out of Milwaukee on their side-tracks. Over 90 per cent of the grain received at Milwaukee is for team-track delivery, and hence the blockade. The company has simply stopped receiving until the accumulation is worked off, which will take several days, as the average number of cars since the 1st of October taken off the team track is less than sixty per day. The company has on its tracks here 300 cars of the same class of wheat, or what the Board of Trade men designate as "hold-out."

AGGRIEVED PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Twenty-five owners of property on Ashland avenue, between Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, met last evening to make arrangements for bringing suit against the city. The complaints stated that the city had failed to comply with the specifications of the contract in paving and grading the avenue between Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, and that the manholes had been lowered below grade. It was reported that William Vogke had been engaged to represent the people in the suit, and that proceedings had already been begun. Fifty dollars was raised to defray the expenses of the prosecution and pledges for $50 more from property-owners not present were filed with the Secretary. The following Executive Committee was appointed: Henry Bierman, Henry Wellman, Herman Obensauf, John Dopp, Peter Kalteux.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES J. DOWNIE.

The funeral of Charles J. Downie was held at the family residence, No. 244 La Salle avenue, yesterday. The remains lay in the casket in the front parlor beneath the life-size portrait of his mother. The picture of his brother William whom he slew was on the wall at his feet, while that of Charles himself was at his head. There were few women present and less men. There was no sermon and no services. The widow came in for a moment, kissed the cold lips, and was led away sobbing. The pall-bearers were Capt. Wigian, John Doyle, Fred Pusebek, John Crawford, J. W. Stone, and Mr. Kearney, all old friends of the family. The remains were followed to Calvary by seven carriages.

THE PATRONS OF PUGILISM.

Justice Kersten yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of William Gee, the shoemaker at No. 5 North Clark street, who, it is claimed, took an active part in the prize-fight between William Walsh and William O'Donnell at Summerdale last Sunday. The charge is aiding and abetting a prize-fight. The police want to get him near Jere Dunn. John Flies and Fred Summers, who were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the same affair, were set at liberty yesterday, as no evidence against them had been discovered.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY SENSATION.

MR. WENTWORTH SAYS MR. KERFOOT OBJECTED TO THE BOULEVARD REFERENCE, BUT OTHERS SEE A REVIVAL OF THE OLD ATTACK ON MR. SCAMMON IN THE "MEMORIAL."

At the meeting of the Historical Society Tuesday evening John Wentworth submitted some memorial resolutions concerning the late Thomas Hoyne, Vice-President of the society. Mr. Samuel H. Kerfoot took exception to the phraseology of a portion of the resolutions, expressing the opinion that they were not proper to be spread upon the records of the society, and moved the reference of the paper to a committee of five, whose duty it should be to eliminate therefrom whatever was deemed improper. Mr. Wentworth refused to allow his paper to be sent to any committee for revision or alteration, and consequently withdrew the document, which was published in full in yesterday's paper. Mr. Kerfoot declined right before last to specify that portion of the resolutions to which he objected, and Mr. Wentworth professed himself unable to imagine what it was that Mr. Kerfoot took exception to. Yesterday a reporter for an evening paper called upon Mr. Wentworth on the subject and he stated that, after thinking it over, he had come to the conclusion that the alleged objectionable passages must have been those referring to Mr. Hoyne's strong advocacy of the completion of the Southwestern boulevard, which has been delayed by legal proceedings. An assessment was made, it will be remembered, to buy the land, and the collection of that assessment has been temporarily checked by legal proceedings. Mr. Wentworth, in speaking to the reporter, dwelt on Mr. Hoyne's great interest in the cause of boulevards especially for the poor. He could not see why those in the western part of the city, where the poor folks lived, should not be finished as well as those in the eastern part, where the rich were. This, Mr. Wentworth said, he brought out prominently in his resolutions, and the feeling in the Historical Society room Tuesday night was that Mr. Kerfoot took offense at his views concerning boulevards and wanted the address referred to a select committee which would strike out everything in regard to the Southwestern and the Western avenue boulevard. Mr. Wentworth, however, declined to have a report of his thus emasculated. He again expressed the belief that it was the boulevard matter which excited Mr. Kerfoot, and that he had injured the cause by the course he had taken, and that the agitation would hasten the day when the poor would have their boulevards as well as the rich.

IS IT THE OLD SCAMMON QUARREL REVIVED?

A more careful reading of the resolution, however, would lead one who is at all acquainted with the long-standing hostility between two prominent members of the Historical Society—Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Scammon—to a different conclusion. The following passage occurs in the resolutions:

> He was always a warm opponent of repudiation and depreciated money in any of its devil-given forms, denouncing our stamptail and wildcat currency and all dealers it it, as well as all forms of dishonest banking from the days of the old Illinois State Bank down to the days of the rotten but unburied Marine Bank. Honest money, equivalent to its face in gold, never had a more devoted champion than Thomas Hoyne. His word was as good as his note, and he never sought or used a character to cloak his individual dishonor. He ever rejected the doctrine that a man should not be held responsible in this world or in the next for his acts inside of a corporation, always regarding his corporate honor as sacred as his personal. He could never understand how one and the same person could be a saint in his individual capacity and a demon in his corporate capacity.

Mr. Scammon was the President of the Marine Bank. Mr. Wentworth claims that Mr. Scammon owes the Historical Society a large amount of money, and he has been trying to induce the society for some time to push that claim. Mr. Scammon has constantly denied that he owed anything, and thus the matter stands, with the two men at daggers drawn. In order to see how far this surmise was justified a reporter called on Mr. Wentworth and suggested it to him. He didn't believe that had anything to do with Mr. Kerfoot's objection, because he understood that Mr. Scammon and Mr. Kerfoot didn't speak. He was still of the opinion that the reference to boulevards was at the bottom of the objection.

MR. KERFOOT.

Mr. Kerfoot, who was also seen, said he was on excellent terms with Mr. Scammon, and added: "Mr. Wentworth intimates that the objections were based upon his allusion to boulevards. I have only to say that they did not rest upon any such allusions, but upon portions of the report, the objectionableness of which was recognized by the members of the Historical Society. I have the very highest regard for Mr. Hoyne and his memory."

"Had the reference to Mr. Scammon anything to do with your objection?"

"You can draw your own inference. The document speaks for itself, and suggests to the Historical Society, which is most decidedly interested in it, its own objectionable features."

COMING TO CHICAGO.

RUMORS THAT CARL SCHURZ MAY BE THE EDITOR OF A GERMAN PAPER HERE.

Negotiations have been going on for some time which are expected to make Mr. Carl Schurz a permanent resident of Chicago. The New York *Evening Post* not having been strong enough to carry Schurz along with his associates, it has been understood for some time that the distinguished German flopper wanted to get a paper on which there would be no other autocrats than he. No opening having presented itself on any English paper he turned to the German press and in some way learned that there was a paper in Chicago called the *Demokrat* which could be bought for a song. It is said that Mr. Schurz's friends have raised the money and will probably buy up the paper and place him in charge of it after election.

The *Demokrat* was started some months ago by Gen. Lieb as the special exponent of Carter Harrison's policy and was backed by some ambitious North Side politicians who wanted a German organ. It has been run mainly by water-office employés, and though a daily sheet is got out the concern has been shaky from the start. At the beginning of the campaign the Democratic State Committee was induced to subscribe for several thousand copies which were to be scattered broadcast over the State. Lieb, however, has been pouring complaints into the ears of his friends that the committee was not living up to its contract. On the other hand, members of the State Committee declare that persons to whom the paper was sent kept turning in the names of persons under the impression that they ought to be paid for reading it. It was generally expected that after election the *Demokrat* would give up the ghost. If the negotiations by Schurz's friends are not broken off it is understood that there will be an entire change in the management and the policy of the paper will also be shifted somewhat.

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Commissioner McCarthy—I don't think he can, for he had no right to incur additional expense to the county without consulting us. Another thing, I have been given to understand that in many cases the names of pauper inmates of the institution appear on the payroll. If this is true it is about time the abuse was stopped.

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SEEKING FREEDOM.

PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO BE DIVORCED.

Judge Moran is engaged in hearing the divorce case of Lewis D. Lateer against Eleanor S. Lateer. He charges her with deserting him in 1881, after driving him out of the house, and that previously to that she had abused him for many years, especially by words. Mrs. Lateer filed a cross-bill also charging desertion and cruelty. The parties were married in 1868, and lived together until 1881. In the answer to the cross-bill Lateer alleged that after his marriage he learned that his wife had another husband living, one William Wilden. He got a divorce for her and then remarried her in Chicago in 1868. She annoyed him by allowing gentlemen visitors in her house who were abnoxious to him.

John Paul, a letter-carrier residing at No. 254 Walnut street, was yesterday made defendant in a bill for divorce filed by Elizabeth S. Paul. She says she has endured over four years of neglect or positive cruelty at his hands until she cannot bear it longer. Though he has had a good salary he has compelled his family to live on bread and butter and has refused to give them proper food or clothing. He is in the habit of spending his money on himself or in gambling, remaining away nearly all night, and three months ago he put a climax to his brutality by driving wife and children out of his house. The wife has heart-disease, and claims her trouble has been greatly aggravated by her husband's cruelty. An injunction was granted restraining Paul from interfering with his wife or her children or property.

The remainder of the testimony in the separate maintenance case of Jennie Wiltshire against Charles, the proprietor of a West Side woolen factory, was heard yesterday before Judge Gardner. She charged him with adultery with an employé named Minnie Pippin, but he denied it, and the witnesses yesterday were all in his behalf. After the arguments the Judge dismissed the bill, holding that as the allegations of the bill had been so flatly denied, and there was evidence of repeated condonations of previous offenses, he did not feel justified in granting a divorce.

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DENISON—HAWLEY.

Miss Agnes Hawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Hawley of No. 35 Cass street, was married to Mr. John H. Denison of Denver, Colo., at St. James' (Episcopal) Church yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert performing the ceremony. There were about 100 friends of the family present. The bride, who was attended by her father and mother, wore a reception dress of light olive-green, with corsage bouquet of Marshal Niel roses. Samuel H. Wright and William F. Demmer were the ushers.

SKINNER—RUMSEY.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of J. S. Rumsey, Esq., No. 313 Huron street. The contracting parties were Miss Rumsey and Mr. N. H. Skinner of Taunton, Mass. The ceremony, in accordance with the rites of the Episcopal Church, was performed by the Rev. William H. Vibbert of St. James' Church. Personal friends of the family only were present.

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The bride was tastefully dressed in white brocade satin trimmed with Oriental lace, long white veil with orange-blossoms, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmades wore respectively blue silk, lavender silk, and pink brocade satin dresses with ornaments of flowers.

The young couple left by the 9:30 p. m. train for Council Bluffs, where they will spend the honeymoon. After two weeks' absence they will be at home to their friends at No. 292 South Paulina street.

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PRINCIPLE IN POLITICS.

A New Organization from Which Officeholders and Officeseekers Are Excluded.

Constitution of the "Young Republican Club" of Chicago—Promoting Good Government.

A meeting will be held at Hershey Hall Friday night to organize the "Young Republican Club" of Chicago, which, it is intended, shall be modeled after the organization of the same name at Brooklyn, N. Y. The proposed constitution is substantially that of the Brooklyn club. It is as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB OF CHICAGO—PREAMBLE.

This assembly, composed of men in sympathy with the fundamental principles of the Republican party, and for the most part of young men, hereby organizes an association under the name of the Young Republican Club of Chicago, whose object shall be to exert such influence and render such aid as it may in behalf of good government—local, State, and National—and, as far as possible, to promote the growth and spread of Republican principles.

The following constitution is hereby adopted:

ART. I.—MEMBERSHIP.

Membership herein shall, subject to proper regulations, be based upon absolute and unqualified loyalty to the principle that the United States is a Nation, and not a league or confederacy of States.

No officeseeker, officeholder, or employé of the municipal, county, State, or Federal Government shall be eligible to membership, and any member becoming an officeholder, or candidate, or such employé shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member of the club.

Membership shall not be construed as restraining the right of the individual to vote as he pleases, but no member who is not in sympathy with the policy of the club at any particular time shall wear any badge or other insignia of the club, or represent it in any official capacity at such time.

ART. II.—TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

A committee of fifty, to be known as the Advisory Committee, is hereby appointed, composed of the following members:

Chas. L. Easton,	Wm. R. Page,
Norman Williams,	J. Henry Norton,
Geo. S. Willets,	Wm. C. Lyon,
Greene Stewart,	Wm. G. Beale,
H. E. Southworth,	C. R. Corbin,
Geo. Henry Wheeler,	R. W. Patterson Jr.,
Alexander Mackay,	Andrew McNally,
John H. Hamline,	Wm. V. Jacobs,
William P. Conger,	Milton C. Lightner,
Morton W. Packard,	William Elliot Furness,
R. A. Peters,	William H. Sard,
Herman Grannis,	Arthur Orr,
C. R. Cummings,	John J. Knickerbocker,
Albert M. Day,	John Johnson Jr.,
S. B. Raymond,	John V. Farwell Jr.,
Charles B. Kelley,	Charles L. Huchinson,
Edward L. Ryerson,	Thomas R. Jenkins,
W. F. Studebaker,	A. Q. Quackenbosa,
Hugh R. Wilson,	Benj. F. Stauffer,
Frank P. Ray,	Charles Schwartz,
W. R. Linn,	A. A. Sprague,
Henry W. King Jr.,	John B. Kitchen,
James W. Ryc,	William Loeb,
Spencer Farwell,	Frederick S. Eames,
E. F. Gorton,	Roswell B. Bacon,

This committee is hereby vested with the entire management and direction of the affairs of this club until permanent officers shall be elected.

It shall be its duty to call a meeting of the club in February or March, 1885, for perfecting a permanent organization, and to recommend to the club at such meeting the names of suitable persons for permanent officers.

ART. III.—PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The permanent officers of the club shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, who shall each perform the duties commonly devolving upon their respective offices, and be ex-officio members and officers of the Executive Committee, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the above-named officers and twenty-five other members, which shall have the general management of the affairs of the club, and shall direct the same under such rules and regulations as it may deem best to establish, in conformity with the principles and policy of the club.

All these officers shall be annually elected by the club at its annual meeting.

ART. IV.—MEETINGS.

An annual meeting of the club shall be held in February or March in each year. After the year 1885 the Executive Committee shall call such a meeting. Such other meetings may be held from time to time as the club, the Advisory Committee during its continuance, or the Executive Committee may appoint. Any fifty members of the club may also call a special meeting at any time.

Due notice of all meetings shall be given to each member of the club.

ART. V.—LOCAL ELECTIONS.

In all elections for city or county offices, and in all judiciary elections, the club shall be free to endorse the candidates of any party, or independent candidates, and, if deemed desirable, to nominate candidates of its own. But no action of any committee shall bind the club to the indorsement, or non-indorsement, or nomination of any candidate.

ART. VI.—ANNUAL DUES.

Each member shall annually pay into the treasury of the club as annual dues, such sum, not exceeding two dolars, as the Executive Committee may call for.

ART. VII.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the club after one week's notice by mail to each member that an amendment will be proposed at such meeting.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

False Alarms in Theatres.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When false alarms are given in theatres during a performance, as in the case of the Academy of Music Sunday evening, would it not be a good idea to have a large sign to drop in front of the curtain that all might see, after this style: "False Alarm—Retain Your Seats"? PLAYGOER.

He Sees Oglesby in His Dreams.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Don't you think that Uncle Dick Oglesby is something after the style of Abraham Lincoln? Whatever he says seems to touch every spot in a fellow. Since he started out in this canvass he has been watched with as much interest as though he were President. Everyone likes Oglesby; he tells the truth, I myself, have seen him in my dreams coming out of this race by about 40,000 majority for Governor. AN OLD SOLDIER.

Mr. Karls Wishes to Be Set Right.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to correct a mistake in the report in your esteemed paper of this day concerning the Republican mass-meeting held Oct. 20 in Mueller's Hall, corner Sedgwick street and North avenue, according to which report I am said to have presided. Not having been present at that meeting at all, and not being an admirer of Mr. James G. Blaine, I desire to say that, although a Republican, I am a warm supporter of Grover Cleveland for President. THEO. KARLS.

The Assistant Democrats.

HURY, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Tonight Mr. S. McCabe Moore of Carlyle delivered a two-hour speech to the citizens of this place. The Carlyle Blaine and Logan Glee Club, which has been with him on several previous occasions, rendered effective service. Several hundred farmers of this portion of Clinton County were in attendance and acquiesced in the speaker's opinion that the Prohibition party is nothing but a Democratic satellite deserving to be blotted out of existence by the votes of the honest men who follow the dictates of a conscience guided, not by prejudice, but by an intelligent and well-balanced judgment. M.

He Wants to Skate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would respectfully call the attention of the Washington Boulevard Skating Rink management to the waste of time necessitated by the so-called "march" every evening. It is safe to presume but very few of the many who attend this rink pay 40 cents for the purpose of occupying from thirty to forty-five minutes in holding the chairs in position and watching others monopolize the surface. This fact was brought home to me especially Thursday evening, when after skating a brief while (I arrived somewhat late), I was obliged to leave the surface and gaze on the "midgets" and my marching friends for a full hour. A PATRON.

What Our Police Officers Are Doing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At the Chicago & Eastern Illinois depot this afternoon at 2:10 o'clock two policemen were engaged in instructing aliens how to get naturalization papers. One party by the name of Owen Farley of No. 35 Alexander street, and wearing an expressman's badge, No. 1,354, was directed and urged by a policeman to "go to Democratic headquarters at once and get your papers." Owen Farley says he came to this country, leaving Ireland April 21, 1871, and was 19 years old Aug. 21 of the same year. He says he has never declared his intentions to become a citizen, but is anxious to "vote for Cleveland, Harrison, Lawler, and the whole ticket." When our policemen advise men to perjure themselves in the interest of the party bosses is it any wonder we have no good hope of protection from them? The writer is interested only in a fair vote (by legitimate citizens) and an honest count. FAIR PLAY.

A Letter from Elder Cleveland's Uncle.

FRANKFORT STATION, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For several weeks past I have seen articles purporting to be interviews with the Rev. F. P. Cleveland, Presiding Elder of the Freeport District of the M. E. Church, wherein it is claimed that he is an own cousin of Gov. Grover Cleveland. I have anxiously looked for a statement from Elder Cleveland showing the article to be false, but I have seen none, and I can keep silent no longer. The truth of the matter is, Elder Cleveland is a nephew of mine, his father being my own brother. I had nine brothers, and if the Elder can inform me which one is Grover's father (I cannot say I should be glad to have him) I want him to do it. I make this statement merely to correct the mistake made as to relationship, and any one desiring to acquaint himself (be he Democrat or Republican) with Elder Cleveland's lineage will be accommodated in a most cheerful manner by writing to me.

O. B. CLEVELAND.

FRANKFORT STATION, Will Co., Ill.

Doesn't Like the Crowd.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The subjoined circular came to my address a few days ago. I understand that circulars of a like character were received by several of my Republican friends in this village, but who "suggested" our names to George William Curtis and his associates we are unable to learn.

My answer is that as "an earnest and conscientious Republican" I would rather place my name on the rolls of the cowboys of Western Texas than with George William Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, and Carl Schurz in their unmanly movement against Blaine and Logan. JOSEPH LAWNIX.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—DEAR SIR: Your name has been suggested to us as that of an earnest and conscientious Republican.

We therefore send you

FOR ILLINOIS VOTERS.

The Amendment Allowing the Veto of Separate Items in Appropriation Bills.

The People to Ratify the Act Providing for the Completion of the State-House.

Full Text of Both These Important Measures—How the Ballots Will Be Printed.

In addition to voting for President and Vice-President, State officers, Congressmen, and members of the next Legislature, the people of Illinois will be called upon Nov. 4 to vote upon a very proper and very important amendment to the Constitution empowering the Governor to veto separate items in an appropriation bill without vetoing the entire bill. Appropriation bills are always passed at the close of the session of the General Assembly. Often items have to be approved which are wrong, but a veto of the whole bill would keep the Legislature in session until the expense of the session would be much greater than the cost of the objectionable item. The propriety of an amendment which would enable the Executive to thus veto an objectionable item in a bill was so generally apparent to the members of the Thirty-third General Assembly that its submission was ordered without opposition and as a matter of course. Its adoption by the people should be equally general.

NOT A PARTISAN QUESTION.

There is or should be no partisanship on a question of this character. The Constitution provides that in the submission of amendments the ballots shall contain the written or printed words: "For proposed amendment," etc., or "Against proposed amendment," etc. Nothing in the Constitution provides for or requires the use of both the words "For" or "Against." There is no good reason, therefore, why the State Committees of both the Republicans and the Democrats should not agree to print the ballots "For." To do so would enable the voter to understand precisely what he is voting for. If he approve the proposition, he will vote the ticket as printed; if not, he may be relied on to "scratch" his ballot, which would then count against the proposition. Past experience, on the other hand, has shown that where the words "For" and "Against" are both used, a certain percentage of voters fail to erase either word, and the result is practically against the proposition, which can only prevail in case it receives the votes of a majority of all the electors voting at the election in question. For these reasons, and to avoid the slightest possibility of any misunderstanding on the subject, it is to be hoped both party committees will agree that the ballots shall be printed "For," and especially that Bishop Oberly will for once abandon his heretofore favorit policy of loading down the ballot and placing it in the power of the careless or ignorant voters to defeat a meritorious object.

TEXT OF THE AMENDMENT.

The following is the full text of the amendment:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the next election for members of the General Assembly a proposition to amend Sec. 16 of Art. 5 of the Constitution of this State, so that the same may read as follows:

SEC. 16. Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor.

If he approve he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor; but in all such cases the vote of each House shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journal.

Bills making appropriations of money out of the Treasury shall specify the objects and purposes for which the same are made, and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections. And if the Governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or sections contained in any bill, but shall approve the residue thereof, it shall become a law as to the residue in the manner as if he had signed it.

The Governor shall then return the bill, with his objections to the items or sections of the same not approved by him, to the House in which the bill shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider so much of said bill as is not approved by the Governor.

The same proceedings shall be had in both Houses in reconsidering the same as is hereinbefore provided in case of an entire bill returned by the Governor with his objections; and if any item or section of said bill not approved by the Governor shall be passed by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, it shall become part of said law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

THE STATE-HOUSE ACT.

There is still another proposition on which the voters will have a chance to pass—the act passed by the same General Assembly appropriating $531,712 for completing and furnishing the State-House and improving the grounds. The distinction between this proposition and the former is, that the one just considered is a proposed constitutional amendment—in terms submitted as such—while the second is merely an act passed by the General Assembly in accordance with the existing provisions of the Constitution, but which, under the Constitution, cannot go into effect unless ratified by the people. The authority under which this act was passed is found in Sec. 33, Art. 4 of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

AUTHORITY FOR THE ACT.

The General Assembly shall not appropriate out of the State Treasury, or expend on account of the new Capitol grounds, and construction, completion, and furnishing of the State House a sum exceeding in the aggregate $3,500,000, including of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

The act in question expressly provides that it shall not go into effect until submitted to and ratified by a majority of all the votes cast.

THE BALLOTS TO BE PRINTED "FOR."

Learning wisdom from past experience, the act was so drawn as to provide that the ballots shall be printed "For the $531,712 appropriation," instead of both "For" and "Against." Bishop Oberly insisted two years ago, when the same proposition was submitted, that the ballots should contain both words, and the result was the voting of so many ballots on which neither word was scratched that the measure was effectually negatived. This time, unless the voter exercises his proud privilege of scratching, his ballot will count in favor of the $531,712 appropriation. Had the ballots so printed two years ago there is scarcely a doubt that the proposition would have carried at that time, such was the general feeling that the State-House in its then condition was a disgrace and a reproach to the just pride of the people of Illinois. The paving which has been laid down within the last year or two in the vicinity of the building, and other improvements which have been made, and the State paving and curbing in front of the building authorized by the last General Assembly, on condition that the city should pave its portion of the streets leading thereto and fronting thereon, have made the building all the more prominent in its unsightliness and incompleteness by the contrast. Where there was one reason for the appropriation two years ago therefore there are now two. The respective ratification of the appropriation by the voters leads to the hope that the Illinois State-House, within the next year or two, will become the pride and the ornament it was originally intended to be, and that the people of the State in the future will not be compelled to apologize for it when they point it out to visitors.

TEXT OF THE ACT.

The following is the full text of the act making the appropriation and upon which the voters are to pass:

AN ACT to provide means for the completion and furnishing the State-House and for the improvement of the grounds, and to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the sum of five hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars ($531,712) be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for the completion and furnishing of the State-House and for the improvement of the grounds, payable, as hereinafter provided, out of the moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint three discreet and skillful persons to act as Commissioners to superintend the completion of the State-House, who, before they enter upon the discharge of their duties, shall enter into a bond to the people of the State of Illinois, with sureties to be approved by the Governor, in penal sum of $25,000 each within thirty days after their appointment, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties; and shall severally take an oath that they will well and truly discharge all of their duties as such Commissioners in superintending the completion of said State-House. The Governor of the State is hereby authorized to fill all vacancies by appointing Commissioners, who shall continue to act until the next session of the General Assembly, when the Senate may ratify or reject said appointment. The Governor is also authorized to remove any Commissioner for cause, and fill the vacancy occasioned thereby. The compensation of each of said Commissioners shall be at the rate of $500 per annum, and shall be paid out of this appropriation.

SEC. 3. This act shall not take effect until it shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State of Illinois, at the general election to be held the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1884, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. At the said election the ballots, in so far as they relate to this act, shall be in the following form: "For the $531,712 appropriation"; and when so voted it shall count in favor of this act; but if canceled with ink or pencil it shall be counted against this act. The returns of the whole vote cast at the said election, and the votes for the adoption or rejection of this act, shall be made and canvassed by the same officers and in the same manner as are the votes for Presidential Electors; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the $531,712 appropriation," the Governor shall make proclamation thereof, and this act shall take effect from and after the date of said proclamation, and the amount hereby appropriated shall be payable as follows: Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) shall be payable immediately thereafter out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the remaining three hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars ($531,712), or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be payable at such time or times as may hereafter be provided by the General Assembly; and the Auditor of Public Accounts will thereupon draw his warrants upon the Treasurer, payable out of such appropriation, on the accounts of expenditure, as heretofore, when duly certified to by the State-House Commissioners, or a majority of them, and approved by the Governor; but if the majority of the votes cast are "against the $531,712 appropriation," then this act shall be null and void.

Approved June 14, 1883.

A THRILLING SPEECH.

Gen. Woodford's Reply to Mr. Beecher—Blackguardism to Be Rebuked.

New York *Tribune*, Oct. 20: Gen. Woodford's speech at the Brooklyn Rink Saturday night was one of the greatest oratorical successes of his life. Owing to the great pressure of news and advertising, the *Tribune* was unable to give an adequate report of it. At the urgent request of members of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, the following extract is made from the report of the speech in the Brooklyn *Times*:

There lives in this city one of the most eloquent clergymen in the land, and one whose services in behalf of humanity have been of the most eminent character. I believe most thoroughly in the honesty and purity of that gentleman. My confidence and faith in that man are absolute. But not many years ago there came an hour of trial to that gentleman when there was nothing between him and utter ruin but the confidence of the loving hearts of the people of Brooklyn. There were letters produced and read upon a public trial then held in this city, and which lasted many months. Had those letters been read and interpreted in in the spirit and by the methods pursued by Mr. Schurz in reading and explaining the Fisher letter against Mr. Blaine they would have driven that clergyman from every pulpit in the land and from every home and fireside in the country. [Immense and prolonged cheering, mingled with cries of "That's so."] And why, my friends, was not that base attack upon the character of this man successful? Simply and alone because the good people of Brooklyn had faith in the honesty and integrity of their neighbor. [Great cheering.] We stood firmly between him and his slanderers, and we saved him. [Great applause.] I want for my old friend who entered the Fremont campaign with me in 1856, who for thirty years has lived in the full sunlight of public life, who faced Ben Hill and his Rebel colleagues, whose name is forever associated with all the great issues which the Republican party has carried through to victory—I want for that man the same kind of justice from the people of Brooklyn that they have exercised in the past. Let Brooklyn be today as just to the statesman as she was a few years ago to the clergyman. [The effect on the audience of Gen. Woodford's words was electrical. It rose en masse, and for several seconds there were a sea of waving hats and canes and a roar of cheers and stamping of feet that fairly shook the building.] But that is not all. The depths to which this political canvass has stooped are enough to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every honest American. I said when the Democrats went into the home of our candidate and slandered the woman who is wife, mother, and grandmother, surely the men and women of this land who know what fatherhood and motherhood mean will rise up and bury this Democratic party forever. Whatever may be the result of this campaign, I believe it will teach us one thing very effectually, and this is that hereafter we must be gentlemen in politics and not blackguards. [There was a moment of silent indignation on the part of the audience that listened intently to the speaker's words, and then it broke out into round after round of applause, showing that it heartily indorsed Gen. Woodford's characterization of Democratic practices.] I used that word deliberately, as the only one adequately expressing what I mean. The attack upon Mr. Blaine's home and wife and family was and is blackguardism, pure, simple, and unadulterated. The decency of the people requires today that this attack be condemned by the utter and crushing defeat of the Democratic party and the Democratic candidates. It will be. [Continued applause.]

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As the Rev. James Freeman Clarke of Boston has recently become notorious as a stump orator, the chapter of his family history may interest your readers.

Eliza Clarke of Lyme married Joseph Hull of Derby, Conn., A. D. 1749. Their son, William Hull, was an officer in the War of American Independence, and also in the War of 1812. Rebecca Parker, daughter of Gen. William Hull, married Samuel Clarke, and they had a family of six children. Their son, James Freeman, born A. D. 1810, is now about 75 years of age; was graduated at Harvard College, entered the University, first settled at Louisville, Ky., thence returned to Boston, where for many years he has been pastor of the Church of the Disciples.

The record of Gen. William Hull, grandfather of James Freeman Clarke, is partially as follows: In 1812 he surrendered his whole army, with all the forts and garrisons in the neighborhood of Detroit, to the English General Brock. In 1813 a court-martial was ordered to be held at Philadelphia for the trial of Gen. Hull on the charges of treason, cowardice, neglect of duty, and unofficerlike conduct from the 8th of April until the 16th of August, 1812. This court was to have been composed of Gen. Wade Hampton, President; A. J. Dallas, Judge; three Brigadier-Generals, nine Colonels, and three Lieutenant-Colonels, but the court was dissolved by order of the President, who gave no reason for the act.

About a year later Gen. Hull was summoned again to appear and answer to the same charges before a second court-martial to be held at Albany, the President of which was the distinguished Gen. Henry Dearborn. This court rendered a verdict of *guilty* against Gen. Hull for cowardice, neglect of duty, and unofficerlike conduct, and sentenced him to be shot dead and his name stricken from the the army roll, but, in consideration of his age and past services, recommended him to the mercy of the President, and according to the recommendation of the court he was pardoned by President Madison. And let us of the present generation believe for sweet charity's sake that Hull's humiliating surrender resulted from the weakness of age rather than the wickedness of treason, and let us pity the weakness of his venerable grandson, who is now doing all that his strength will allow towards surrendering the Government of the United States into the hands of conquered, unrepentant Rebels. Let Mr. Clarke discuss politics in a Christian, gentlemanly way and not descend to the demagog. His recent speeches are offensive to his old-time friends in the West. He is an awfully obstinate man.

GRANGER.

EARTHQUAKES.

In a report to the British Association, Prof. Milne of Japan, the well-known seismologist, plaintively states that "The last season was a comparatively poor one, there being only fifty-seven earthquake shocks between May, 1881, and May, 1883, as compared with eighty which were felt during the corresponding period of the previous year."

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 35c

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

A Graphic Report from Commodore Schley of the Relief Party.

Scenes of Misery, Hunger, and Desolation at the Camp of the Sufferers.

Gen. Hazen Recommends Another Arctic Investigation—Surprise at His Action.

COMMODORE SCHLEY.

THE WORK OF THE RELIEF PARTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The report of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley of the expedition under his command for the relief of the Greely party has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. It cites the orders under which the expedition was organized, and then enters upon a graphic narrative of the events of the voyage. But by far the most interesting portion of the report is that describing the discovery and rescue of Greely and his men. Commodore Schley relates as follows the impressive scene inside of Greely's tent:

"Lieut. Greely was found in his sleeping-bag, his body inclined forward and head resting upon his left hand. The Book of Common Prayer was open and held in his right hand. He appeared to be reading prayers to Private Connell, whose condition was most desperate and critical. He was cold to the waist. All sensation of hunger was gone. He was speechless and almost breathless. His eyes were fixed and glassy. Indeed, his weakness was such that it was with difficulty he swallowed the stimulants given him by Drs. Green and Ames. His jaws had dropped, his heart was barely pulsating, and his body temperature was getting low. This tender scene of the helpless, almost famishing, officer consoling his dying companion was in itself one that brought tears to the eyes of the strongest and stoutest of those who stood about them on the merciful errand of relief.

THREE SUFFERERS.

"Sergts. Brainerd and Fredericks and Hospital Steward Bierback were extremely weak, and hardly able to stand. They were no longer able to venture away from their camp to seek food, nor to prepare the simple diet of boiled sealskin, nor to collect the lichens, nor to catch the shrimps upon which they had to depend to a great extent to sustain life. Their faces, hands, and limbs were swollen to such an extent that they could not be recognized. This indicates that the entire party had but a short lease of life—probably not more than forty-eight hours at most. This fact was recognized by them all, and had come to them from their experience during that long and desolate winter in watching their dying companions as one after another passed away from amongst them forever.

SERGT. ELLISON.

"Poor Sergt. Ellison was found in his sleeping-bag, where he had lain helpless and hopeless for months with his hands and feet frozen off. Strapped to one of the stumps was found a spoon which some companion had fastened there to enable him to feed himself. His physical condition otherwise appeared to be the best of any of the survivors, and this may be attributed to the fact that each of his companions had doled out to him from their small allowance of food by something to help him on account of his complete helplessness to add anything to his own by hunting about the rocks for lichens or catching shrimp. He suffered no waste of strength by the exerting incident thereto. This care of Ellison was such as only brave and generous men suffering with each other under the most desperate circumstances could think of.

SERGT. LONG.

"Sergt. Long was very much reduced, though in somewhat better condition than some of the others. His office of hunter for the starving party had made it necessary to increase slightly his allowance of food to enable him to retain that he might continue the battle for food and life to the helpless. In his case, however, the effect of this continued effort had told its story in his wasted form. Shorter and shorter journeys were made in good weather, while in the frequently bad weather of that region his strength was so much impaired that when the joyful signal whistle was heard he had only enough left to stagger out to the rocks overlooking the water to see if the signal beard had proceeded from the ships in sight. His first visit was a bitter disappointment, as he saw nothing. A second visit five minutes later brought him within fifty yards of the Bear's steam-cutter and in view of the relief ships coming round Cape Sabine. When the steam-cutter ran into the beach he was found by them seen he ...led down the ice-covered cliff and was taken into the cutter. He informed Lieut. Colwel that the location of the camp was just across the cliff.

SERGT. ELLISON.

"In the case of Sergt. Ellison the medical officers were fearful from the first that his chances of life were very small. As soon as healthful food was available and the digestive functions should be reëstablished fully, a healthful round of blood circulation would begin its distribution of new life to the injured parts and inflammation would naturally occur. If Ellison's strength could increase more rapidly than the inflammation amputation of the injured parts would perhaps save his life. Several days after his rescue, June 28, Dr. Green reported that Ellison was threatened with congestion of the brain. The symptoms increased rapidly, until the poor fellow lost his reason. At Godhaven his condition was so critical that the surgeon of the expedition, after consultation, determined to amputate both feet above the ankle as the only chance for life left the sufferer. Disease, however, triumphed amid the bleak scenes that had surrounded him for three years in his heroic sacrifice, and within the desolate solitude of that region of everlasting ice and snow, surrounded by his sorrowing comrades, he passed away.

LIEUT. GREELY.

"Lieut. Greely was physically the weakest but mentally the most vigorous of his party. He had lain in his sleeping-bag for weeks on account of his gradually failing strength. He was unable to stand alone for any length of time, and was almost helpless, except in a sitting position. All the pangs of hunger had ceased, his appearance was wild, his hair was long and unkempt, his face and hands covered with sooty black dirt, his body scantily covered with wornout clothes, his form was wasted, his joints swollen, and his eyes sunken. His inquiry was if they were not Englishmen, but when he was told we were his own countrymen he paused for a moment, as if reflecting, and then said: 'And I am glad to see you.'

THE DESOLATE CAMP.

"The condition of his camp was in keeping with the scene inside of the tent—desperation and desolation. The bleak barrenness of the spot over which the wild Arctic bird would not fly; the row of graves on a little ridge 100 feet away with the protruding heads and feet of those lately buried, a sad but silent witness to the daily increasing weakness of the little band of survivors; the deserted winter quarters in the hollow below, with its broken wall invaded by water from the melting snow and ice above it; the dead bodies of the two companions stretched on the ice that remained; the wretched apology for cooking utensils improvised by them in their sore distress, hardly deserving the name; the scattered and wornout clothes and sleeping-bags of the dead; the absence of all food, save a few cupfuls of boiled sealskin scraps; the wild and weird scene of snow, ice, and glaciers overlooking and overhanging the desolate camp, completed a picture as startling as it was impressive. I hope never again in my life to look upon such wretchedness and such destitution The picture was more startling and more deeply pathetic than I had ever dreamed could be possible. In beholding it I stood for a moment almost unmanned and then realized that if the expedition had demonstrated any one thing more than another it was that an hour had its value to at least one of that party. Stouter hearts than mine felt full of sorrow. Eyes that had not wept for years were moistened with tears in the solemnity of that precious hour in the lives of that heroic little band of sufferers until this moment so hopeless and helpless."

CANNIBALISM.

The remainder of the report is taken up with a description of the exhumation of the dead bodies, getting them on board the ship, and the measures adopted for their preservation. In this connection it is stated that in preparing the bodies of the dead for transporting in alcohol to St. Johns it was found that six of them, Lieut. Kislingbury, Sergts. Jewell and Ralston, Privates Whistler, Henry, and Eitis, had been cut and the fleshy parts removed to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were found intact. Commodore Schley speaks in terms of highest commendation of all the officers and men of his command.

GEN. HAZEN.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The recommendation of Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, that Congress shall enter upon another Arctic investigation in order to settle the disputes as to the Proteus expedition and the Greely relief party, has excited some surprise in army and navy circles. It had not been expected that any further investigation would be thought necessary. Many things have been learned since the agitation with respect to the manner in which the survivors lived has died away, which have caused those familiar with the matter to believe that no investigation would be sought, but it may be expected that Congress will adopt the suggestions of Gen. Hazen and order an investigation. Gen. Hazen, who is very tenacious of his position, adheres to his opinion that the failure of Lieut. Garlington to land a part of the supplies of the Proteus at Cape Sabine is the real cause of the loss of so many lives. Hazen is still of the opinion that if Lieut. Garlington had implicitly obeyed his instructions the Greely expedition would not have been a failure.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—In relation to Arctic expeditions, in his annual report Gen. Hazen says, after referring to the departure of the Yantic, after the loss of the Proteus, from Little Island to St. Johns, without leaving provisions, that "this abandonment of Lieut. Greely and his party to probable starvation, by officers whose only mission in those waters was to succor them, displayed a lamentable disregard of grave responsibility." He holds that if Lieut. Garlington had insisted upon leaving rations from the Yantic, or if another relief vessel had been sent from St. Johns, as he says he himself urged, the loss of life and disaster would have been avoided. Gen. Hazen says Lieut. Greely carried out his instructions literally, and the Signal Bureau carried out its prearranged plan. He continues, after referring to Lieut. Greely's relief, to Cape Sabine, and to the success of the relief expedition under Commander Seeley, as follows: "Up to the return of the expedition this year I had hoped there would be no occasion for raising the question of blame at this or at any future time. But new light has been cast upon the subject, and with it my duty becomes plain, and truth, history, and justice to all calls for such impartial inquiry and authoritative judgment as a tribunal broad enough to embrace the whole question shall institute and pronounce, and the Congress of the United States is manifestly such a tribunal. I therefore trust that this whole matter of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition and the expeditions organized during the relief will be deemed worthy of thorough investigation by Congress."

Gen. Hazen regards the Greely expedition as "among the foremost of its kind," and insists that both Lieut. Greely in the Arctic, and the Signal Bureau in Washington, carried out their parts of the prearranged plan of rescue, literally and successfully in every particular. He refers to the failure of Lieut. Garlington to replace spoiled provisions at Cape Sabine, and quotes from a letter written by Lieut. Greely on his April 30, supposing himself at the point of death, as follows: "Had but Garlington carried out your orders and replaced the 240 rations of rum and 120 of alcohol in the English cache here, and 210 pounds of mouldy English bread, spoiled English chocolate and potatoes, melted sugar and 210 pounds of rotten dog-biscuits, we would without doubt be saved."

Gen. Hazen says Garlington should have left two-thirds of the stores received from the Proteus at Cape Sabine.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Officers to Be Elected in the Various States—The Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

New York *Times*: All the States will elect Presidential Electors Tuesday, Nov. 4. The several States are entitled to Electors as follows:

Alabama	10	Mississippi	9
Arkansas	7	Missouri	15
California	5	Nebraska	3
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	4
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	4	New York	36
Georgia	12	North Carolina	11
Illinois	22	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	30
Kansas	9	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	13	South Carolina	9
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	6	Texas	13
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	14	Virginia	12
Michigan	13	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	7	Wisconsin	11
Total			401
Necessary to a choice			201

The same day elections will be held in several States as follows:

Alabama will elect Congressmen.

Arkansas will elect Chief Justice of its Supreme Court and Congressmen.

California will elect Legislature and Congressmen and vote upon three proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one authorizing water-works in cities and towns, one providing for a State Board of Education, and one providing for a State Board of Equalization.

Colorado will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen and vote upon three proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which relate to the Legislative Department, extending the sessions and increasing the pay of members.

Connecticut will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Delaware will elect Legislature and Congressman.

Florida will elect Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen and vote upon the question of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

Georgia will elect Congressmen.

Illinois will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution giving the Governor power to veto any part of an appropriation bill while approving the rest.

Indiana will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Iowa will elect minor State officers and Congressmen.

Kansas will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Kentucky will elect Congressmen.

Louisiana will elect Congressmen.

Maryland will elect Congressmen.

Massachusetts will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Michigan will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Minnesota will elect an Assistant Justice of its Supreme Court, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Mississippi will elect Congressmen.

Missouri will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one authorizing a special tax for street, road, and bridge purposes, and the other relating to the Judicial Department and authorizing an increase of courts and Judges.

Nebraska will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one of which relates to the Legislative Department and the other provides for a railroad commission.

Nevada will elect Supreme Judge, Legislature, and Congressman, and vote upon the question of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

New Hampshire will elect Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen, and vote upon the question of holding a constitutional convention.

New Jersey will elect Legislature and Congressmen.

New York will elect two Judges of the Court of Appeals, Assemblymen, and Congressmen, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which prohibits the loan or use of public money for private purposes and restricts the indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, and villages for any purpose whatever to 10 per cent of their valuation.

North Carolina will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Pennsylvania will elect Legislature and Congressmen.

Rhode Island will elect Congressmen.

South Carolina will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which forbids counties and towns to incur debts hereafter to a greater amount than 8 per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property therein.

Tennessee will elect Governor, Railroad Commissioners, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Texas will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Virginia will elect Congressmen.

West Virginia will elect Congressmen.

Wisconsin will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen.

Dandruff Is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine, and it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Murder of a Patient Confined in the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis.

Fatal Fall from a Bridge—Wedding at Aurora—Decapitated by a Train.

A Jury Disagrees—A Boy Hurt by Leaping from a Train—Fat Stock—Other Matters.

INDIANA.

TRAGEDY IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A murder at the insane hospital took place yesterday. The attendant was absent from the ward for a few minutes arranging for dinner, and upon his return was horrified to see Noah B. Hargis of Terre Haute lying on the floor with his skull terribly crushed. He was unconscious, and remained so until death, which occurred in a short time. His assailant was a fellow-patient, W. F. Walker of Bloomfield, Greene County, who struck him with what is known as a floor-rubber, a heavy block of wood covered with flannel, the exercise of which is imposed as a punishment. It is probable that Walker in a sudden heat struck Hargis without provocation. The victim was a mild, inoffensive patient, his mania being of a religious character and allowing itself in a tendency to preach. Walker was a dangerous patient, with a homicidal tendency, having on several previous occasions committed assaults with various weapons. Thanksgiving-Day, 1882, the new Democratic Superintendent made a bonfire of all the mechanical restraints used in the institution, and announced that in the future the institution would be managed without them. Hargis' is the fourth or fifth death that has occurred.

GOOD SAMARITANS OF PLEASANT RUN.

David F. Hawk of Palestine, Hancock County, fell from the Pan-Handle bridge over Pleasant Run, near Irvington, last night, and received probably fatal injuries. Hawk and David Dove missed their train at the depot and started to walk home at a late hour. The bridge over Pleasant Run was reached, and, there being no railing at the side, Hawk in the darkness stepped off and fell to the rocks below, fifteen feet. Dove descended and found Hawk insensible. He then visited the nearest houses, and appealed in vain for help. One farmer was kind enough to lend him a lantern, and with this he returned to his comrade and waited for daylight. At dawn both men were nearly frozen. A spring wagon was then secured by Dove and the injured man removed to the Surgical Institute. His recovery is hardly possible.

A WEDDING AT AURORA.

AURORA, Ind., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. W. D. McKey of Janesville, Wis., and Miss Grace Appleton of Aurora were married at St. Mark's Episcopal Church this evening, the Revs. Howard Appleton of Philadelphia and T. L. McLean of Ypsilanti, Mich., uncle and brother-in-law of the bride, officiating. Guests were present from Philadelphia, Janesville, Ypsilanti, Cincinnati, and other cities. After the marriage ceremony a reception was given at the residence of the bride's parents on Fifth street. The bride and groom left for Janesville, their future home.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 22.—Mattie Freeland, a respected young woman of Washington, twenty-five miles east of here, committed suicide last evening by shooting herself in the mouth and breast. This was the third attempt she made to accomplish her design. An unhappy love affair was the cause of her trouble.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State has issued licenses of incorporation to the following: The Chicago Medical Lake Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Mervin Tabor, Evans S. McComas, M. J. Beck. The Rotary Transcript Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $96,000; incorporators, C. H. West, A. J. Pepper, and H. T. Cragin. The Mutual Consumers' Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, August Heimen, Adolph Burow, August Neuhausen, and Charles Stoehr. A certificate of increase of capital stock of the Moline Buggy Company to $50,000 was filed.

CHOICE FAT STOCK.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture received applications today for space at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show, to be reserved for the stock of the following prominent breeders: C. K. Parmalee of Desplaines, Ill., Herefords; George Leigh of Aurora, Herefords; and Thomas B. Wales of Iowa City, Ia., Holsteins.

DECAPITATED BY A TRAIN.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Oct. 22.—The body of William Phelps, a painter of this place, was found on the Northwestern track at Cortland about 12 o'clock last night by Joseph Happerberger and Charles Brown, residents of this city, while returning from the barbecue at De Kalb. The head was entirely separated from the body and found lying a few feet off. The deceased was 50 years old.

CLAIMING THAT HE WAS SUPPLANTED ILLEGALLY.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—B. F. Shipley, the recently deposed Superintendent of Schools of Fayette County, is trying to show that Mays, his successor, does not hold the office legally. Judge Welsh has not rendered a decision, but has taken the case under advisement. Shipley is a defaulter to the county to the amount of $700.

WISCONSIN.

INJURED BY LEAPING FROM A TRAIN.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Willie, the 14-year-old son of James Kerr, editor of the Fort Howard *Review*, while jumping from a moving train last night was drawn under the wheels and badly injured. The right arm was wholly crushed, as was also the left hand.

A JURY'S DISAGREEMENT.

WAUSAU, Wis., Oct. 22.—The jury was unable to agree in the case of George W. Thayer, charged with the murder of Edwin Beals. The case will go over to the next term of court.

CONSIDERING A PASTOR'S RESIGNATION.

RIPON, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The council which was called to take action upon the Rev. Mr. Newman's resignation as pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city met yesterday. It is composed of about twenty of the most prominent ministers of the State. The resignation of Mr. Newman grew out of the alleged "college troubles." At least three-fourths of the church members have insisted upon his staying, as well as members of other churches and business-men of the place.

MINNESOTA.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER—THE SAWING SEASON ABOUT TO CLOSE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The shipments of lumber continue to be heavy from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota transfer. The output for the last week has not been far from 7,000,000 feet, and there is a fair local demand. Bills are being filled for winter building enterprises in the cities. Much of the trade which is being held in Iowa and Northern Missouri is in the face of sharp competition, and that means at no large margin of profit. The traveling salesmen report that, despite the large amount of lumber that has gone forward into the southwestern country, stocks have not accumulated, and that the country dealers are buying very cautiously. The list is still nominal, and is a little more than a criterion of prices, which are about $2 per thousand lower in common grades, and 25@50 cents lower on shingles and lath, with the upper grades still held stiffly at quotations. The railroad mills are gradually shutting down, and Friday all of the logs to be sawed at the Minneapolis mills will be run out of the boom. Some of the mills will saw out their ponds this week, but most of the mills have stocks sufficient to run them until the 1st of November. The annual inventory will follow the cessation of the sawing season, and, it is believed, it will have a tendency to stiffen up prices. The receipts were 107 cars at Minneapolis, 77 at the Minnesota transfer, and 403 at St. Paul. The shipments were 429 cars from Minneapolis, 165 from St. Paul, and 41 from the Minnesota transfer.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REPORT.

The receipts of dutiable goods at the Custom-House were: G. W. Sheldon & Co., 810 bundles fish; T. Munson & Co., 50 bundles fish; Kantzler & Hargis, 5 packages cigars; A. Shire, 10 packages cigars; Hartman, Clark & Triggs, 80 bdls. fish; Hannah & Hogg, 34 packages soda, etc.; J. V. Farwell & Co., 3 cases woolens; Fowler Bros., 300 sacks salt; Pitkin & Brooks, 30 crates earthenware; Burley & Co., 17 cases earthenware; Burley & Tyrrell, 17 cases earthenware; Hall, Bushbeck & Co., 36 crates crockery; Theodore A. Kochs, 1 case razors; Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 3 cases cigars; Grommes & Ulrich, 6 cases cigars; J. A. Anthony & Co., 2 cases live plants; Murray & Trainor, 25 cases whisky; Franklin MacVeagh & Co., 1,143 packages raisins; P. Svanoe, 71 bundles fish; R. S. Wheeler & Co., 4,101 bdls. wire rods.

SUSPICIOUS SILENCE.

That of the British Press in Relation to American Politics.

For two months last past the reader would search in vain thro the editorials of a British journal for a leader in favor of Cleveland as a free-trader or one denouncing Blaine as a protectionist. The British press opened the campaign in a lively way for Cleveland and free trade, but received warnings that reduced their enthusiasm, at least in its expression. During weeks and months there has been such a censorship maintained over the British papers—so great is the interest in our election—that not a paragraph could be found stating the English view. Even the correspondence seems to have been subjected to revision, though it has constantly as quietly misrepresented current history in the interest of the Democratic candidate. But the London *Standard* (Tory) of Oct. 8 has a leader, the professed object of which is to show how sad a spectacle is presented in this country; and in this guise Mr. Blaine is slandered and the political as well as personal issues are grossly misrepresented and most perversely stated. The fact that the Republicans have nominated their leading public man and announced affirmatively the principles upon which they would administer the Government is ignored, and no attention is paid to the personal insignificance of Cleveland, or the fact that he and his party dodge all the business questions.

The Tory *Stand

ISSUES AT HOME.

The Democratic County Board Persists in Its Scheme of Disfranchisement.

It Will Be Reinforced by the Iroquois Club—Detail Campaign Work—At Headquarters.

A Democratic Candidate in the Third District—Mr. Mason's Supporters—General Notes.

FIXED FOR FRAUD.

FURTHER PROOFS OF THE COUNTY BOARD'S DUPLICITY—SHIRKING THE ISSUE.

The citizens who have become well aware that the Democratic County Board is disposed to treat their will with scorn may be interested in knowing what answer members of the board give to certain important questions bearing upon the matter of judges of election and the changing of the polling-places. Three of the Commissioners, Mattocks, Van Pelt, and Donnersberger, were seen yesterday by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE and interviewed in reference to the promised and neglected action of the County Board.

When asked why the board had failed to keep its promises, Mr. Mattocks referred the reporter to Van Pelt. He said he could not say why they had not been made in all instances. He had made it a point to see that the changes demanded had been made in the two wards which he represents—the Third and Fourth—and thought they ought to be made elsewhere, but he did not feel it his duty to go into another man's district and attempt to meddle with affairs for which others were virtually responsible. He believed more changes would be made but at the close of the last meeting he was left under the impression by the committee that came to wait on the board that everything was satisfactory. He had taken the pains to follow them out after the board meeting and ask whether all was satisfactory, and had been informed that every wish had been gratified. He knew of no special request for any other changes, but he was satisfied that they were being made as rapidly as possible.

NOT EASY TO BE HONEST.

It was no easy thing to make the changes, as the only way in which it could be done was by calling for the resignations of judges already appointed. They might send out requests for as many as a hundred resignations without getting more than thirty in return. "What are you going to do with one of these fellows down here in the Sixth Ward, for instance, who has been asked for his resignation and refuses to send it in? He says he has been appointed a judge of election, he means to be one, and doesn't intend to resign. If he won't resign, what can you do? You can't appoint four judges to one precinct. But I understand the changes are being made and will be made before election, as the board promised, but you had better see Mr. Van Pelt."

"In the meantime these judges are acting as a Board of Registry, and doing it to suit themselves and the party."

"Well, what can you do about it? Nothing can be done until the Board of Commissioners meets again."

DONNERSBERGER'S DENSE IGNORANCE.

Commissioner Donnersberger, who is a candidate for Recorder, was asked similar questions, and chose at first to answer them rather abruptly. He declared that everybody was satisfied and said he heard no complaints.

"This is rather singular. The papers are full of them," said the reporter.

"What papers?" he asked.

"Well, we'll say THE TRIBUNE as an example."

"I don't read it," he said a little snappishly.

"You don't mean to confess that you have closed your ears in order that you may not hear?"

"No, I do not," he replied. "The board has held no meeting since the last complaints have come in. We attended to them then."

"And do you mean to wash your hands of the matter now by claiming that you know of no dissatisfaction?" he was asked.

SOME ONE ELSE'S FAULT.

"Well, I do know it is not so bad as they say it is. I know that in my own district everything is just as the Republicans want it. At La Grange, for instance, I myself appointed three Republican judges. I wanted to get two Democrats and one Republican and supposed I had. I was personally acquainted with the Republican, but took the other two on the recommendation of a man whom I knew who lived there. He said he knew them to be Democrats and I supposed they were, one of them being a man named Murphy. To my surprise I learned after I had appointed them that they were both converts or Blaine and Logan Republicans. I wanted them to resign, but they wouldn't, and I suppose that's the way it is in other places. It was the intention of the board to appoint one Republican and two Democrats in the other places, but I supposed they were fooled in the same way in many instances."

"Mr. Donnersberger," said the reporter seriously, "there is this same effort on the part of other Commissioners to dodge these important questions and delay the proceedings; but in your case don't you think it is a little different, being a candidate for an important office? Do you not know that there is a responsibility resting upon you as individuals, and do you not know that this clamor for right against wrong has a deeper meaning than you would give to it? Are you not aware that the people are disposed to place this responsibility where it belongs and visit their indignation upon you at the polls? or do you feel that by this sort of work the local success of the party is made secure?"

BETTER BE STRAIGHT.

The suggestion of these questions caused the Commissioner to change tactics a little.

He said he appreciated the matter fully. He knew that the cry against the unfairness or alleged unfairness of the board was losing votes for him, and denied that he was a party to anything unfair; declared that he had always insisted that there should be one Republican judge in each voting precinct. He had risen in the last meeting of the board to insist that the changes requested should be made then and there. In the Fourth Commissioner's District, which he represented, there was never any complaint from any but one precinct—at Englewood—and he had had that done without hemming and hawing. He had also had the poll changed at Maywood because it was asked by the Republicans; but he believed it was in a better place than before. He said he held that it was not legal to change the polling-places after they had been advertised, unless the judges of election should meet at the place which had been advertised and then adjourn to some other place within sight of the old place. Still he supposed the changes would be made.

VAN PELT'S WRIGGLING.

Commissioner Van Pelt was encountered at Democratic headquarters while on a rush for the Campaign Committee room. Avoiding a collision, the reporter asked why the County Board had not kept its promise and given the judges asked.

He smiled a sweet o-you'll-get-left sort of a smile and declared that everything that could be desired was being done by the board for the good of the Republican party. He said the board had promised that the changes would all be made before election-day, and that they were being made as rapidly as possible.

"Meanwhile your judges are acting as a Board of Registry in each precinct," was suggested.

"Yes; but we are hurrying along as fast as we can and putting in the Republicans all around."

"Through what means are you doing this?"

"Through party channels."

"How does it happen that you are the only one who seems to know anything about it and that the people are still clamoring?"

"I've heard no complaints."

"Do you ever read reports of the doings of the Republican committees?"

"Yes."

"Well, what do you think of what they say in their meetings?"

"O, that's partisan talk."

"Well, if you'll read THE TRIBUNE you'll hear of a good many other respectable people who are complaining."

HIS FEELINGS HURT.

"Tell THE TRIBUNE it lies," said the Commissioner.

"I will if you'll convince me."

"Well, it does. This whole matter will be settled at the next meeting of the board."

"Are you not sure that you are only throwing away a little taffy to make the citizens believe you are disposed to do what's right, when you are only seeking to kill time and keep your Democratic Board of Registry till the last moment?"

"No; a number of changes only need to be verified by the Board of Commissioners."

"What are they?"

"Well, they are several."

"Name one."

"Well, I can't just now."

"There is not a Republican judge in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, or Seventeenth Ward."

"Perhaps not now, but you'll get them," he replied.

"When? After the election?"

"No. Before."

About this time Mr. Wasserman, of whom THE TRIBUNE has spoken so often and so affectionately in denouncing other members of the Democratic ring, came up and was about to put in his oar; but Van Pelt, who feared he would put his foot in it if he began to talk, took him by the arm and led him into one of the dark rooms and closed the door. Mr. Wasserman looked as if he had just come away from his father's saloon.

THE SCHEME IS PLAIN.

The game is so plain that no one can help seeing it. The County Board people do not intend to make any more changes in the lists of judges till after the last day of the registry, which is the coming Tuesday, has gone by. Then, when the poll-books have been packed as full of bogus names as a machine Democrat is of fraud and deviltry, they will condescend to let a few more have positions, thinking that that small sop will allay the growing wrath of the decent people. That was the sole object of the few concessions made at the last board meeting. The ringsters saw that something must be done or there would be a general uprising of the decent elements of the community against them, so they were so gracious as to let the Republicans have a few judges in the better wards where cheating is not so easy, but they held on with an iron grip to those in which they expect the fine work is to be done. Should the people not be blinded by these slight donations to decency, then one or two more changes will be made, but not till the registry has been finished and the workers have everything in readiness for election day.

MUST FACE THE MUSIC.

It is pitiful to see the way in which these men seek to dodge the truth and shun the responsibility for the things they have done. They are forced to resort to such weak statements as that such and such a ward where they admit that wrong has been done is not in "their districts," as if it made any difference to a board member where the wrong was done. No matter whether it be on the North, South, or West Side, it is his duty as a member of the board to see that it is righted, and not to skulk out of it by saying that it was in some other man's district, and he should have attended to it. There are no districts when it is a matter of right and common honesty that has to be attended to.

All these things make it plain that nothing can be gotten from the board except that which is forced from it by the pressure of public indignation, and hence it is imperative that there be no let-up in the demand for an honest ballot and a fair count. The committees which have gotten some slight and inadequate measure of justice from the board must not rest content with what they have done, but must keep on hammering away till these dodging and prevaricating members of the County Board hear and heed the unmistakable voice of an indignant people.

COLOSSAL CHEEK.

THE IROQUOIS CLUB IN DEFENSE OF THE GAMBLERS' CONSPIRACY AGAINST A FREE BALLOT.

In face of the infamous conspiracy of the McDonald-Van Pelt combination, the silk-stocking Democrats of the city have had the colossal impudence to issue the following circular:

IROQUOIS CLUB, CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1884.—In view of the efforts made by some unprincipled men to divert attention from their schemes to terrorize and intimidate Democratic voters in this city, through the machinery provided by the Federal election laws, by charging fraud upon the Democratic party of this county, the Executive Committee has called a special meeting of the Iroquois Club to be held at the club-rooms at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, the 23d inst., to consider the situation and what action is necessary in the premises.

It is hoped that every member will be present, and all good citizens of whatever party who are in sympathy with the objects of the meeting are cordially invited to attend.

Executive Committee Iroquois Club.

WALTER MATTOCKS, Secretary.

The members of the Iroquois Club know that "the machinery provided by the Federal election laws" is intended to guarantee a free ballot and a fair count, and that this is the very thing that the corrupt and disreputable party with which the Iroquois Club is identified does not want and is using every possible means to defeat. The Iroquois Club knows that the men who are "charging fraud upon the Democratic party of this county," and whom it dares to call "unprincipled," are men of unimpeachable integrity, the heads and representatives of every religious denomination, of every profession, and of all branches of business, men who are the leading and acknowledged representatives of the honor, honesty, intelligence, wealth, culture, and enterprise of this city and county. The Iroquois Club knows that the question at issue is not—or should not be—a party one; that it is solely a question of honesty against fraud, of all sorts of political chicanery and scoundrelism against a fair vote and a pure ballot. The Iroquois Club knows that its circular is intended solely to "divert attention" from the rascally schemes of the Democracy, the packing of the polls with Democratic judges, the locating of the polls in grogshops, dago-shops, and filthy byways, the fraudulent gerrymander by which the precincts are fixed and balanced so that half the Republican vote will be lost, and the many other nefarious plots and plans to disfranchise Republican voters and corrupt the ballot-boxes. "All good citizens of whatever party who are in sympathy with these objects" may "consider the situation" from any standpoint they please, and see or say if any possible squirming will enable the Democracy to wriggle out of these allegations resting on bed-rock facts, or if any possible cranny or rat-hole can be discovered through which they can crawl out of the responsibility and odium of the dirty work perpetrated by the aforementioned scoundrelly gang of conspirators. The proposed meeting is merely an attempt to throw dust in the public eye, and a blind to cover up or distract attention from the rascally schemes of professional tricksters and ballot-box stuffers.

A copy of an Iroquois Club circular calling a meeting for this evening was posted on the Board of Trade yesterday, but was immediately torn down again and trampled on.

CAMPAIGN DETAILS.

REPORTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Cook County Republican Campaign Committee met yesterday afternoon, Chairman Gilbert presiding. The Chairman stated that it was necessary to have two notaries and three challengers appointed to each precinct, and requested that the various wards and Commissioners' districts prepare the lists of nominees for these offices and hand them in to the Executive Committee. As none of the wards had their slates quite completed it was agreed that the lists should be ready for presentation by Monday afternoon. Instructions were also given to obtain the address and number of the telephone station nearest to each polling-place.

Mr. John Leggete, of the Eighth Precinct of the Town of Cicero, reported a complete political revolution in his precinct. At the last Presidential election only thirteen votes had been cast for Garfield out of a total vote of 170. Now a Republican club had been organized with seventy-eight voters on its roll, and of the remaining voters in the precinct no less than fifty-eight Democrats had announced their intention of voting a split ticket, with Blaine at the head. Practically, the whole precinct had gone Republican. A Harrison club had been formed some time ago, but was now disbanded. The members had thrown their torches and regalia into the ditch, and were seeking admission to the Republican ranks. John McKenna, formerly a member of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, had been appointed supervisor, it being understood he was a stiff Democrat, but it now turned out he was going to vote the Republican ticket this fall; and his brother, Bernard McKenna, also understood to be a hot Democrat, had been nominated for Marshal, but as he now proved to be a Republican some one else would have to be chosen. Mr. Leggete was quite enthusiastic over the wholesale conversion of his precinct.

A delegate from the Fourth Ward stated that the Democrats were actively engaged canvassing and working in that ward, and recommended that a Republican canvass be made.

The Chairman stated that the Executive Committee had arranged to supply calcium lights for election night to any precincts where fraud or fighting was anticipated, and requested applications for the same to be made as early as possible.

George S. Dixon was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the Fourth Precinct and Robert J. Reed for the Fifth Precinct, Eighteenth Ward.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Republican Executive Committee held a short session yesterday, devoting the time in part to action on the fraud matters submitted by the Campaign Committee. The meeting was a private one, however, and the members would only say that they had taken no definite action on any of the questions coming from the campaigners. They denied discussing the Davis-Mason affair, but it is whispered that this very subject is informally talked of a good deal at every meeting of the committee, and that the members are about equally divided in the case, and that four of five of them favored accepting Mason's assessment. There seems to be a well-grounded complaint in the Second Congressional District that there is too much promise and too little performance. Between the Campaign and the Executive Committee about everything that is wanted has been promised and nothing has been done. Though the wards in the district are honeycombed with Democratic frauds, no aid has been given in the attempt to canvass them and forestall at least part of the frauds, though there is special need of this, as scarcely a Republican judge was appointed in the whole district. A thorough canvass of the Fifteenth, which is one of the largest wards in the city, has not been made because no help could be got from either the Executive or the Campaign Committee. In some of the precincts the work has been done by volunteers, but their canvass is necessarily incomplete.

MR. MASON'S SUPPORTERS.

A SERENADE AND A RESPONSE BY THE CANDIDATE.

William E. Mason, Third District Republican nominee for Congress, was serenaded last night at his residence, No. 663 Fulton street, by fifteen uniformed marching clubs. The procession was led by Company B of the Eleventh Ward Mason Pioneers, the club which has been appointed to act as bodyguard to escort James G. Blaine from the depot to the speakers' platform Saturday night. Among those who assembled in Mr. Mason's parlor to witness the approach of the serenaders were Henry Booth, O. L. Mann, A. N. Waterman, L. H. Whitney, W. D. Rawlins, George Sherwood, M. A. Morse, Judge Polley, George T. Burroughs, and ex-Sheriff Hoffman. Mr. Whitney was introduced to the crowd first. He said it lay within the power of those present to celebrate a victory in the Third District of Illinois in the election to Congress of W. E. Mason. Mr. Mason was the proper nominee for the people of that district to support. [Cheers.] The people of that district saw in him years ago a fitness for the place, and now it was in their power to elect him to it by a majority of 3,000. [Cheers.]

Calls for Mason brought him to the front of the porch. He said he was very proud of these, his constituents, and glad to meet them. The air was so cold and raw he appreciated the effort, and realized it was not for him but because he was their nominee standing to represent their principles, and he proposed to be elected as their Representative in Congress. [Cheers.] He would while there try to make a record they would not be ashamed of. "Boys," said the speaker, "you are starting out under the banner of a party whose watchword is the greatest good to the greatest number. I'd rather be defeated as a Republican nominee than elected as a Democrat." [Cheers.] Three cheers were then given for Mr. Mason, and Gen. Mann closed the speaking with a few remarks in Mr. Mason's favor.

The Third Congressional District Republican headquarters will be opened tonight at No. 560 West Madison street.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

POOR PROSPECT OF SETTLING THE REPUBLICAN DIFFERENCES—THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Republican breach in the Third District is not healing very rapidly, and if the truth must be known it may be stated that quite a number of Davis men have declared that they will not vote for Mason, and such a thing must not be talked of to them. Nor does there seem to be any hope now that the new convention next Tuesday will nominate Mason, although some one said yesterday that if Mason would recognize the Davis committee the convention might give him the nomination. He would probably be willing to make this trade, but that the Davis men would is extremely doubtful. The way the thing looks now George White is the coming man, he having caught up to and passed Nelson Blake, who was at first the one most prominently mentioned in connection with the new nomination. White would poll a very large Democratic vote. A few of the Mason men are declaring that if the claims of their leader are ignored by the convention next Tuesday they will put up independent candidates for the Legislature in every district on the West Side and secure the defeat of the regular Republicans. It is rumored that Davis will not make good his promise to work for Mason. But those who know Davis do not believe it. When he returned from New York he said: "I shall work for and vote the straight Republican ticket in the district, and expect to make several speeches here." Chris Mamer says the man to be nominated next Tuesday will be the regular nominee and put on the straight Republican ticket and that Davis will have to vote for him according to the promise. Mason says that on the way back from New York Davis promised to speak in the district for him. Mason is understood to have tendered $1,000 to the Executive Committee as called for by the regular Congressional assessment, but the money was not gathered in with that eagerness which Mr. Mason wanted to see. The money is waiting for the Executive Committee.

"Long" Jones and the county candidates look with sorrow and dismay at the state of affairs in the district. When Jones, after much labor, secured from the contestants a promise to submit their case to an Arbitration Committee he felt very happy, but now he is bemoaning the fact that the arbitration left matters in a more chaotic condition than ever before. What the outcome of it all will be can be told better after Tuesday's convention.

THE KICKERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—

First citizen—Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?

Second citizen—I do not bite my thumb at you, sir, but I bite my thumb, sir.

The Davis-Mason row is a good illustration of the scene referred to in "Romeo and Juliet." The want of any decent pretext to keep up the disgraceful entanglement, fostered and nurtured on the part of the "friends" of Col. Davis is a pitiful exhibition of the degradation of modern politics as practiced by "the machine." It would appear to a disinterested looker-on as a most puerile determination to "keep it up"—till after election. Senator Mason, after a square, manly contest, came out victorious. Col. Davis, in manly fashion, acquiesced, as he was legally and morally bound to do, in the result. During the pendency of the contest, or arbitration, and before the result was announced, there was mutely-eloquent confidence on the part of Col. Davis' friends that the judges were learned and wise and could not decide against the known wishes of such statesmen as Chris Mamer, John Bell, et al. Were not the eyes of the Ninth Ward upon the bevy of judges in New York? An arbitration concurred in is now deliberately to be despised and set at naught because the arbitrators did not hold a session in the slums of the Ninth Ward and inquire the pleasure of "the machine."

The animal which agreed to be disciplined, and was coiled up in token of submission, was only feigning obedience and docility, and now "kicks" and clearly proves its hypocrisy and bad faith.

If Col. Davis combined all the learning and ability in the district, and had made such a record in his three terms in Congress as in an especial degree reflected credit upon the district, and Senator Mason was an unworthy and incompetent man and wholly unfit to aspire to a seat in Congress, then we might see some justification for this virulent kicking of the committee animal.

The ill-natured opposition of this small bevy of ward politicians is utterly without decent pretext, or any reasonable shadow of pretext. Upon what meat doth this committee feed that it hath grown so great? The "gall" of this committee—or this ring of small dictators who presume to "run" the voters of the Third District—may be summed up after a fair analysis as the sublimity of effrontery. The culture, intelligence, and property of the district are as mere unsupported ciphers in the calculations of this "aggressive" ring. They cut no figure on the "slate" which they manipulate. Is it possible that the splendid constituency of the Third District will bow in submission to the brazen image set up by these worthies? Is there any sane or insane reason why Senator Mason should not have the cordial support of even the disgruntled "ring"? Is he not a man well qualified and fit to succeed Col. Davis? Is it not "for the good of the party" to agree to restore harmony? Can the ring only be placated and mollified by the election of a Democrat? We say that the conduct of these "kickers" and dictators is silly, and contemptible, and dishonest, and infamous. Let the now long suppressed public sentiment of the district sit down on and squelch these political vampires.

J. BLUME.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

James H. Ward, the machine candidate in the Third Congressional District, was nominated without opposition at the Democratic Convention yesterday afternoon. Charles F. Stubbe of the Fourteenth Ward was called to the chair, and indulged in a few remarks on peace and harmony. Ward was then named by Frank Berg as a young man born, raised, and educated in the district. John F. Wright seconded the nomination, prophesying that Ward would be the future Samuel J. Tilden or B. Grover Cleveland. As Mr. Ward is a married man the point of the prophecy was not clear. He was then nominated by acclamation. Mike McDonald urged every Democrat to put his shoulder to the wheel to elect a Democrat. He denied that the "Four Georges" owned the Democrats of the district, as he said had been claimed. They had supported their men in the past, and were particularly anxious to do so at the present juncture.

MEETINGS.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club of the Fourteenth Ward met to hear the report of the committee appointed to investigate the record of Carter Harrison. The report was of some length and gave a complete review of Harrison's public record. It criticised severely his position on the convict-labor question and his recent neglect as Mayor of official duties. "The best Mayor" was also denounced for advising the non-union men and superintendents in Cribben & Sexton's foundry to shoot down the union men, whom his own policy had deprived of their employment. The action of the Central Committee of the Third Congressional District in calling a new convention was condemned. It was voted to uniform and put in line 175 men for the Blaine reception Saturday evening.

The Holstein Blaine and Logan Club held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 1486 Milwaukee avenue. Capt. Patrick McGrath, Henry L. Hertz, and Matthew P. Brady in their discussions of National issues were listened to attentively, and were loudly applauded at every mention of Blaine or Logan. At the close of the meeting a large number of signatures was added to the roll, and arrangements were made for organizing and uniforming a marching club.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fifth Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward rallied in strong force at the meeting held at the corner of Dayton and Willow streets. Marked attention was paid to the remarks of the several speakers, and the applause was frequent and earnest. Mr. John H. Hartwick presided. Mr. Henry S. Boutell favored his hearers with a rattling speech. During the speech the Blaine and Logan uniformed marching club of the Eighth Precinct, which was organized the previous evening with a membership of 120, entered the meeting and gave three rousing cheers for the whole Republican ticket. Brief remarks were made by Messrs. R. F. Chase, Henry Engelhart, and Jacob Miller. The meeting was a thorough success.

OTHER GATHERINGS.

The Young Men's Central Republican Club decided not to attend the Springfield demonstration as a club, because so many members were unable to go through press of business. It was decided, however, to turn out in a body next Saturday evening at the Chicago demonstration.

The members of the Seventeenth Ward Independent Blaine and Logan Club met at Bowman's Hall and listened to short addresses by J. K. Magie, Harry A. Fisher, Christopher W. Dahnke, and P. T. Prendergast. There were frequent manifestations of enthusiasm. Motions were carried that the club participate in the Blaine demonstration Saturday evening, and that the members muster at Bowman's Hall that evening to obtain their uniforms. Dan Lucie was elected Captain of the club.

John C. Meyer spoke in German to the Thirteenth Ward German Democrats at No. 541 West Indiana street. There was a very slim attendance.

NOTES.

THE MUGWUMPS' MEETING.

The committee of Pharisees held a meeting at the Palmer yesterday and appointed a sub-committee to prepare another address to be published and turned loose over the State in search of mugwump votes. The committee is still looking around after some one to address a mass-meeting. There is no hope of getting Beecher, Collyer, or Schurz, but preparations for the meeting are being made and it may possibly be held.

FRANK LAWLER'S ATTRACTIONS.

Frank Lawler was a visitor at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday. He heard that McSweeney and Mrs. Parnell were to be in Chicago Saturday and Sunday, and so came tearing over to the Palmer to beg of Oberly that the new attractions be loaned him for one evening at least, to help him in his hopeless fight against Finerty. Oberly said he might make arrangements to grant the Alderman's plea.

STATE WORK.

Gen. Green B. Raum, who has been stumping in Virginia, telegraphed "Long" Jones yesterday that he would start for Chicago at once and come prepared to fill appointments in Illinois. The State Committee has little else to do now outside of making appointments for speakers and finds it difficult to satisfy the demands made upon it. New York and Indiana are claiming and getting the best oratorical talent in the country.

ENGLEWOOD.

In the Fifth Precinct of Lake, which comprises Englewood, exclusive of Normal Park, 1,613 names have already been enrolled on the registry books. It is quite certain that enough more will be added to the list before election-day to make nearly or quite 1,700. There is but one polling-place in the precinct (the hose-house), and Republican voters are beginning to wonder whether any of them will be disfranchised. The largest number of votes ever polled in the precinct was at the town election last April, when about 950 voters got in their ballots, the clerks and judges being kept busy all day. The prospect of polling 1,700 votes in the same place at the forthcoming election is discouraging to those who want a fair election.

A meeting of Republicans will be held this evening at No. 5,128 Wentworth avenue to make arrangements for attending the Blaine demonstration at Springfield.

An immense number of people living at Englewood, Normal Park, and other portions of Lake will visit the city next Saturday evening to witness the Blaine demonstration and get a glimpse of the next President.

DEMOCRATIC FUNDS.

When the Democratic scoop-net was first spread for city and county employés, who were invited to contribute 10 per cent of their salaries to the campaign fund, it missed one class. These were the janitors of the public schools. A vigilant officeseeker discovered the omission, and the janitors have accordingly received the handsomely-printed invitation to contribute. Some of them have also received personal calls. It is said that several scrub women have likewise been requested to pay something towards the success of the Democratic cause.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

Three warrants were sworn out yesterday against persons charged with violating the United States election laws. One was against a man living in the Ninth Ward who refused to tell a supervisor how many voters lived in his house; another against a South Clark street saloonkeeper, to whom both the Democratic and Republican supervisors went for information, but who refused to give it; and the third against a Democratic judge in a Hyde Park precinct who refused to let a Deputy Marshal copy the registry-list or to hang up the book at the polling-place. The parties will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyne today.

IRISH-AMERICANS.

A meeting of Irish-Americans was held at the Pacific last night to arrange for participating in the Blaine and Logan parade Saturday night. J. J. McGrath presided. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed and directed to wait upon Mr. Finerty to secure his coöperation. The members are: M. L. Hickey, P. H. McLogan, F. P. Gleason, C. C. Connell, Capt. John Foley, and J. J. McGrath. Another meeting will be held tonight.

WANTS TO CONTRIBUTE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I want to contribute a little money towards the defeat of C. H. Harrison, Cleveland, and Hendricks. Where and what is the proper place or person to give it to? Let them die easy. Respectfully,

J. C. M.

[To Samuel B. Raymond, Republican headquarters, No. 25 Washington street.]

THE SALOONKEEPERS.

At a meeting of the West Side saloonkeepers yesterday the following resolution was offered by the Agitation Committees of the Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Wards and was adopted:

Resolved, That the West Side Saloonkeepers' Association support only such candidates for the Legislature as will advocate the repeal of the Harper law.

The committees also reported that all the Democratic candidates for the Legislature had promised to satisfy the requirements of the above resolution; the Republican candidates had not been consulted. The committee for the Ninth Senatorial District were favorable to William Phelps. It was decided to hold a grand mass-meeting of the West Side saloonkeepers next Wednesday night.

CROP NEWS.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A drizzling rain set in yesterday afternoon and is spurring the fall wheat to renewed growth. The crop is in excellent condition. The best wheat is usually that drilled among corn, but this year farmers have sown only on stubble-ground. A considerable quanity of corn has already been cribbed in fine shape.

LAKE MARINE.

Lake Grain Freights a Shade Higher, with Indications of an Immediate Advance.

A Westerly Gale Raging—Snow Flying—Vessels Windbound—A New Steamship—Other News.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

CHICAGO.

Vessels were in better demand yesterday, but the offerings were limited. An advance in rates was obtained. The increase was slight, but it indicated that freights were firmer. The schr J. M. Hutchinson obtained a full load of oats for Buffalo at 1¾ cents. This was the last engagement made for that port. The steamship D. Ballentine and consort, after being on the market for nearly a week, were placed for the same port at 1½ cents on corn and rye. With the exception of one line boat there was no other Lake Erie tonnage to be had. A strong demand existed for vessels to load for Georgian Bay. Two cents on corn was freely offered without finding a taker. After the close of 'Change 2¼ cents was offered on corn to Collingwood, but carriers refused even that. They were asking as high as 3 cents. Vessels going to Georgian Bay run a risk of not obtaining return cargoes, and unless they are provided for before leaving Chicago they are forced into accepting a very low freight. The schr M. A. Muir was caught in that predicament. After discharging her grain cargo she attempted to pick up a load of lumber or ties. There was nothing offering. She worked her way up Lake Huron as far as Cheboygan, and the crew then refused to go any further without ballast, claiming that it was unsafe to navigate a light vessel at this period of the year. She was in a tight place and at the mercy of shippers. Yesterday she obtained a load for this port at $1.25. This is the lowest rate that has been made in many years, although it has previously been accepted this season. It is not without a precedent, however. In 1869 several cargoes were brought from Cheboygan to Chicago at $1 per thousand. The schr Pewaukee is on her way back from Georgian Bay with a cargo of ties, which she picked up at Michaels Bay, the rate being 8 cents each. There are no more cargoes of this description to be had. The Golden West will return with lumber from Saginaw at $2. Several vessels have been chartered to bring back salt from East Tawas to Milwaukee at 12½ cents a barrel. A number of vessel-owners yesterday ordered their boats held for 3 cents on corn to Georgian Bay, and said if they did not obtain a cargo before Oct. 31 they would cancel insurance and strip. It is not unlikely that a 3-cent rate will be obtained before the expiration of the present week. The following vessels were chartered:

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Prop Vanderbilt, wheat	25,000
Prop D. Ballentine, rye	48,000
Schr Northwest, corn	62,000
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, oats	85,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Schr Manitowoc, corn	34,000
Total	256,000

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Lake freights at this port are unchanged from former figures on ores, and are firm at 80 cents on coal to Chicago and 75 cents to Milwaukee. The schr Thomas Gawn takes ore from Lake Michigan to Ohio ports at 90 cents; schr Swallow, pig-iron from Fayette to Cleveland on private terms; schr Harvey Bissell, coal from Cleveland to Sault Ste. Marie at 60 cents; same vessel, lumber from Ontonagon to Cleveland on private terms; schr Monitor, coal from Cleveland to Portage at 60 cents; same vessel, lumber from Ontonagon on private terms; schr Fayette Brown, ore from Marquette to Cleveland at $1.05. The schrs Zach Chandler and Columbia, now unloading ore at this port, will strip and lay up as soon as they have discharged their cargoes.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—An Anchor Line propeller was chartered today for 40,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo. The prop Starucca was engaged for 35,000 bushels of barley to Buffalo.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Coal freights to Chicago and Milwaukee continue firm at former quotations. The charters comprised the stmrs Clarion, Delaware, and Juniata, for Chicago, and barge Cyclone, for Milwaukee, all at 75 cents. The stmr Oceanica will load Lehigh Valley coal for Milwaukee. The stmr Iron Age has taken a small lot for Duluth on owner's account, and the Ward Line prop Colorado also takes a jag for that port. The schr E. P. Beals was engaged for coal to Detroit at 15 cents—a decline of 5 cents. Canal freights were steady at 5¼ cents on wheat to New York. A few loads of corn were shipped at 4¾ cents.

WIND AND WEATHER.

BRISK WESTERLY GALES.

The storm signal has not been taken down. The severe northerly gales that have prevailed on all the lakes since Sunday continue unabated. Vessels are unable to leave the harbor. A heavy sea is running. The weather is very cold. Flurries of snow were encountered on Lake Michigan yesterday, and reports from Lake Superior state that a heavy fall of snow occurred in that section. The storm is general, as will be seen in the weather reports under the head of vessel movements. Vessels are wind-bound at nearly all of the lake ports. Singular as it may seem but very few disasters have occurred. This can be accounted for by the fact that but few vessels are in commission. At Chicago yesterday the wind was blowing fresh from the west all day, varying to northwest about dark. A cold wave accompanied it. The highest velocity recorded at the signal-service station was twenty-three miles an hour. According to an anemometer at the Water-Works crib the wind obtained a velocity of thirty-four miles an hour at 2 p. m. and forty-one miles an hour at 3 p. m. Vessels arriving from across the lake report a frightful sea running on the east shore. The passenger props Menominee and St. Joseph were seven hours behind time. The prop Douglas left Chicago for Saugatuck and was driven back. There are no indications of fair weather. The direction and velocity of the wind at other points, according to the 2:18 p. m. weather bulletin, was as follows: Grand Haven, west, thirty-one miles an hour; Escanaba, northwest, eighteen miles; Milwaukee, west, twenty-two miles; Mackinaw, northwest, twenty-four miles; Marquette, northwest, twenty-four miles; Sandusky, west, twenty-two miles; Toledo, west, twenty-four miles; Erie, west, twenty miles; Buffalo, west, twenty-four miles.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The brisk westerly wind of yesterday afternoon freshened during last night into a heavy blow, ranging as high as forty-two miles at daylight this morning, and in the middle of the afternoon recording twenty-four miles. After that the wind moderated considerably and tonight was only fresh. Very few vessels arrived during the day, these being steamers. Among them were the Albany and Oceanica, from Chicago; the Syracuse, from Detroit, and John C. Gault, from Toledo. They made lively time down this lake. Nothing left port until afternoon. The stmr Iron Age and consort Iron Cliff, Iron Chief and consort Iron State, and E. B. Hale and consort Alva Bradley, got away. Quite a number of vessels were reported under Long Point by the officers of the stmrs that arrived.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A big fleet arrived yesterday.

About one-half of the lumber vessels now in port will be stripped this week.

The schr Rose, reported missing, is all right. She is at Sheboygan.

The Milwaukee schr J. R. Bailey, ashore at Gill's Pier, has been abandoned as a total loss.

On her trial trip at Detroit the new Western Line steamship Syracuse is reported to have averaged fourteen miles an hour.

Capt. John Emmons, commander of the Canadian schr Mary Grover, has been arrested at Toronto on a charge of smuggling.

A Detroit tug line has libeled the schr E. G. Benedict on a salvage claim amounting to $1,750. The Benedict went ashore in Georgian Bay in May and was released.

Last evening the steam-barge John Otis ran under the jibboom of the scow Moses Gage. The Otis will want a new roof on her house. The "flag-ship" was not damaged.

The revenue cutter Andy Johnson is cruising about Lake Michigan looking for vessels in distress. The Fessenden will endeavor to assist vessels that get into trouble on Lake Huron.

The Canadian steam-barge Victoria, laden with lumber, is reported to have struck a rock near Kettle Point, Lake Huron, and sunk. The boat is valued at $35,000 and is owned by James Watson of Detroit.

The schr S. P. Ely, which lay moored at Marquette with all sails set and no one on board, was struck by a squall, parted her lines, and sailed lakewards. She was pursued by a tug and after a long chase overtaken and brought back. The owner of the tug now claims salvage.

The C. H. Hackley arrived from the north shore yesterday. Her Captain saw the scow Louisa go ashore at Manistique. She was water-logged at the time and loaded with brick. She was blown on the beach while trying to make the piers, and will probably prove a total loss.

The schr Annie M. Peterson made one of the fastest trips on record last week. She left Green Bay for Escanaba last week Wednesday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. She loaded a full cargo of iron-ore at Escanaba, and arrived at Cleveland at 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning, having made the run from Green Bay to Cleveland in three days and eighteen and a half hours, and from Escanaba to Cleveland in two days and eleven and a half hours. The Peterson is commanded by Capt. W. H. Decker.

MARINE MISHAPS.

A CHICAGO SAILOR DROWNED.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A sailor named James Brown, belonging to the schr James Mowatt, was accidentally drowned last night by walking off the dock. His body was recovered. He lives at No. 718 West North avenue, Chicago, and leaves a wife and family.

THE TUG CRAMER BROKEN UP.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The tug J. W. Cramer, which was sunk on Horseshoe Reef, was broken to pieces by the blow of last night. Nothing was to be seen of her yesterday except some wreckage picked up by the tug International down the river. It is doubtful if any of her machinery can be recovered.

DETROIT RIVER ACCIDENTS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—While the tug Niagara was towing the Merrick fleet of five vessels to Trenton today, where the vessels were to be laid up on account of the low freights, she struck the bar at the head of Grosse Isle. While backing off she broke her shaft and began leaking through her stern-pipe. She was pushed ashore by the stmr Riverside to save her from sinking in deep water.

The barge Specular, bound up with coal, ran aground at St. Clair Flats today. The tug Charleton, from here, and Kitty Haight, from Port Huron, have gone to her assistance.

A FINE STEAMSHIP.

THE NEW SYRACUSE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The new steel steamship Syracuse of the Western Transit Line arrived at noon on her maiden trip. She left Detroit at 4:30 p. m. (Buffalo time) yesterday with 48,000 bushels of wheat and 200 tons of copper. She carries about 55,000 bushels of wheat, but could not get a full load. Peter P. Miller, Chief Engineer of the line, came down on her, and gives her exact running time at nineteen hours and thirty-five minutes. She had her canvas spread, and, of course, the heavy westerly wind helped her along, but the time made is very fast, especially when it is considered that she was under check for two hours. Mr. Miller is well satisfied with the steamer's work. The Syracuse is an exact duplicate in all respects of the Albany, both being built by the Detroit Dry-Dock Company. She is a splendid craft in appearance, construction, and equipment, and cannot but prove an excellent business boat. The following are her officers: Robert Jones, Captain; Dougal Bois, first mate; Robert Murry, second mate; Hugh Weston, first engineer; John Alfred, steward. She will at once load merchandise for Chicago.

PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

THE GRAND HAVEN STEAMERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company is said to be contemplating the withdrawal of the props Michigan and Wisconsin from the Milwaukee and Grand Haven route at the opening of navigation next season and placing them on the Sarnia and Duluth route. It is claimed that this is to be done in order to have the stmr City of Milwaukee pay expenses. For the three years that the Milwaukee has been on the Milwaukee and Grand Haven route as a passenger-boat, she has failed to make expenses. Heretofore the Milwaukee has carried passengers exclusively, but it is now proposed to make her a freight-carrier as well, as she has capacity for about 500 tons. At the close of the Lake Superior navigation the two propellers will be returned to their old route and the City of Milwaukee placed in winter quarters.

A HEAVY BLOW.

The northwesterly gale which set in last night continued throughout today, and tonight is blowing thirty miles an hour. All vessels are detained, among them the schr Three Brothers, grain-laden for Buffalo. The schr Napoleon ran back from Mud Lake.

DAMAGED CRAFT.

The steam-barge Whiting and disabled barge Guiding Star reached here today. The Captain of the Whiting this afternoon filed a protest, but he does not believe that any of her cargo of wheat, which she is discharging here, is damaged. She leaves tomorrow with the Guiding Star, which is lumber-laden, for Chicago. The Guiding Star is in bad shape, and leaking about eight inches an hour, but her own pumps keep her free.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

The J. H. Shrigley is the first boat of the lumber steam-barges to go into winter quarters. She arrived light from Chicago today and stripped. The schr City of Sheboygan goes to Chicago to lay up. The schr H. C. Richards stripped today.

The scow Helena, from Chicago, put in here in a leaking condition and went to dry-dock.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—No arrivals. Departed—Prop Merrimac. Wind west, fresh; weather clear.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—In port—Schrs C. Gordon, Guido, Elva, Ross, Little Georgy, J. A. Holmes. Wind northwest, brisk; weather cloudy.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Wisconsin; schr Wollin. Cleared—Stmr Wisconsin; schr Scud. Wind northwest, thirty-six miles an hour.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The following are sheltered—Schrs Wanetta, Tricolor, Lizzie Doak, Cora; Scows Libbie Carter, Mishicott. Wind west-northwest, brisk; weather cold and cloudy.

PENTWATER, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Vessels in port—Schrs Jessie Winters, Clara of Sheboygan, Clara of Manistee, Tennie and Laura, Restless, North Star, Robert Emmett, John Larsen. Wind northwest, blowing a gale, with snow.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The wind has blown a northwest gale from the north-west all day. The prop Lawrence and schr Nellie Church came in. The schr Jane Anderson is also here. The biggest sea of the season is rolling over the piers.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The worst gale of the season still continues with unabated fury. The waves have not run as high in years. The wind is northwest, and its velocity estimated at thirty to forty miles an hour. The A. B. Taylor is sheltered.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Steam-barge C. A. Green; schrs Mattie C. Bell, Thomas P. Sheldon, Unadilla, and Camden, with coal. Cleared—Schrs Three Brothers, Buffalo, barley; prop Arabia, Vanderbilt, Starucca, Lehigh, and J. L. Hurd, for Chicago.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmrs F. & P. M. No. 2, City of Ludington. The F. & P. M., City of Ludington, schrs Simpson, Newland, Naghtin, White Cloud, Capron, and those reported yesterday are waiting for the storm to subside. Wind heavy, with a big sea running from the west; weather cloudy.

STURGEON BAY CANAL, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Herschel, Itasca, L. A. Burton; prop Boscobel with barges Peshtigo and Active; prop Favorite with barges A. A. Carpenter, Butcher Boy, Ellen Williams; stmr Corona. Cleared—Prop Favorite with barges S. M. Stephenson, S. A. Wood, T. J. Bronson; prop G. T. Bronson, prop G. T. Burroughs; schrs Adirondac, Richard Mott. Wind west, blowing a gale.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Departures—Schrs Thomas Henry, Levi Grant, Annie Thomine; prop Annie Laura, for Chicago. A heavy north wind prevails. The schrs Otto, O. Shaw, Dan'l. Davis, Agnes, Thomas Hume, Levi Grant, Annie Thomine, and prop Annie Laura were weather-bound here this afternoon. The schr Exchange left Milwaukee at 7 o'clock, making a lively trip and arriving here at half-past 4 this afternoon. It is snowing tonight.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Passed up—New York, Flying Cloud. Down—Venus, Atlantic, Alpena and consorts, City of Cleveland. Arrived—Parana. Southwest wind, gale; snowing.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A westerly gale has prevailed here all day, accompanied by snow-squalls. In port—Stmr Remora, steam-barge Burlington, schrs A. O. Kating, O. J. Hale, H. E. Church, and Imperial. Wind west, and blowing a gale; weather cold.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Props Conestoga, H. J. Jewett. Down—Prop Clyde. Passed up today—Props Rochester, Hiawatha and consort, Monteagle and consorts, S. Chamberlain and consort, W. H. Barnum. Down—Prop Hecla. Wind west, fresh; cloudy.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schr Parana, 12 noon; steam-barge John N. Glidden, with two vessels, 5:30 p. m.; Havana and consort, 6 p. m. Up—Nothing. The schr F. A. Georger, bound down, came to an anchor at dark. Wind northwest, a gale; fine cold weather, with rain and snow squalls.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Passed up—Arizona, 7 a. m.; H. J. Jewett, 8 a. m.; Conestoga, 2 p. m. Down—Colonial and consort, 8 p. m.; Russia, 12 m.; Portage, 3 p. m. In port and wind-bound—L. L. Lamb, Smith & Post, Missouri and barges, S. Chamberlain, John Martin, R. Stewart and barges. Wind northwest, fresh; weather cold.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The cold wave struck here this morning and has been blowing a gale from the west all day. The water on the Lime Kiln Crossing went down to fourteen feet. The steam-barge Hecla was detained three or four hours above the crossing, and the Barnum and Hiawatha were detained below the crossing several hours. The Conemaugh is at a dock here drawing about fifteen feet. The tug Niagara broke down off Wyandotte and was towed to Detroit by the Gazelle. Wind northwest, a gale; water on crossing fourteen feet five inches at 7:30 p. m.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Passed up—Prop Vienna and consort, 6 p. m.; prop Scotia, 10:30 a. m.; tug George Emerson, 11:50 a. m.; prop City of Duluth, 1:30 p. m.; prop Athabasca, 2 p. m.; tug E. M. Peck and schr Naiad, 3 p. m.; prop Acadia, 4:30 p. m. Down—Prop Kasota, 7:30 a. m.; schr Kate M. Chambers, 8:30 a. m.; schrs N. Kimball and Thomas Quayle, 9:40 a. m.; prop Winslow, 10:30 a. m.; prop Alberta, 12:30 p. m.; prop Arctic, 1:30 p. m.; tug Tom Dowling and schr S. H. Foster, 4:00 p. m. Sheltered in harbor—Prop Vienna and consort, schrs Donaldson, Nellie Mason, Quayle, Kimball, J. Sherman, prop Scotia. The Monterey is at the dock unloaded. Wind northwest, a gale. A large fleet is behind Whitefish Point. Weather raining and cold.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

WASHBURN, Wis., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Nyack cleared for Buffalo with flour.

HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Japan, Buffalo; Glasgow, Cleveland. Cleared—Japan, Duluth; Glasgow, with lumber, Ogdensburg. Wind southwest, brisk; weather cloudy, snowing.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Empire State, China, Isle Royale; barge Iron Duke; schr David Dows. Cleared—Prop R. G. Stewart; barge City of Cleveland. Weather stormy; strong northwest wind, with some snow.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The J. H. Farwell with schrs J. H. Rutter, and J. Goodfrey cleared for Duluth Monday, but encountered heavy weather and arrived back today. Cleared—Tug Robert Wright with H. J. Mills and Sherman. Wind west, fresh; weather cloudy.

LAKE HURON.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Campana, from Port Arthur, passengers and freight. Wind northwest, fresh; weather cloudy, with rain.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—A violent northwest gale prevails. There was a flurry of snow this afternoon, the first of the season. In harbor, sheltered—Steam-barge Mineral Rock with C. L. Hutchinson and two other barges, barges Sunshine, Montpelier, and Tim Baker, bound for Georgian Bay; schr Reed Case, loading salt for Green Bay; steam-barge Hubbell, schr Democrat.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Entered—Prop Jim Sheriffs, schr Frank D. Barker, Toledo, wheat. Cleared—Schr Frank D. Barker, Detroit, light.

LORAIN, O., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Prop N. K. Fairbank, Cleveland, light; schr Mary, Walkerville, light. Clearances—Prop George T. Hope, Duluth, coal; schrs R. Dowd, Milwaukee, coal; [illegible] Sault Ste. Marie, coal; H. P. Baldwin, Milwaukee, coal. Wind west, blowing hard.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props St. Paul, Buffalo, merchandise; [illegible] Marquette, ore. Clearances—Prop St. Paul, Duluth, merchandise; schrs Erastus Corning, Milwaukee, coal; Theodore Voges, Detroit, coal; [illegible] Detroit, coal. Wind westerly, brisk to high; weather cloudy and cool.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props Clarion, Chicago, rye, corn, etc.; Avon, Chicago, barley, flour, etc.; Dean Richmond, Chicago, flour, etc.; Albany, Chicago, wheat, corn, flour, etc.; [illegible] Chicago, rye, corn, etc. Clearances—Props [illegible] Chicago, sundries; John Pridgeon, Chicago, [illegible] coal; Iron Age, Duluth, 510 tons coal; V. H. Ketcham, Chicago, [illegible] Milwaukee, 1,800 tons coal; [illegible] 1,800 tons coal; schr Cyclone, Milwaukee, [illegible] tons coal.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Passed up—Stmr D. B. Van Allen, Toronto to [illegible]. Down—Stmr Albion, Toledo to Kingston. Wind fresh, westerly; weather cloudy and cool.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Passed up—Steamship W. J. Averill, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Nashua, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general. Down—Nothing. The steamship W. J. Averill left here at 7 a. m. and ran back today noon, [illegible] fuel enough to make Erie or Cleveland, [illegible] forced to return. A heavy gale from the [illegible] was blowing all last night and a moderate [illegible] gale has been blowing down the lake today. This evening the wind is moderating and shifting to the northwest. The weather is getting colder. In harbor tonight, wind-bound, are: Schrs J. C. King, [illegible] Belle, Dauntless, Mary, Edward Blake, [illegible] drews, Grimsby; steam-barges Annie [illegible], [illegible] Pratt; prop Nashua.

LAKE ONTARIO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Cleared—[illegible] Buckeye, Chicago, coal; schrs Sam Flint, Chicago, coal; York State, Chicago, coal.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—[illegible] Scotia, from Duluth, wheat. The disabled [illegible] rinthian, and the tug Hastings, which went from [illegible] to her assistance, are still weatherbound at Presqu' Isle Harbor. Thermometer, 52 deg.; wind west, blowing hard; weather clear.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr City of Green Bay, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Schr Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Fred Carney, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Kate Darley, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Empire State, Menominee, lumber.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Marinette, iron ore.
Schr Burnside, Marquette, iron ore.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Agnes L. Potter, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Manistique, lumber.
Schr Lotus, Manistique, lumber.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr C. J. Magill, Sturgeon Bay, railway ties.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, lumber.
Prop Oscar Townsend, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Edward Kelley, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Lookout, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr Ada Medora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Mal. N. H. Ferry, Ludington, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Ludington, wood.
Prop Sparta, Erie, coal.
Schr Sumatra, Erie, coal.
Schr L. M. Mason, Drummond's Isle, railway ties.
Schr Rockaway, White Lake, lumber.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, coal.
Prop D. C. Markham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Oswego.
Schr Eureka, Oswego, coal.
Schr Grace Whitney, Oswego, coal.
Schr Albany, Oswego, coal.
Schr Ostrich, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Jacksonport, wood.
Schr John Miner, Thompson, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Y. J. Boyce, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Red White and Blue, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr H. H. Badger, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Sophia J. Luff, Marinette, lumber.
Prop J. H. Potts, Baraga, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Fish Creek, railway ties.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Bay de Noque, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Rising Star, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr John Raber, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr E. P. Royce, Cecil Bay, lumber.
Schr Higgie, Alpena, railway ties.
Prop Messenger, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, sundries.
Schr Rainbow, Menekaunee, lumber.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Horace Taber, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr Peaokee, Oswego, 21,740 bu corn.
Schr John R. Noyes, Oswego, 21,011 bu corn.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats, 2,120 brls flour.
Schr Mary E. Perew, Menominee, sundries.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. Amsden, Alcona, light.
Schr Adventure, Detroit, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, light.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Garden Bay, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Manistique, light.
Schr C. Amsden, Frankfort, light.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lotus, Menominee, light.
Schr Kate Howard, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Schr Radical, Jacksonport, light.
Schr Fleetwing, Cheboygan, light.
Prop M. F. Butters, Ludington, sundries.
Schr John Marsh, Manistee, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr Lookout, Mackinaw, light.
Schr Maggie Dall, Muskegon, light.
Prop T. S. Faxton, Thompson, light.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, light.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, light.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, light.
Schr Mal. N. H. Ferry, Ludington, light.
Schr Ellen Spry, Midland, 48,401 bu oats.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Schr Watertown, Kingston, 21,220 bu corn.
Schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Mary, Ludington, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Vermont, White Lake, light.
Prop Oneida, Ogdensburg, 13,575 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats and sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Marquette Island, light.
Prop R. A. Packer, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn, and sundries.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

The Mills at Minneapolis Continue to Run Heavy—The Production.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The *Northwestern Miller* will say Friday: The mills of Minneapolis continue to run heavy and make a very large amount of flour. The production last week only varied a few hundred barrels from the preceding week. It was prevented from being larger by a number of the mills meeting with slight accidents which caused stoppages, in themselves of no particular moment, but which together made quite a difference in the production. The number of barrels turned out was 144,000, an average of 24,333 barrels daily. There is no change in the number of mills in operation, twenty-one out of the twenty-two in the city being kept moving. Each is pushed as hard as can consistently be done with good work, and yet mill-owners clamor for more flour. The mills are now practically all grinding new wheat, and it seems to improve on better acquaintance, though it was considered very fine as it first came in.

The flour market is very steady, and shows indications of improving, this being especially true of the export trade. The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

Receipts.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.
Wheat, bu	1,193,000	1,093,930	1,094,[illegible]
Flour, brls	650	732	[illegible]
Millstuff, tons	26	11	[illegible]
Shipments.			
Wheat, bu	196,000	117,680	[illegible]
Flour, brls	150,938	147,095	[illegible]
Millstuff, tons	4,452	4,436	[illegible]

The wheat in store in the Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

Minneapolis—	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.
No. 1 hard	856,[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 hard	10,394	[illegible]
No. 1	896,032	[illegible]
No. 2	116,465	[illegible]
No. 3	....	[illegible]
Rejected	25,629	[illegible]
Special bins	429,348	[illegible]
Totals	2,047,542	[illegible]

St. Paul—	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.
In elevators	136,200	102,760	[illegible]
Duluth—			
In elevators	1,278,600	1,145,[illegible]	1,207,[illegible]

The last week has witnessed a heavy drop in wheat, owing to the market and the mills becoming glutted. Shipments were heavy, and millers pushed their establishments to the utmost, but the farmers seemed to have an idea that there was no hope of improved prices, and the railroads rained wheat upon the city. Prices went so low as to leave a good margin for heavy shipments to lake markets, and many dealers took advantage of the fact. There was a slight recovery today, but many dealers predict that prices will go lower before they go higher. Grades still go low—that is, the proportion grading hard is small—but there is plenty of dry, sound grain, and nobody seems afraid that there will be any scarcity of good milling wheat this crop year. Street wheat is not coming in fast, and old dealers say this is a good indication that Minnesota farmers are holding their wheat.

Following are the highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'Change during the week ending today, together with today's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Oct. 21, 1883.
No. 1 hard	77¾	71½	72	$1.07½
No. 2 hard	69	68	68½	[illegible]
No. 1	65	63	63	[illegible]
No. 2	62½	60	60	[illegible]

Futures have been firm, No. 1 hard, November, closing at 73, December at 75, and May at 87½ cents; No. 2 hard, November, 69 cents, December 70, and May 77 cents.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

At the recent Social Science Congress in England the abolition of private lunatic asylums was, in the International and Municipal Law Section of the Jurisprudence Department, recommended by both writers of the special papers on the question of lunacy law reform; and the recommendation met with general approval.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The Last Lobster Salad of the Season—A Book-Canvasser's Experience.

The Tailor, the Suits of Clothes, and the Bet—A Very Familiar Face.

The Correct Version of the Hamlet's Father Matter—Aboriginal Aristocracy—No Risks for the Bootblack.

The Last Lobster Salad.

Make me a lobster salad,
The last of the summer's make;
And make it fit to tempt a man
Whose heart is about to break.

For the end of the season is on us,
And the bitter days have come
When the beer gives place to the calid Scotch,
And the hot, hot spiced rum;

And the chill of the coming winter
Makes heavy the autumn air,
And the sparrow twitters upon the branch
That is bleak and brown and bare.

The joy of summer is over,
The gladness of sea and sky,
And Nature weeps o'er the season gone;
She weeps—and so do I.

So make me a lobster salad,
Sweet memories back to bring;
For lobster salad in winter time
Is a dead, cold, clammy thing.
—*Puck.*

A Bad Business.

"So you don't want to canvass any more for the 'Life of Andrew Jackson,'" said the proprietor of a subscription agency to a young man who had just returned from the country.

"No; I believe not. The work is very pleasant and all that, yet I prefer to do something else. Believe I'd rather dig ditches or clean out wells."

"Was your trip to the country successful?"

"Well, no; I can't say that it was. I'll give you a sample of my experience. One afternoon, while riding along a lonely road, I came upon a field in which an old fellow was plowing. I waited until he got to the end of a row, and then, approaching him, I asked if he would like to look at the 'Life of Andrew Jackson.'"

"'W'y, I looked at one o' his lives tuther day. Must have had more lives than a cat. Stranger, I'd like powerful well to look at it, but the fact is, I ain't got the time. This cotton is mightily in the grass. Whoa, Ball, come around.'

"'My friend,' said I, 'if you would like to look at the book, I'll plow while you examine it.' This pleased him very much, and taking the book he climbed the fence, went into the woods, and sat down in the shade. I plowed for some time, until I got tired, but, thinking that the old fellow would soon make his appearance, continued to plow on. At last I went into the woods and found him deeply interested in the book.

"'It's too late for you to go much furder to-night,' said he, 'so you'd better stay all night at my house.'

"I agreed, for houses in that section of country were far apart. Well, when we went to the house the old fellow took my book and devoted himself to it the entire evening. I knew that he would buy it, for I could see that he was deeply interested. The next morning, just before I got ready to start, I turned to my host and said:

"'Have you made up your mind to buy that book?'

"'No. I did 'low to buy it, but thar ain't no use'n buy'n it now.'

"'Why?'

"'Case I sot up last night an' read her through.'

"'That so? Well, in consideration of the fact that I have staid all night with you, I'll make you a present of the book.'

"'Much obliged to you.'

"'Not at all. Well, I must be going.'

"'Hold on. You hain't paid me yit. I charge you a dollar an' a half fur your night's lodgin'.'

"Yes, sir, and he made me pay it, regardless of the fact that I had presented him with the book. No, I don't care to engage further in the book business."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Confiding Tailor.

A couple of merchant travelers went into a tailor-shop on Vine street, where they were both known, and called for the proprietor.

"We've got a bet," said the first one, "as follows: We are to order two suits of clothes, one apiece, and the man the bet goes against is to pay the whole bill."

"A very nice plan, indeed," smiled the tailor, rubbing his hands and thinking of his profits on two $60 suits.

"That's what we thought, and now, if you will trust us till the bet is decided, you can take our measures at once."

"Of course I will, boys, of course. You've been too good customers of mine not to do that. I'll have them ready next week."

The boys left their measures, picked out the goods, and started off.

"By the way, boys," said the tailor at parting, "would you mind telling me what the bet is? I've got a number of suits on my books on election bets, and I'm getting posted in politics. How is it, on Cleveland or Blaine?"

"Neither."

"No. Butler or St. John?"

"Neither."

"Thunder! you ain't betting on Belva dear, are you?"

"No."

"You've agreed to trust us till the bet is decided?"

"Of course."

"Well, you see, I bet my friend here that he'd pay for the clothes, and he bet I'd pay for them."

The boss yelled for the police, but the boys got away in ample time.—*Merchant Traveler.*

That Familiar Face.

At a ball the other day, a young medical student came suddenly face to face with a dear, kind, fatherly-looking gentleman, with white hair, and of highly respectable appearance. They both stood transfixed. The same idea flashed across both of them.

"Your face is familiar to me—very familiar—but I can't remember where we have met so often."

However, the friendly impulse was carried out. They shook hands warmly, partook of a friendly glass, and departed, still ignorant of each other's name and occupation. But the young man was determined to solve the problem, and he seized on a waiter and said to him:

"Tell me, waiter, who is that distinguished stranger with the long white hair?"

And the waiter whispered slowly:

"Please, sir, that's the pawnbroker."—*New York Star.*

The Correct Version.

"My dear," said the King of Denmark to his spouse, the mother of Hamlet, "you needn't give it away, but I poured molten lead into my brother's ear while he was sleeping in the garden, and that's the kind of sea-serpent that killed him."

"You don't say so?" said the Queen.

"I have said so, so please don't say that I didn't say so. Yes, I poured a bullet-mouldful into his ear. It was a capital joke. Do you know what his last words were when he went off?"

"I do not."

"They were: 'I didn't know it was loaded.'"—*Detroit Post.*

No Risks for the Bootblack.

A stranger was getting his boots shined up by one of the post-office brigade yesterday, and the lad had about finished one when the man said:

"Boy, suppose I refuse to pay you after the job is finished—what would you do?"

"Never take sich risks," was the reply.

"What do you mean?"

"Why (spit), after I (rub) git one (rub) boot shined (three or four rubs) lean back like this and wait for the feller to come down with his nickel."

The man came down.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The First Families.

Indian squaw (visiting her daughters at the boarding school)—"Who are those two girls you were playing with?"

Indian pupils—"Their names are Edith and Ellie. They are such nice little girls."

"But they are white."

"Yes, ma."

"Where do they come from?"

"Edith is from Boston and Ellie from Philadelphia."

"Just as I supposed. How often must I tell you never to associate with such folks?"

"Why, ma, what is the matter with them?"

"The idea of my children—my children—stooping to recognize such creatures! Be more exclusive. Remember you belong to one of the old families."

"But don't they, ma?"

"Of course not. They are mere foreigners, whose ancestors came over with Miles Standish and William Penn."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Brief Comicalities.

"O, father, look at that man's big knuckles. Is he a base-ball catcher?" "No, my son, he is only a candidate. He has been shaking hands."

A Chinese laundryman may have more than "three sheets in the wind" and yet be as sober as a judge.

"Come home and share pot-luck with me," as Deal said to Shuffle when he invited the latter to his house for a quiet little game of poker.

The King of Ashantee recently died of small-pox, and 300 of his subjects were killed at the funeral. A funeral in Ashantee must be about as hilarious and enjoyable as a New York "pleasure excursion."

A negro witness in Macon, Ga., testifying in a bicycle case, gave this as the result of his observations: "If you ride slow you turn over yourself; if you ride fast you turn over somebody else."

"What a very marked bow you made to the man who has just passed us." "Yes, he's my tailor." "Do you owe him so much respect on that account?" "No, but I owe him so much money."

"Yes," said the Vermont Deacon, "I always go down to the camp-meeting, and always come back feeling good. Do you see that magnificent horse there in the field? Well, you ought to have seen the old plug I took down."

"That fish I bought from you yesterday were not good," said a gentleman to a negro dealer. "What wuz de matter wid 'em?" "They were half spoiled." "But, sah, you mus' recolleck dat I gin yer double weight; darefor' de good half wuz yer money's wuth."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Scene—Table d'hôte at fashionable hotel on Deeside; big market day. Farmer of the old school has dined. Waiter: "Finished, sir?" Farmer: "Fat's the chairge?" Waiter: "Five shillings, please." Farmer, startled: "Five shillings? Weel, I'm nae deen yet." Resumes operations.—*Bailie.*

A swarm of bees administered a stinging rebuke to a train-load of passengers in the neighborhood of Chicago the other day. The train went through the swarm and the swarm went through the train.—*Boston Post.*

"There's something the matter with this lemonade; I guess your lemons must have been too ripe." "O, no," replied the waiter; "the lemons are all right. It may be the ice; a little stale, perhaps." "Ice stale?" "Yes, sir; been kept since last winter, you know." Customer drinks in silence.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[THE TRIBUNE will not decide bets. It will not notice anonymous communications nor return rejected manuscripts.]

32,742.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state by what majority over Hayes Tilden carried the State of New York?

Yes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state whether or not Gen. Custer was ever a student at West Point? Yours, etc., E. J.

Yes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Must I lose my vote at the Presidential election? Doing business in Chicago daily, but having removed from the city Oct. 1 to a suburb just out of Cook County? B.

Polk, McAllister Place, and Twelfth Street.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me through your paper which streets constitute the northern boundary of the Second Congressional District.

Ordinarily the Head of the Ticket.

MORRISON, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How is the majority on the Ohio State election decided, by the candidate having the highest number of votes or the one having the lowest number of votes? INQUIRER.

Yes, Unless His Father Became a Citizen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please give me information as to citizenship? If a boy 10 years of age comes to this country, does he need papers to become a citizen at 21? CONSTANT READER.

Yes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For the last six months my residence has been Dearborn street between Madison and Monroe. A week ago I removed to Randolph street between Clark and Dearborn. Am I entitled to vote at the forthcoming election? A. P.

The Tariff on Wool.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me whether the Congress that lately reduced the tariff on wool was Republican or Democratic. A. STERN.

[The reduction was made by the votes of many Democrats and a few Republicans.

No.

ARLINGTON, Bureau Co., Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If I live in Illinois, remove to another State, buy a home, sell out in two months, and return to my old place in Illinois inside of three months, do I lose my vote in Illinois? J. T. CHEESMAN.

Yes; if They Were Final Papers.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The undersigned came to this country from Canada when 21 years of age. He has lived in the United States five years and in Peoria four. He took out his naturalization papers today. Is he entitled to a vote in November? J. O'C.

The Judge.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please advise me through your columns who appoints the Clerks of the United States courts—whether the courts appoint their own clerks, or does the President of the United States appoint them? B. T. BACON.

No.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have resided in the District of Columbia for the last twenty-three years and in March last came to Chicago. I have never voted before or registered to vote in any part of the United States and should be pleased to know whether I am entitled to a vote this coming election for President of the United States in this city. G. R. G.

Confirmation of Cabinet Officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Must not the Senate confirm the appointment of every Cabinet officer? J. FRIEDMAN.

[Yes; and Blaine's nomination as Secretary of State was instantly and unanimously confirmed, without being even referred to a committee.]

He Is Entitled to Vote.

CENTRAL PARK, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A married man who has lived in this district for the last two years expects to vote at the coming election. His family, including two sons who are of age, lived in Wisconsin until last March, when they moved here. Is he entitled to a vote, or would it be proper or just to allow him to vote? SUPERVISOR.

Legal Age.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state in your paper if a girl attains full possession of inherited property at the age of 18 or 21. IDA OPPENHEIMER.

[According to the laws of Illinois a girl "shall be considered of full age for all purposes" at the age of 18.]

The Maine Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please tell me the official majority in the recent Maine State election over the Democratic vote? LEE HART.

[The official vote was: Robie (Rep.), 78,912; Redman (Dem.), 59,061; Eaton, 3,317; Eustis, 1,190; scattering, 16. Republican plurality, 19,851; Republican majority, 15,411.]

Yes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me in THE TRIBUNE if my son can vote at this coming election? Myself and family have resided here for more than one year now. This son has been here a trifle less than one year, but has just become of age. When we—his family—came here this city was, of course, considered his home. Now, does the fact of his family being here for more than one year and his becoming of age since coming here entitle him to vote? J. G. B.

Illiteracy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state your opinion as to the number of ignorant voters in the United States. SUBSCRIBER.

[The United States census for 1880 shows that there were then 886,659 white males of 21 years and upward who could not write, out of a total 11,343,005; and 2,149,900 colored males of 21 years old and upward who could not write, out of a total of 2,937,235.]

New York Preferences.

CLORINDA, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you give me the relative strength of Blaine, Arthur, and Edmunds in the New York State Convention? What was Blaine's majority over Arthur and again over Edmunds? G. L. SHAUL.

[The preferences of the chosen delegates so far as known at the State Convention were as follows: Blaine, 30; Arthur, 27; Edmunds, 15.

Warren Fisher.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As there has been some discussion between a few traveling men in regard to Warren Fisher Jr. being alive at the present time you would confer a favor by publishing through the columns of your paper whether that man is alive and where he is at this time. C. L. LEWANDO.

[Mr. Fisher is at present living somewhere in New England.]

Election Figures.

FIELDING, Ill., Oct. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having got into an argument about majorities of the election of 1880, I wish you would help us out by giving the majority Garfield received in Illinois and Iowa. H. O. LENT.

[Illinois: Garfield's plurality, 40,716; Garfield's majority, 13,763. Iowa: Garfield's plurality, 78,059; Garfield's majority, 45,102.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What was the plurality vote given Gen. Grant (twice), Mr. Hayes, and Gen. Garfield over their Democratic opponents in Illinois? A YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

[Grant (1868), 51,160; Grant (1872), 57,006; Hayes, 19,631; Garfield, 40,716.]

Price of Bread in England and America.

PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Question about the cost of living in this country and England: Three loaves of bread in Princeton weighing four pounds twelve and one-half ounces cost 25 cents. A single loaf weighing one pound nine and one-half ounces costs 10 cents. What does bread cost per pound in Chicago? The statement is made that a four-pound loaf of bread in London, Eng., costs 6 pence, or 12 cents American coin. Is that correct? Why is it that bread is cheaper in London than in New York, Chicago, or Princeton, Ill. Bread is the staff of life. If bread was as cheap proportionately in the United States as in England would it not be a great help to the poor laborers? Is not a share of the bread of London and England made out of flour made from American wheat? S. M. K.

[We suppose the true answer to the above conundrums is, that English bakers are satisfied with smaller profits than their fellow-craftsmen in America.]

THE COURTS.

Late Legal Decisions.

FIRE-INSURANCE—AVOIDING POLICY—CHANGE OF INTEREST—PARTNERSHIP.—A firm having its property insured admitted a new partner, who paid in his proportion of the capital. The property was burned, and the company refused to pay the loss on the ground that under the policy any "sale or transfer of the property or any change in the title, except by succession by reason of the death of the assured, whether by legal or judicial process, or voluntary transfer or conveyance," would avoid it. The court in this case, Drennen vs. London Assurance Association, brought in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota, sustained the defense, and the jury found for the company. Judge Miller in the charge said: "The sale or transmutation of the various interests between the partners themselves, nobody else having the control, and leaving the possession where it was, does not invalidate the policy; but the introduction of a new partner, with an investiture of an interest in him which he did not have before, does avoid the policy. There are two things with regard to which the insurers are always cautious, tenacious, and anxious: one of them is the character of the man with whom they make the contract, and the other is the man who has possession of the property, especially if it be movable property which is insured; and it is easy to see why this is so. They may very well know that the man or men with whom they deal when the contract is made are cautious, prudent business men, honest and for a long time successful in business; with those men they contract without hesitation. Now, it is against all principles of contracts to say that in dealing with one man or with two men that those two can, afterwards, acting without the consent of the other party, introduce another man into the contract who has all the rights and all the control which those two had before; because that man may be a scoundrel, may be known to be a scoundrel by the insurer, and if that rule prevails the other parties have a right to introduce the veriest scum of the earth and men who have more than once been engaged in the destruction of property to get the insurance money."

TAXATION—ASSESSMENT—POWER OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A cemetery association was assessed for the paving of an alley upon which its land abutted. It refused to pay the assessment on the ground that by the Constitution of the State "burying-grounds may be exempted from taxation." The court below decided in favor of the company, and the case—Lima vs. Lima Cemetery Association—was carried to the Supreme Court of Ohio, where the company was defeated. Judge O'Key, in the opinion, said: "As to exemption from taxation: It is true, in a general sense, that a tax is an assessment and an assessment a tax; but there is a plain distinction between them. A tax is a general impost for public purposes; an assessment in the popular and legal meaning has always indicated those special and local impositions upon property in the immediate vicinity of a public improvement, laid with reference to the special benefit which such property derived from the expenditure of the money. Now, there is nothing in the Constitution authorizing the exemption of cemetery property from assessments for improvements which benefit its property. Although the association is not strictly one for mere profit, nevertheless it is empowered by the statute to do, at its own expense, not only the very work for which it is here in part assessed, but it may improve and ornament its grounds in such way as to its officers may seem proper. It may be that the cemetery lands cannot be sold to pay the assessment, but equitable measures can be resorted to to get the money: a receiver can be appointed, and by sequestration or by other appropriate remedy the revenues of the association can be taken and applied to the payment of the assessment."

TRADE-MARK—INFRINGEMENT—RESEMBLANCE.—A manufacturer of tobacco had for his trade-mark for chewing-tobacco a star affixed to a plug of tobacco, and another manufacturer subsequently used also a star to a plug of tobacco of about the same shape, but having his own name instead on the label. The labels in the trade-mark differed, but not materially. In this case—Liggett & Myer Tobacco Company vs. Hynes—in the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, an injunction was granted, Judge Parker, in the opinion, saying: To constitute an infringement of a trade-mark exact similarity is not required; there may be an infringement without it. The difference in the trade-marks of the plaintiff and defendant in this case would, perhaps, be at once detected by the intelligent user of tobacco looking for his favorite brand, just as the man of luxurious tastes would discern his favorite brand of champagne. But the plaintiff is entitled to protection if the trade-mark of the defendant would deceive the ordinary purchaser purchasing as such persons ordinarily do. In this connection we must not lose sight of the character of the article, the use to which it is put, the kind of people who ask for it, and the manner in which they usually call for it. There is no trade-mark in the shape of plugs of tobacco, and, therefore, the defendant could make his plugs in any shape he pleased; but when he produces them so as to give them the general appearance of the plugs of the plaintiff's make, and puts on them a device of such a character and of such shape and appearance as that the buyers of the tobacco, when they see the shape and appearance of the plug and the device on it, will be deceived into believing that they are buying the plaintiff's plugs, he is violating the latter's rights.

List of Federal Grand Jurors.

A grand jury was drawn yesterday in the United States District Court, consisting of the following names: St. Clair Sutherland, J. W. Stearns, Christian Andres, Gerhard Foreman, Samuel Johnston, Lewis Wertz, F. B. Rice, H. G. Towner, George S. Moore, J. M. Williams, E. L. Waterman, George Hardie, E. F. Steele, Clinton D. Wing, Henry Henkell, John Watson, Sterling Pomeroy, J. F. York, N. B. Gould, C. P. Rider, J. M. Allen, R. C. Humbert, Thomas French, Peter A. Wolf, A. B. Curtiss, C. W. Cary, S. W. Kingsley, L. W. Olson, J. E. Ayers, Nelson Cool, Charles Wait, Patrick Shanahan, Henry Lohnes, Ophino Lewis, Samuel Huntington, and James Lane. A venire was issued by Judge Blodgett returnable Nov. 12.

Items.

Mrs. Eliza Hemerberg, who was disagreeably surprised by the entrance of a locomotive into her house at Palatine some time ago, received a verdict yesterday for $3,000 damages against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, the owner of the erratic machine.

Sarah W. O'Connor, living at No. 224 Kossuth street, began a suit yesterday against Patrick Owens of No. 420 Twenty-fifth street to recover $5,000 damages for assault and battery. The parties have not been on good terms for a long time, and the 4th of March last it is claimed he assaulted her with a club and beat her, and then continued to annoy her subsequently whenever an opportunity occurred.

A suit was begun by Mary Murray against the Town of Lake to recover $5,000 for a broken leg received by falling through a defective sidewalk on Fifty-third street.

The trial of the case of Maria Krause against Catherine, Frederich, and John Boetcher to recover $5,000 for being bitten by defendants' dog was begun yesterday before Judge Hawes.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

32,273—Thomas E. Hill vs. Richard S. Peale. Bill to restrain infringement to copyright. Bange & Kirkland, solrs.

32,274—W. G. Wilson vs. Mathias Schulz. Bill to restrain infringement of E. W. Whitney's patent issued Jan. 13, [illegible], for improvement in sewing-machine cabinet-drawer locks. Lumas Allen, solr.

12,225—A. G. Morey vs. Harden Hand-Grenade Fire-Extinguisher Company. Debt $5,000, damages $5,000. G. L. Chapin, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Bensley vs. Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.; lv. to amd. ans.—Jenkins vs. Davis; time to take proof extd. by agrmt. to Dec. 15.—[illegible], Arch vs. Woodman Wind-Mill Co.; case ref. to Bishop.—154, Goodrich vs. Singer Mfg. Co.; case heard and taken under advisement.—[illegible], Gilbert vs. Weir Plow Co.; case partly heard.—[illegible], Gilbert vs. Furst & Bradley Mfg. Co.; same ord.

Law orders.—[illegible], Rambo vs. Miller's Nat. Ins. Co.; [illegible] pleas as of Oct. 8.—772, Lang & Co. vs. Bankers' & Merchants' Tel. Co.; deflt. of deft.

Appellate Court—Orders.

ORDERS—1,[illegible], Simpson vs. Simpson; petition for rehearing alld.—1,254, Dawson vs. Dawson; same ord.—1,[illegible], Cole vs. Cosgrove; same ord.—1,[illegible], Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 14, vs. Klein; same ord.—1,[illegible], Cole vs. Porter; pet. for rehearing denied.—1,[illegible], Rounds vs. McCormick; same ord.—2,014, Pyle vs. Pierce; on mo. pltf. writ of error made supersedeas on filing bond in $250.

Superior Court—New Suits.

94,075—Emil Oelbermann et al. vs. Albert Bach and Samuel Fishell. Attcht., $[illegible]. Hawley & Hanchette, attys.

94,076—Bill. Suppressed.

94,077—Margaret Lawlor vs. M. H. Kennedy. Bill to dissolve partnership. Player Martin, solr.

94,078—Henry Harms vs. Heinrich [illegible]. Confession of judgment, $[illegible]. Osgood & Riggle, attys.

94,079—W. H. Wells Jr. vs. George E. Brown, Frank D. Brown, and William M. Brown. Asst. $[illegible]. Otis & Graves, attys.

94,080—Elias Mower vs. Mary Wheatley, William Wheatley, A. B. Baldwin, F. A. Moore, and Agnes B. Carland. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $800 on Lot 32 in Block 7 of Honore's Resub. of Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and the W. ½ of Block 6, Tiernan's Sub. of part of the S. W. ¼ and part of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14. A. B. Baldwin, solr.

94,081—Amelia E. Wood vs. Edward Wood. Bill for divorce for adultery. Ellis & Meek, solrs.

94,082—A. J. Goss vs. Mary Parrott. Covenant, $1,000. Gaudy & Chandler, attys.

94,083—Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery vs. Lutz[illegible] Manufacturing Company. Confession of judgment, $[illegible]. Plffs. pro se.

94,084—A. D. Custard vs. same. Confession of judgment, $1,879. Same attys.

94,085—Nellie E. Ross vs. John Ross. Bill for divorce for drunkenness, desertion, and cruelty. J. B. Muir, solr.

94,086—David Jennings vs. Marcus D. Houser. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $1,[illegible] on the W. ½ of Block 5 of Warren's Addition to Wildwood, and Lots 22, 23, and 24 of Block 6 of Vincennes Road Addition. E. F. Runyon, solr.

94,087—Suppressed for service.

94,088—Fannie Clara vs. Joseph B. Ditto and A. D. Hyde. Replevin, $[illegible]. R. H. McMundy, atty.

94,089—E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company vs. the Naugatuck Cutlery Company. Attcht., $[illegible]. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

94,090—American Cutlery Company vs. Naugatuck Cutlery Company. Attcht., $[illegible]. Same attys.

94,091—Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. vs. same. Attcht. $[illegible]. Same attys.

94,092—John Creswell et al. vs. John H. Oberly, L. L. Burr, T. J. Rogers, T. P. Rogers, [illegible], J. W. Farrell, George S. Smith, and George A. Miller, partners as the Bloomington Printing & Publishing Company. Asst., $1,000. G. H. Harris, atty.

94,093—Asa K. Waters vs. Charles L. Bonney and Frank E. Chandler. Petition for mechanics' lien for $[illegible]. Francis O. Lyman, solr.

94,094—James B. Thompson et al. vs. W. S. Gibson and L. O. Vaughan. Attcht. $[illegible]. F. J. Smith and F. A. Helmer, attys.

94,095—Bill. Suppressed.

94,096—Frank Clapp vs. Edward R. Swiney. Appeal.

94,097—First National Bank vs. Matuska & Craig Furniture Company. Confession of judgment, $[illegible]. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

94,098—Nemie A. Craig vs. same. Confession of judgment, $[illegible]. Same attys.

94,099—Henry Seifert et al. vs. Alfred, William V., and Alfred K. Booth. Asst., $1,[illegible]. C. [illegible], atty.

94,100—William Heinemann vs. Herman Zimmermann, Clementine Zimmermann, Johanna and Frank Zwick, Sylvester Binnocks, Joseph Paszkiewicz, John Schnell, Frank Amman, and Charles A. Gillespie. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,[illegible] on Lots 31 and 32, Block 4 in M. C. Reynolds' sub. of part of the e ½ of n e ¼ of Sec. 8, 39, 14. Francis Lackner, solr.

94,101—Henry Rice vs. George Lehman. Asst. $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

94,10[illegible]—Henry Rice et al. vs. Charles B. Byrne and David V. Byrne. Asst. $[illegible]. Same attys.

94,10[illegible]—Suppressed.

Suppressed Tuesday—94,[illegible]—John T. Davies vs. John A. Atkinson. Bill for an accounting, for receiver, and for injunction. Thomson & Felsenthal, solrs.

94,0[illegible]—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. Samuel Ehrlich. Case, $[illegible] and capias. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

94,0[illegible]—Elizabeth S. Paul vs. John Paul. Bill for divorce for cruelty and for injunction. A. B. Baldwin, solr.

94,0[illegible]—James A. Thornton vs. James Kennedy. Attachment, $[illegible]. Gary, Cody and Gary, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY.—Law orders—12,[illegible], Forest C. S. Ref. Co. vs. Sibley; lv. to amd. by mkg. Herman Stern a party deft. and lv. to file a count in trover.—12,[illegible], Ridy vs. Clark; lv. to file new narr.—12,451, Ridy vs. Clark; lv. to file new aff. and make Wm. V. Johnston party deft.—11,[illegible], Bagley vs. Crane; demr. to second, and sixth pleas sustd.

Verdicts—11,0[illegible], Eliza Heinerberg vs. Chi. & N. W. R. R. Co.; verd. pltf. $[illegible] and mo. n. t. by deft.—11,151, Thomas Tully et al. vs. Philip H. Decker; verd. for pltf. $[illegible] and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—12,[illegible], Field vs. Union Catholic Pub. Co.; lv. to amd. proc. and same by ins. amt. of debt. to $304.53.—11,[illegible], Kerr vs. Williams; lv. to file an addtl. plea instr.—12,[illegible], Hall vs. Jarnell; disd. n. c.—3,110, Hage vs. First Natl. Bk.; Hitchcock D. & J. withd. and Orville Peckham subs. as atty. for deft.—3,[illegible], Robbins vs. Gray.—[illegible], France vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.; ord. trans. cause to U. S. Cir. Ct. revoked and disd. n. c.—12,[illegible], Jodson vs. D. S. A. R. M. Co.; disd. n. c. and lv. to withd. attch. bond.—[illegible], Humphry vs. Chi. Mil. & St. P. R. R. Co.; rule on deft. to pld. to amd. narr. in 10 da.—[illegible], Moyers vs. Hanchett; pl. on calr.—[illegible], Straight vs. Wilkins; appl. disd. n. c. and judgt.

Verdict—[illegible], N. W. Natl. Bk. vs. Voltz; verd. for deft. and mo. n. t.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—94,[illegible], Schaffe vs. Engel; Henry T. Rennen apptd. recr., bond $[illegible].—1,[illegible], McDermott vs. Ostergood; time to close testy. extd. 10 ds.—[illegible], Busse vs. Busse; pl. on calr.—[illegible], Stow vs. Steele; set for Tuesday, to be tried with a jury.—1,772, Thompson vs. Thompson; disd. n. c.—2,075, Brokaw vs. Field; deflt. Cornelius R. Field.—1,[illegible], Penser vs. Skunecany; deflt. Joseph Marianna, Mary, and Josie Pazik.—94,0[illegible], Davies vs. Atkinson; ords. apptg. Robert T. Hebden recr. bond $[illegible].—2,[illegible], Grand T. R. R. Co. vs. Butters; ord. Grand Trunk R. R. Co. deposit $1,[illegible] with clk. and ord. deft. interpld. and set up their claims.—1,133, Roe vs. Dale; pl. on calr.—1,[illegible], Shields vs. Burke; same.—2,1[illegible], Wiltshire vs. Wiltshire; bill disd. o. c. want equity and appld.—[illegible], Andrew vs. Stone; disd. as to Asa D. Hyde.

Divorces—2,274, Charles J. Greenwell vs. Maria Greenwell; decree of divorce for adultery.—2,1[illegible], Ellen Stapleton vs. John Stapleton; decree of divorce for desertion.—2,233, Idela N. Brown vs. Edward M. Brown Jr.; decree of divorce for adultery.

Decree—1,5[illegible], Jebbitt vs. Christian; exc. to master's rept. ovld., decree, and appld.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—2,101, Molander vs. Molander; deflt.—2,0[illegible], Wurzbury vs. Wurzbury; deflt.—1,[illegible], Passen vs. Passen; lv. to amd. bill.—2,[illegible], Shay vs. Shay; deflt.—1,[illegible], Powers vs. Powers; pl. on calr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

50,299—Louis Glarer et al. vs. Rebecca Greenbaum and Sheriff Hanchett. Replevin $251. Benjamin M. Shaffner, atty.

50,300—Michael Walsh vs. Isaac Greenebaum. Appeal.

50,301—Mary E. Murray vs. The Town of Lake. Case $5,000. Geo. H. Kettelle, atty.

50,302—Edward A. Trask vs. Michael Dooley. Appeal.

50,303—Pullman Palace Car Co. vs. G. A. Kortum and Peter Weber. Asst. $1,000. Wm. W. Stewart, atty.

50,304—Replevin. Withheld for service.

50,305—Charles D. Miller et al. vs. Patrick Crowe. Attachment, $[illegible]. William Nunn, atty.

50,306—Francis C. Neagle vs. Otto H. Steffens and Henry G. Steffens. Bill for spec. per. Hynes, English & Dunne, solrs.

50,307—Sarah M. O'Connor vs. Patrick Owens. Trespass, $5,000. M. D. Brown, atty.

50,308—John S. Carpenter et al. vs. Henry S. Carpenter & Co. Appeal.

50,309—E. B. Raber vs. George Deacon. Appeal.

Suppressed Tuesday—50,295—Elizabeth M. McCarthy vs. David W. Medbury. Asst. $1,300 and capias. S. P. Douthart, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—1,2[illegible], Galloway vs. Koch; rule on deft. to file appl. papers in 10 ds.—3,357, Weil vs. Evans; rule on deft. to jus. bail or give new bond by Nov. 3.—3,[illegible], Drybek vs. Cikarek; deflt.—3,970, Kinzel vs. Mauzy; deflt.—3,964, Shufeldt vs. Schmidt; deflt. of sci. fa. and judgt. revived.—3,[illegible], McKenney Tubular Bail Co. vs. Anderson; deflt.—3,517, Berg vs. Russell; mo. entd. to dis. suit for want of narr. in time.

Judgments—3,[illegible], John B. Nutting vs. Benjamin W. Ellis; judgt. $[illegible].—3,[illegible], Ignatz Beck vs. B. Opoceuski; judgt. $[illegible].—3,[illegible], Curtice Bros. vs. Henry Newton and James K. Ormsby; judgt. $344.[illegible].—[illegible], Malchow, use, vs. Rusk; deflt. Rusk garn. and condtl. judgt. for $[illegible] and sci. fa.—3,[illegible], Adam Hembes vs. Louis Mueller; judgt. $[illegible], and judgt. on ans. of garns. Robinson and Miner, $[illegible].—[illegible], First Natl. Bk. of Waukegan vs. Rahn; judgt. $[illegible].

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—1,2[illegible], Hendershot vs. Calhoun; mo. n. t. by plff.—2,[illegible], Wilson Sewing-Machine Co. vs. Lyman; demr. to plea ovld.—3,[illegible], Crafty vs. Chicago Dry-Dock Co.; [illegible]—1,[illegible], Fowler vs. Hall; rule on deft. to pld. in 10 da.—[illegible], Kelly vs. Burns; mo. entd. to disd. want narr. contd.—1,[illegible], Jaeger vs. Schauness; appl. reinstd. and set for Oct. 27.—1,[illegible], Horney vs. Breschlegel; appl. sustd.

Judgments—3,[illegible], John D. Hall, recr., vs. E. F. Shaffer; judgt. $[illegible].—3,508, Theodore Rhodes et al. vs. Western Brick & Tile Co.; judgt. $348.[illegible].

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—4[illegible], Oberne vs. Mann; lv. to deft. to file addtl. plea instr. and exc. by pltf.

Verdict—[illegible], Tannar vs. Hastings; verdict for deft. and mo. for n. t. by plff.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—1,0[illegible], Hannahs vs. Weil; lv. to amd. petn. instr.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—1,3[illegible], Horner vs. Horner; time to file cert. of evd. extd. till Oct. 25.—1,2[illegible], Hamlin vs. Hamlin; bill disd. c. c.—1,[illegible], Younkers vs. Younkers; deflt.—1,1[illegible], Linden vs. Linden; deflt.—1,2[illegible], McCarthy vs. McCarthy; deflt. Agnes, Emily, and Elizabeth McCarthy.—1,457, Paton vs. Paton; deflt.—1,3[illegible], Meara vs. Meara; deflt. cert. defts. and ref. to Windes.—1,3[illegible], Kaufman vs. Kaufman; deflt.—1,3[illegible], Weiss vs. Redick; deflt. George W. Reed, F. C. Daniels, and Joel A. Daniels.—1,4[illegible], Ebner vs. Ebner; deflt.—1,3[illegible], Chalupa vs. Chalupa; deflt.—1,4[illegible], Wenthe vs. Wenthe; deflt.—People vs. Home for the Friendless; contd. indef.—1,3[illegible], Lichtenstein vs. Marshall; demr. to bill sustd. and lv. to amd. in 10 ds.—1,314, English vs. English; deflt.—1,2[illegible], Trentheim vs. Trentheim; same.

Decree—1,3[illegible], Hart vs. Hart; decree of sale.

County Court—New Suits.

5,200—William A. Colt et al. vs. Robert Knight and Herman J. Schlester. Asst. $1,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

5,201—John Hiesdorff, debtor, to Joseph P. Wright, as assignee. Vol. assgnt. for benefit of creditors. W. C. Castle, atty.

5,202—Peter Peterson, debtor, to James W. Twohig as assignee. Same.

5,203—Robert G. Flint vs. Jason D. Stone. Asst. $1,000. Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,715, Farrington vs. Oakford; lv. to deft. to open deps.—4,6[illegible], In re vol. assgt. of James Hiesdorff; lv. to assg. to cont. bus.—4,[illegible], Samuel P. Peterson; ord. for payt. of div. of 20 per cent.—Glencoe spl. asst. No. 21, contr. appd.—South Evanston spl. assts. Nos. 21, 22, and 23, comrs. appd.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. Fredericka Summerfelds, will proven and letters adm. with will annexed to Max Frohlich; bond in $600 appvd.

Guardianship—Estate Lucius H. Drury, minor; letters to Caroline E. Drury; bond in $[illegible] appvd.

Verdicts—Est. George Walters, insane; judgt. on verd. of insane.—Est. George C. Lawrence, lunatic; same, lunatic.

Orders—Est. Frank Olszewski et al., minors; rept. of sale of real est. apprd. and sale confd.—Est. Patrick McCabe; spl. bond for sale real est. apprd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Catherine Devlin, minor; rept. sale real est. apprd. and sale confd.—Est. John H. Owsley; pf. heirsp.—Est. Thomas Laughlin; claim of Julia E. Laughlin, extx., allowed for $[illegible].—Est. Wilhelm Storbeck; decree of sale.—Est. Mary Vallentier; ord. apprvg. rept. of sale entd. Oct. 21 set aside.—Est. Charles Lund; decree of sale.—Est. Patrick McCabe; same.—Est. James M. Gilchrist; first annl. acct. apprd.—Est. Archibald B. Thompson; lv. to file des. clms.—Est. Christoph Pickert; est. settled.—Est. A. B. Thompson; est. settled.—Est. Edward Pelletier; ord. of Sept. 27 set aside and pf. heirsp.—Est. Stephen Maddock; inv. apprsl. and wds. awd. apprd.—Est. Theodore Schneider; clm. Belle Edmondson alld. for $250.—Est. Philip L. Milleman; inv., apprsl. and wds. awd. apprd.—Est. Charles L. Payne; rept. of sale of real est. apprd. and sale confd.—Est. Isaac H. Burch; addl. inv. apprd. and clm. Mary W. Rhodes alld. for $[illegible].—Est. Anna Hassbold; inv. and apprsl. apprd.—Est. Rudolph Lund; inv. and apprsl. and wds. apprd. and lv. to sell per. prop. at private sale.—Est. Mary O'Neill, distracted; consr. to present inv. and settle acct. 10 da.—Est. James M. Gilchrist; wd. lv. to retain bal. est. and admr. dischgd.—Est. Harry S. Rouse et al., minors; spl. bond apprd. and decree of sale.—Est. Joseph M. Gibbins; decree of sale.—Est. Thomas McCaffrey; acct. and new bond apprd. and William Sanderson released from former bond.—Est. Palmer V. Kellogg; new apprs. apptd.—Est. Thomas McCaffrey; decree of sale.—Est. Carl J. Johnson; acct. apprd.—Est. Jane Bohan; County Treas. to pay bal. to Ellen Shiel.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE SMITH—513, Charles Howard, burglary; vdt. glty. and one yr. in penitentiary.—511, Michael [illegible], assault to kill; jury trial, vdt. glty. and five yrs. penry.—[illegible] and 355, William T. Ewing, larceny; plea n. g. withdn., motn. to quash ovld., plea g. f. cont. by deft.—387, Robert Morris and Charles Wilson, burglary; cont. by defts.—334, John Weaver, larceny; plea n. g. withdn. and plea of glty. entd.—338, Edward Fay, robbery; jury trial, vdt. glty. and three yrs. penry.—340, Theodore [illegible], larceny; nolle pros.—337, Frank Geskin, larceny; jury trial, vdt. glty. of stlg. prop. val. $15.

JUDGE TULEY—515, John S. Manstrom, recg. stln. prop.; sent. on plea of glty. to six mos. H. of Cor.—[illegible], Thomas Jefferson Redmond, larceny; recg. [illegible].—317, Anne Martin, plea of glty. petit larceny; sent. to sixty days Co. Jail.—310, George Foster, burglary; plea glty.; sent. to nine yrs. in penry. and one day each yr. sol. conft.—312, Warren Galloway, larceny; jury trial, jury disagree.

The Call.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his chancery calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Oct. 28.

JUDGE GARY—First call, Nos. 917 to 1,025, inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 849, 852, 874, 881, [illegible], 903, 904, 907, 908, 911, 913, 914, 911, and 932. No. 11,161, Powers vs. Dexter, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No. 11,111, Reeves vs. Andrews, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. [illegible], 10,350, [illegible], 10,364, and 10,372. No. [illegible], Bachelor vs. Wheeler, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 14, 34, and 21. No. 17, Andrews vs. Stone, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Motions till 12 m. At 1 p. m. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Divorce cases Saturday.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 143, Chicago & Evanston Railroad Co. vs. Blake.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. [illegible], 1,304, and [illegible]. No. 1,282, Blomstad vs. Farrington, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 441, 443, 449, 451, 452, 453, and 455. No. 422, Kraus vs. Boettcher, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 33, 35, 36, and 37. No. 34, Lateer vs. Lateer, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases in the morning and motions in the afternoon.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 338, 343, 349, 350, 351, 354, 365, 369, 370, and 371.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 270, 271, and 352.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court, in session to-day, filed the following opinions:

Harris & Cole Bros. vs. Schultz et al.; from Wright County; reversed.

Racine Lumber Company vs. J. F. Martin et al.; from Adair Circuit; affirmed.

Town of Mitchellville vs. Board of Supervisors; from Polk Circuit; affirmed.

C. T. Lamb & Sons vs. Bryan et al.; from Story District; affirmed.

Henry Gately vs. Kniss & Waters et al.; from Dallas Circuit; reversed.

George C. Baker & Co. vs. Bryan et al.; from Story District; affirmed.

H. H. Ayer vs. F. B. and J. A. River; from Dallas District; affirmed.

J. Marion vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; decision of the lower court in refusing new trial affirmed.

A. D. Chambers vs. Haddock; from Adair; reversed.

Long & Willis vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; from Dallas; dismissed.

Brainard vs. Simmons; from Clark Circuit; reversed.

State vs. John Livingston; from Mahaska; decision of lower court refusing to grant a new trial affirmed.

J. Babcock vs. Nancy Hamilton and Florence Ralston; from Madison District; reversed.

Blodgett vs. Huiskamp Bros. et al.; from Polk Circuit; reversed.

Case vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; from Polk Circuit; reversed.

Collier, Robertson & Hamilton vs. French et al.; from Van Buren Circuit; affirmed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Argued and submitted:

Pasquelle et al. vs. Kennedy; case made from Isabella.
Hollingwood vs. Reed; error to Wayne.
Winchell vs. Clark; case made from Calhoun.
Ludlow vs. estate of Pearl; error to Berrien.
Stebbins vs. Township of Keene; error to Ionia.
Tice vs. Flemming; error to Ionia.
Compton et al. vs. Mayor; error to Wayne.
Gay vs. Hults; error to Clinton.
Loye vs. Wood; error to Clinton.
Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Benjamin; error to Saginaw.
James vs. Emmet Mining Company; error to Menominee.

Thursday's call—Nos. 202, 90, 111, 115, 116, 117, 31, 119, 112, 122, 124, 125.

Seventeen opinions were filed. The following cases were affirmed:

Lander vs. Ross, Spier vs. Prentiss et al., Southworth vs. Noyes, Waser vs. Mahoney, Talton vs. Portage Copper-Mining Company, Britton vs. Dunning, Thayer vs. Augustine, Wood vs. Faust, McDonald vs. McDonald.

The following were reversed:

McCall vs. Wills, Kerrick vs. Stevens et al., Parker vs. Armstrong, Manistique Lumbering Company vs. Lovejoy, Grant vs. Masterdon et al., Piggott vs. Engle.

In re Haldane vs. Sweet; decree modified and affirmed.

Attorney-General vs. City of Detroit; information dismissed, with costs to relators.

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Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Racine, Freeport and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse local	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines & Ottumwa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

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WESTERN. (Continued.)

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

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K. City, Col., N.M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur'n via Washington Fast Express (via Chenoa)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket-offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Custer Park Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace Chair and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira, Philadelphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'lmbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday. The only line running solid Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Hotel Cars to Boston via Albany. Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 3:40 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., corner Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Sundays excepted. All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 62 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:30 a m	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. †Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Route."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st. Depot Fourth-av., near Polk-st., Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily, except Sunday. Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket Offices, 83 and 85 Clark-st. General Offices, 8 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N.Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address [illegible], Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Mortgage Loans

In sums of $5,000 and upwards on Improved Chicago Real Estate negotiated by us at 6 per cent interest.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
107 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The markets on 'Change today were irregular and active. Over 80,000 bu sold at an advance of 1¼@3c. Closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 74½c; October, 74½c; November, 75c; December, 77½c; No. 2 hard cash, 65½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 70c; No. 2 Northern cash, 65c; No. 3 cash, 57c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,932 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 108,939 bu. In store—Wheat, 1,278,165 bu; oats, 7,570 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; irregular; opened lower, advanced, and closed about as yesterday; No. 2 red, 78@78⅝c cash, 78c October, 78⅛@78⅝c closing at 78⅝c November, 80⅛@⅜c closing at 80½c December, 80⅝@81¾c closing at 81¾c May. Corn lower but slow; 46c cash and October, 38¾c November, 33¾@34c closing at 34c bid year, 33@33⅛c January, 36@36⅛c closing at 36¼c May. Oats steady but slow; 26@26⅛c cash and year, 29¾c May. Rye firm at 51½c. Barley quiet and unchanged.
LEAD—Firm at $3.50.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
EGGS—Higher at 18c.
FLAXSEED—Higher at $1.32½.
HAY—Unchanged.
BRAN—Unchanged.
CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.50@2.55.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing, $16.00. Bulk meats slow; 15 to 30 day long clear, $8.00; short ribs, $8.75; short clear, $9.10. Bacon lower; long clear, $10.75; short ribs, $11.00; short clear, $11.25@11.37½. Lard nominal at $7.12½.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat higher; 80⅝@80¾c December, 82⅝c January, 90⅛c May. Corn irregular, slow; 37⅛c November, 34¼c year, 33¼c January. Oats firm at 26⅛@26⅜c year, 29⅜c May.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $4.50@4.75.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; in sacks, old mixed, 65c; new white quoted at 60c. Oats—Western quiet but firm at 36c. Texas quiet at 33c.
CORN-MEAL—Market bare.
HAY—Quiet, scarce; prime to strictly prime, $12.50@16.00; choice, $16.50@17.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and prices higher; $16.25. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk meats in fair demand, easier; shoulders, packed, $6.50; clear rib, $9.62½; long clear, 10c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 11c; long clear, 11@11¼c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured canvased steady and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull; rio cargoes, common to prime, 7¾@11¼c. Sugar—Old, nothing doing; new, demand active; yellow clarified, 4⅞@5 3-16c; off white clarified, 5½c; white clarified, 5¾c. Molasses—Old in moderate demand; common, 20c; refining, 20@40c; prime, 30c; new choice, 50@55c. Rice quiet but firm; Louisiana ordinary to prime, 4½@5½c.
BRAN—Dull; 75@77½c.
COTTON-SEED OIL—Market dull; prime crude, 32c; do summer yellow, 41c.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet: Howard street and Western superfine, $2.25@2.75; extra, $3.00@3.50; family, $3.75@4.75.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm and higher; No. 2 winter red, spot, 83@83¼c; November, 83@83¾c; December, 85¼@86c; January, 86@87c. Corn—Western dull and nominal; mixed December, 47¾@48¼c; January, 46@46½c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 33@36c; mixed, 31@32c. Rye nominally steady; 62@65c.
HAY—Quiet and easy.
PROVISIONS—Dull and easy. Mess pork, $17.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides packed, 7½c and 10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 11⅝c. Hams, 13½@14½c. Lard—Refined, 9½c.
BUTTER—Firm; choice Western, 23@28c.
EGGS—Quiet and easy; Western, 19@20c.
PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 7⅜@7¾c.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9@10c. Sugar firmer; "A" soft, 6⅛c.
COPPER—Refined quiet at 12½@12¾c.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.18@1.19.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 1s; grain, 3½@4d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, 73c; October, 73c; November, 74c; December, 76c; January, 76⅜c. Corn quiet and unchanged; rejected, 45½@45c. Oats easier; No. 2, 26c; No. 2 white, 28c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 51c; No. 2, 51c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, 58½c; No. 3 spring extra, 51½c.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $15.75 cash and October; $15.75 November. Lard—Prime steam, $7.20 cash and October; $7.10 November. Sweet-pickled hams firm; 11@12c.
HOGS—Firmer; $4.50@5.00.
BUTTER—Firm, in good demand; choice creamery, 28@30c; fair to good, 25@28c; best dairy, 18@21c.
CHEESE—Steady; best new cream, 11½@12c.
EGGS—Unsettled at 18@20c.
LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat to Buffalo 1½c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat 33,000 bu; barley, 26,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 34,000 brls; wheat, none; barley, 6,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer and dull; No. 2 cash and October, 73c; November, 75c; December, 78c; January, 79½c. Corn weak; No. 2, cash and October, 50c asked; November, 45c asked; January, 37½c asked. Oats dull and unchanged.
CLOVER-SEED—Firmer; prime, $4.65.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull, but firm; No. 1 white, 80c asked; No. 2 red, cash and October, 73c; November, 73⅝c bid; December, 76⅛c bid; January, 77⅝c; May, 86c; No. 2 soft, 83c asked. Corn dull; high mixed new, 48c; No. 2, cash and October, 51c asked; November, 45c asked; year, 38½c asked. Oats dull; No. 2 cash and October, 26¾c; November, 26c.
CLOVER—Firmer; quiet; prime, cash, October, and November, $4.85 bid; December, $4.72½.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 141,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, none.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Weak.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, October, 81½@82¼c; November, 82@82¾c; December, 84@84¾c; January, 85½@86c. Corn—Options weak; car-lots steady; rejected mixed, 55@55½c; No. 3 yellow, new, 56c; No. 3 high mixed, old, 57c; steamer, 57@58c; sail mixed, October, 56¾@58c; November, 53@54c; December, 47@48c; January, 46@47c. Oats firmer; rejected white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½@33c; No. 3 white, 31½@32½c; No. 1 white, 35½c.
PETROLEUM—Quiet; 7½c.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 22.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 9¾c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 78@79c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 50@50c. Oats irregular; No. 2 mixed, 27@27½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 55@56c. Barley quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady at $16.50@16.50. Lard dull at $7.25. Bulk meats firm and unchanged; scarce. Bacon firm and unchanged.
BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.
HOGS—Easier; common and light, $3.75@4.90; packing and butchers', $4.60@5.10; receipts, 4,550 head; shipments, 2,440 head.
EGGS—Strong at 19@20c.
CHEESE—Stronger at 8½@11½c.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat strong at 79½c cash, 78c October, 78c bid November, 80c December; No. 2 red, 82½c cash, October, and November; 83c bid December; No. 3 red, 75½c; long berry, 82c bid. Receipts, 19,186 bu. Corn—No. 2, 49c. Oats—Light mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 28½c asked; No. 2, 27½c bid.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; cash, 58½c bid, 58½c asked; November, 55½c; December, 57¼@57½c. Corn lower; cash, 33c; November, 29½c asked; year, 28½c bid, 27c asked; May, 31c. Oats dull and nominal; 22c bid, 23c asked.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Henry st, 144 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated June 26 (James Stinson to Dorothea North)	$ 750
Park av, near Harding, n f, 48x137 ft, dated Sept. 11 (S. P. Parmly to Maria Stange)	647
Rice st, 200 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (estate of Thomas Suffern to Martin Introshinski)	1,800
West Taylor st, 156 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x118 ft, improved, dated Oct. 23 (Martin Cerweny to Joseph Silhanek)	3,775
West Sixteenth st, 96 ft e of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Joseph Hopson to E. R. Swett)	800
West Harrison st, 96 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 22x124 ft, dated Aug. 25 (A. and D. L. Hadley to M. L. Pearce)	1,000
Laflin st, 200 ft n of Twenty-second, e f, 75x123 ft, dated Feb. 28 (John Krabovec et al. to Henry & Sedlacek)	2,800
Herndon st, bet Garfield and Webster avs, e f, 44⅜ ft, dated June 17 (Caroline O. Jones to Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company)	800
Nursery st, near Garfield av, 25x95 ft, dated June 17 (G. A. and E. B. McCagg to same party)	425
Herndon st, 73 ft n of Garfield av, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 17 (F. O. Jones to same party)	300
Herndon st, near the above, e f, 50x95 ft, dated June 17 (estate of William B. Ogden to same party)	1,100
Seymour st, 150 ft s of Fulton, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Alfred Couvins to C. H. Sennis)	2,100
West Superior st, s e cor Lincoln, 74x60 ft, dated Sept. 25 (H. B. Harrison et al. to Bethany Congregational Society)	2,800
West Jackson st, 37 ft e of Winchester av, n f, 22x124⅘ ft, improved, dated Oct. 20 (A. M. and W. H. Davis to Eleanor A. Tyler)	12,000
Flournoy st, s e cor of Hoyne av, n f, 96 ft to alley, and other property, dated Oct. 1 (James E. Tyler to Adaline M. Davis)	6,000
West Taylor st, 120 ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x108½ ft, dated Oct. 18 (W. A. Porter to Nora Catellier)	1,300
North av, 25 ft e of Davis st, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Aug. 1 (L. and H. Werle to Alexander Grabe)	900
Halsted st, 148 ft s of Randolph, e f, 22x117 ft, improved, dated Oct. 11 (Edward M. Knight et al. to Miles Almy)	18,000
Belden av, 120 ft e of Fremont st, n f, 24x115 ft, dated Sept. 11 (estate of W. O. Jones to H. J. Thompson)	1,100
Ambrose st, 250 ft e of boulevard, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 22 (G. W. Cass to L. Mauch)	250
Carroll av, 125 ft e of Parker-place, n f, 50x150 ft, dated Oct. 11 (E. J. Wheeler to James O. Connors)	500
Lee place, 96 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 20 (J. W. Cochran to John Gordon)	450
North Clark st, between Ohio and Ontario, e f, 19 9-12x120 ft, dated Oct. 11 (William Niemeyer to Louisa Granick)	13,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av, 24 ft s of St. Elmo st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 9 (S. E. Gross to A. Baker)	$ 475
Belmont av, 125 ft w of Racine, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (J. P. Altgeld to John E. Wallin)	1,350
Wolcott st, cor of Foster av, 50x152 ft, dated Sept. 23 (James F. Morton to Thomas Bairnson)	2,000
Racine av, 72 ft n of Noble, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Oct. 5 (J. P. Altgeld to J. Recktenwald)	650
Lot 27, Block 17, of E ½ N W ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated Oct. 14 (H. Fick to Karl Neubaum)	400
Lot 28 in same block as above, dated Oct. 18 (Louis Kollmon to G. Wolski)	500
Bowen st, 125 ft e of Wood, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 22 (S. E. Gross to H. D. Aylsworth)	810

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-ninth st, n e cor of Greenwood av, s f, 200x150 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Augustus E. Walker to Julia E. Ely)	$ 6,500
Ashland av, 119 ft s of Forty-seventh st, w f, 48x121 ft, dated Oct. 20 (Cornelius Ryan to Oscar E. Mullan)	1,000
Forty-second st, s e cor of Evans av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (John M. Bayor to Martha Bayor)	2,400
Stewart av, near Fifty-fourth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (J. L. Mothershead to David Williams)	600
Wright st, n w cor of Fifty-eighth st, 70 ft, dated April 17 (Will E. Moore to H. and L. Swanin)	3,200
Sixty-first st, 235 ft w of Jessamine, s f, 25x141 ft, dated Oct. 22 (William O. Budd to Margaret Wadsworth)	3,250

"I didn't know it was loaded." Two school boys at Owosso, Mich., recently got playing with a gun, which as usual went off; one was filled with remorse and the other with No. 2 shot. The life of the latter was saved by using Kirk's "Juvenile" soap.

BUSINESS.

A Heavy and Declining Stock Market—The West Shore's War of Rates.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Wheat and Hog Products Strong.

Corn Again Weak, Probably Because Cool Weather Favors Curing of the New Crop.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 15.
New York	$104,402,568	$ 78,271,036
Boston	12,449,134	10,038,128
Chicago	8,156,000	6,646,030
Philadelphia	7,599,734	7,300,044
St. Louis	2,368,412	2,307,050
Baltimore	2,517,860	1,935,772
New Orleans	1,374,864	1,347,877
Total	$137,383,586	$105,905,036

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 50c premium.
Boston, 5@10c premium.
Cincinnati, 60@65c premium.
St. Louis, 75@85c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

There was no perceptible quickening of business yesterday, but the cooler weather was welcome as giving the promise of a better demand for seasonable goods and imparting a little courage to business-men. The idea that we are to have a lean winter has, however, taken a strong hold on many people, particularly those who are influenced by the ups and downs of the speculative markets, and bear views greatly predominate. The decline in prices on Wall street is one of the main causes of this state of things. It has a depressing effect on all sorts of trade. People who have had to sell out investment stock at a loss and who see heavy operators like Vanderbilt parting with property they have held for years are in no mood for enterprise in any line. Some surprise was expressed yesterday at the advance in Eastern exchange to 50c premium and at the high prices that have generally ruled this fall. It is the opinion of good judges, however, that a large proportion of the produce that has been going forward this season, and against which exchange has been drawn, was sent merely for the payment of debts, and then of course exchange is not made rapidly at the present low prices. The currency orders filled by the largest institutions were only moderate and others shipped very little. As for the money market, there are some loans making these days at 5 per cent for thirty and sixty days, though some banks report that they lend next to nothing below 7. Call loans still cut but a small figure. The rates for foreign exchange were as follows:

	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Sterling posted rates	481½	484½
Do. actual	481	484
Commercial	480½	483½
Francs	522½	520
Commercial	525½	522½
Marks	94¾	95¼
Commercial	94	94¾

Investment securities were very dull. Among the sales over the counter were $3,000 United States 4s at 120¼, $2,000 United States 4½s at 112⅝, $2,000 West Town 5s at 101¾, $2,000 City Railway 4½s at 95¾, and $1,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 67. There were no sales at the Stock Exchange.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	140	Chicago City 6s, 1886	111
Continental N. Bank	115	Chicago City 6s, 1890	111
†First National Bank	200	Cook County 7s, 1885	102
Illinois T. & Sav. Bk.	160	Cook County 7s, 1888	103
†International Bank	110	Cook County 7s, 1889	110
†Mer. Loan & Trust Co.	150	Cook County 7s, 1892	114
Metropolit'n Nat. Bk.	86	N.C.C.R.1st mt.6s, 1900	109
National Bank of Ill.	140	No. C. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	103
Chicago City 7s, 1887	102	South Park 6s, 1890	102
Chicago City 7s, 1891	107	South Park 7s, 1887	102
Chicago City 7s, 1892	109	W.Div.R.corp.5-20 6s	103
Chicago City 7s, 1893	113¼	West Town 5s, 1893	101
Chicago City 7s, 1894	114¼	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	101
Chicago City 7s, 1895	117¼	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	115
Chicago City 7s, 1897	120	Con. Gas F. & L. Co.	39¾
Chicago City 7s, 1899	120	N. Chi. City Railway	200
Chicago City 7s, 1899	121	Cent. Union Tel. Co.	45

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 312,500 shares. It appeared that a large proportion of the shorts had been covered Tuesday, and selling for the short account was therefore more confident. It is said that the bull combination known as the "big five," under the leadership of Jay Gould, has disbanded, and that some of the members of it have gone heavily short of the market. There were rumors of the approaching failure of a banking-house in New York, though as the day passed even those who had circulated the report said that the trouble had been tided over. The rumors of approaching failures in England, too, were repeated, but the best authorities in London said that the danger was past. There was a strong movement against Lake Shore, and a large quantity of long stock was thrown overboard. Vanderbilt brokers and Charlie Johnes were among the sellers. Johnes and Kepler at the same time bid up West Shore bonds. The West Shore evidently means war to the knife on the other trunk lines. It has sent circulars to shippers in the West offering to carry freight at "satisfactory rates," which means lower than other roads. It is said also to have had runners at the Grand Central Depot, in New York, yesterday directing passengers to the West Shore depot as the place to get the lowest fares to the West. The clique are talking still higher prices for Union Pacific, but it is suspected that they are at the same time selling it as fast as possible, keeping the price up by matched orders. The predictions are that Lake Shore and Union Pacific will pass each other. S. V. White was reported to be buying Lackawanna on a scale, but it was said that the New York Mutual Life-Insurance Company were selling their stock. There was a report, which very few people believed, that Vanderbilt expected to get control of the Reading Road, scale down the bonds, and reorganize the concern. It was said that both the Reading and the New Jersey Central had some debts to meet Nov. 1, and that they were having poor success raising the funds for the purpose. The London *Railway Times* says it will be of no use attempting to get money in London to pay off the floating debt of the Reading Road until there is an investigation by an independent committee. Connor was a seller of Northwest and St. Paul. Vice-President Sykes is quoted as saying that there was a net loss of only $20,000 in the earnings of the Northwest Road during September. It was given out that the Pennsylvania Road would issue $10,000,000 of new bonds, though for what purpose it was not stated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: A comparatively dull and a positively dolorous condition of things was the characteristic of today's stock market. In a languid sort of way prices kept fairly steady during the early hours, but from lunch-time to the end (when the lowest prices of the day were made) the decline was not only constant, but serious enough to reduce values everywhere from 1@3 per cent. The "head and front of the offending" seemed to be Lake Shore, which led the retreat, and from its recognized speculative importance did more by its weakness to demoralize the whole list than any other individual stock could have done. In spite of denials, official and semi-official, the street has made up its mind that Lake Shore will shortly be in the market with a round lot of bonds to sell. Although the road proper can undoubtedly earn its fixed charges, and perhaps a small dividend upon its stock, the Nickel-Plate is as heavy to carry as was the old man of the sea to Sinbad the sailor. None of the prominent speculative properties escaped the baleful influence of Lake Shore. Whether they were captured by Vanderbilt, Gould, Morgan, or Deacon White, they all went off together, leaving quotations at the finish weak and miserable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Foreign exchange was steady at the recent reduction of rates, without activity. The mercantile demand was very limited. Commercial bills moderately plenty. Continental dull. Actual rates unchanged. The British Bank of North America has $500,000 gold en route for New York, shipped yesterday. Money was easy at 1@1½ for call loans. Commercial paper is quoted from 5½ to 15 per cent, according to the class. Very little single-name paper is wanted or offered. Rates range from 8 to 12 per cent, according to the standing of the party. There are instances of Chicago jobbers' paper which was formerly considered cheap at 8 per cent selling at 12 per cent.

There is no improvement in the wholesale dry-goods trade. Auction sales continue; fourteen are advertised for this week. Collections in the South and West continue very slow, and there are so many people out of employment in the middle and Eastern States that retailers cannot meet their payments; but jobbers are still paying up promptly. Some of the manufacturers of cassimeres in New England are in trouble in consequence of dull trade, and some of the mills have applied for an extension of time. Jobbers in cotton goods are supplying present needs only, but derive consolation from the fact that goods sold are being paid for. There are further shut-downs of mills at Lowell this week, and at Fall River 1,000,000 out of 1,800,000 spindles are idle. The mills which do not shut down will reduce wages. There is a fair trade in anthracite coal, mainly in domestic sizes. Stove is in the most demand, with a fair market for egg and nut. The demand has been stimulated by cooler weather, together with the announced suspensions; and the movement is freer, with a firm tone in prices. A week or two of cold weather would doubtless give a great stimulus to the trade. The iron-dealers report no important developments in the steel-rail market this week, and values remain about $27.00@28.00 at the works. Rio grades in the coffee market continue to show little jobbing demand. Buyers and sellers are considerably apart.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Oct. 22	Last—Oct. 21
Canada Southern	200	30¼	29¾	30¼	30¼
Central Pacific	2,400	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
Chicago & Alton	100	128	128	128	
C., B. & Q.	1,134	118¾	117¾	117¾	118¼
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	35	
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	18,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	2,650	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	4	4	4	4
Illinois Central	[illegible]	119	119	119	
Jersey Central	2,415	43¾	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	1,550	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	46,015	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash.	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Con.	1,117	75	[illegible]	74	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. L. S. & W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	19,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	2,410	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P. C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	410	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	112	111	111	[illegible]
St. Paul	80,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	46,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Shore bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	36,400	61¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	132	Fargo	107½
American	93½	United States	53

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100	St. P. & S. C. firsts	115
United States 4½s	112⅝	Texas Pac. land gr'nts	34
United States new 4s	120¼	Texas Pacific, R. G.	46½
Pacific 6s of 1895	125	Union Pacific firsts	111½
Central Pacific firsts	109¼	Union Pac. land grant	104½
Erie seconds	53	Union Pac. sink'g f'nd	112½
Lehigh & W. (offered)	93		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	72	Tenn. 6s, new	37½
Missouri 6s	102	Virginia 6s	37
St. Joe	102	Va. con. ex mat. coup.	37
Tennessee 6s, old	38	Virginia deferred	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

7000 U S 4½s coup....112¾	20000 N Y W S & B....43
[illegible]	[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

6000 Tenn 6s old....40¼	3000 N Y C 1st coup....130
[illegible]	[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 U S 4s co'p 1907....120¼	3000 N Y C & St L 1st....95
[illegible]	[illegible]
10000 N Y C 1st coup....129¾	20 Wells Fargo Ex....110

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The money market is easy at 1¼@2, closing at 1@1¼. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady, at 481; do demand, 484.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The banks, after meeting the wants of their customers, are indifferent about doing business even at high rates of discount. There seems to be a prevailing apprehension of failure on account of the long depression in business, and the banks are taking precautions to protect themselves. Quotations are nominally 5½@6 per cent for mercantile paper, with exceptions at lower rates in favor of regular customers. Miscellaneous paper ranges at 6½@7 per cent, according to circumstances, and corporation paper at 4½@4¾ per cent; but the banks generally ask 5 per cent per annum. Call loans, with collateral security, may be quoted at 3@4 per cent per annum. The note-brokers are doing business at 5¼ per cent, a shade under or over, according to the value of the paper accepted, and report the market rather dull. The savings-banks and trust companies are loaning money at low rates of interest, with acceptable security. The country banks are firm at 5½@6 per cent for the general run of local paper, but are not doing much. The balances between the banks today have been at 2 per cent. New York funds have been at 5, 8, and 10c premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $12,449,134, and the balances $1,961,389. Stocks were very dull today and lower.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The supply of loanable funds is fully ample to meet the current demand for accommodations, and the money market continues easy. Call loans are quoted at 4@5 per cent, and prime mercantile paper is discounted at 6 per cent. Trade in all departments continues very quiet. The outward movement of grain continues light, prices here ruling relatively higher than abroad. Petroleum is wanted for prompt loading, but there is very little demand for last half of November shipment. The clearings today were $7,599,734; balances, $945,127. The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	56⅜	56½
Reading	11	11¼
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Northern Pacific	17⅛	17¼
Northern Pacific preferred	41⅝	41¾
Lehigh Navigation	43	43¼
B., N. Y. & P.	3½	3¾
New Jersey Central	42⅞	43¼
Oregon Transcontinental	11¼	11⅜
Reading gen. 6s	73	73¼

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—New York exchange was firm today at 60@65c premium between banks, with some sales at 75c. Counter rates, 50c premium buying and $1 selling.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—New York exchange is very scarce, and sold today up to the price of shipping currency. Sales were made from 75c to 85c. Clearings, $2,368,412; balances, $331,118.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 22.—Sight exchange on New York is at $1.00 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 22—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £25,000.

United States 4s, 123¾; United States 4½s, 115½; Erie, 13¾; Erie seconds, 54¾; New York Central, 91¾; Illinois Central, 123¾; Reading, 12; Canadian Pacific, 45¾; St. Paul, 77¾; Silver, 50 11-16.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Rentes, 78f 27½c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 22.—Petroleum, 19¼.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—In mining stocks Robinson was active at 27@30c, but other markets dull. Horn Silver sold at 5c, Leadville Consolidated 31c, Little Chief 39c, Sierra Nevada $1.05, Albion 19c, and Rappahannock at .08c.

Homestake	9¾	Quicksilver	3
Ontario	20	Do pfd (asked)	26¼
Sutro	15		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	135	Quincy	29
Franklin	6		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 22.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.62½	Navajo	$2.87½
Best & Belcher	1.75	Ophir	.87
Bodie Consolidated	2.75	Potosi	1.25
Chollar	3.25	Savage	1.25
Consolidated Pacific	25	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Gould & Curry	1.12½	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	3.12½	Utah	[illegible]
Mexican	1.00		

Sierra Nevada is assessed 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, with smaller variations in price. Provisions and wheat averaged stronger, while corn was uncertain, and other markets slow except oats. The trading all round seemed to be chiefly local, and partly depended on the change in temperature, yesterday being the nearest approach to a cold day since midsummer.

Provisions were quiet and averaged firmer, in sympathy with wheat. The local hog market was quoted firmer, and private advices from England noted a fair demand, while stating that the least increase in stocks here would affect prices there. A good demand for new meats was noted here, some 15 car-loads being taken; and Hutchinson was a moderate buyer of lard for the two first months of next year. It was also surmised that there is a rather large shortage on October ribs in this market, which is likely to be covered at the price fixed by the longs, as they control all the contract ribs here. Lard for January sold at $7.15 @7.20 and closed at $7.15, being 5c above the latest price of Tuesday, with February at 7½@10c premium and November at 10c discount. October lard was quiet at $7.20@7.25, closing at the outside, which was 10c advance. January pork sold early at $11.97½, being 2½c decline, but was quoted at the close at $12.07½, with the year at 20c discount. October pork was dull at $15.75 asked early and an offer in the afternoon to sell at $15.50. Ribs averaged about 2½c higher, at $9.75 for October, $7.17½ for November, and $6.25 bid for January. The trade in futures was dull throughout, the market being bare of outside orders.

Flour was dull and unchanged. The trading was mostly local, only one shipping sale being noted; but offerings were light, hence the market was not weak. The coarse millstuffs were slow but firm.

Wheat was rather active, and irregularly stronger. It sold early at 76⅛@76⅜c for December, touched 76¾c, improved to one sale of 77⅛c, receded to 76⅝c, and advanced to 77¼c in the afternoon, closing at that, which was about 1c above the latest regular price of Tuesday. November was 1½c discount, October 2⅛c discount, January ⅞c premium, and May 7⅝c premium. Carlots of No. 2 spring sold at 74@74⅜c, and No. 3 do at 63@62½c. Our receipts were again large, and the British markets were called dull and heavy; but New York was firmer, with a better export demand, while she reported an increase of only 1,920,000 bu in the visible supply during last week. Minneapolis reported 248 cars and Duluth 218 cars received yesterday. It is thought by some that our market was chiefly sustained by the pawnbroking element, in order to work off the current receipts into futures; but the reaction was more probably due to the confident tone which was interrupted by the iconoclastic report of Tuesday afternoon. There were signs of good buying on a moderate scale, and some of it was ascribed to the corn clique late in the day. Eldridge and Hutchinson were named as the largest buyers of the day.

Red winter wheat was quiet but firmer. The receipts were little more than one-third of the 118 cars reported Tuesday, and the market sympathised with the strength in spring. No. 2 sold up 1c, at 75⅛@76c, and No. 3 sold at 65½@66c, with rejected easy at 49@49½c. The receipts at other winter-wheat points were slightly less, except at Kansas City.

Corn was more active, and again badly unsettled, the feeling being so irregular as to forbid anything like a connected view of the market. Our receipts were smaller, but the weather had turned to clear and cold in the West, which favors the speedy grading of new corn. Nevertheless the market was strong at the outset, there being a good demand, probably induced by the belief that the drop of Tuesday afternoon was too severe to be maintained, especially as the news then was not warranted by the facts. Futures were all the stronger, as there was a good demand for cargoes, which caused a jump up in cash and October. But about 10 o'clock some one in St. Louis sent word here that 7 cars of new corn had graded No. 2 there, and November dropped 1½c in a few minutes, probably because of that news, as it fostered the hope of plentiful receipts of new No. 2 corn in next month. A local long (Holmes) concluded to let go, and the crowd fairly jumped on it. The drop was arrested by Linn and Love, who filled in shorts, and Jones and Ream covered about 400,000 bu. But the fine weather started the market down again, and the longer futures weakened in sympathy, except May, which was firm under moderate purchases by parties who were selling for November. In fact the May delivery was the only one that showed real strength yesterday: it sold ½c lower, at 39⅛c, advanced to 40⅛c, and closed at 39⅞c bid. November sold ⅛c higher, at 44⅞c, declined to 43⅜c, reacted to 44¼c, fell off to 42⅝c in the afternoon, and closed at 43¼c. October sold early at 45⅛c, being ½c advance, receded to 45c, improved to 46⅛c, fell off to 44⅛c, and closed at 44⅝c bid. Car-lots of No. 2 and high mixed sold at 45¼@46¼c, and a cargo at 47c. Rejected sold 1@1½c lower, at 41@41½c in store, and 42@44c free on board, with new mixed at ½@1c premium. The year sold up ⅝, to 40⅛c, but receded to 39½c, and closed at 39⅝c. January was dull at 37⅛@37⅝c, and December sold sparingly at 39½@40c.

Oats were rather more active and firm at a slight advance as compared with the previous day. There was a steady inquiry for cash No. 2 mixed in store, which sold early at 26c, being strong, in sympathy with November, which was bid up to 26⅜c, it is said, by one trader who was long and wanted to get out of the market. As soon as he had accomplished his object prices dropped off to 25⅞c for cash, being ⅛c higher, and 26⅜c for November, being ⅜c higher. May sold to 29⅝c and closed at 29¼c bid. Samples were plenty, but with an active inquiry ruled quite strong at 26@26⅜c for No. 2 mixed and 27@28c for No. 2 white. In the afternoon the market weakened under heavy sales of long oats by Lester, who had bought quite liberally during the last ten days and yesterday morning. As a result November declined ⅜c, 20c being bid at the close of the late session.

Rye was quiet and unchanged. There was little disposition to trade, and futures were nominal. Cash No. 2 sold at 52c (21 cars) and 2 cars of rejected brought 46c. By sample there were sales of rejected at 48@49c.

Barley was in more active request, cooler weather having much to do with the improvement. There was no cash No. 2 in store offered, but 59@59½c could have been obtained for it. Futures were nominally unchanged. Samples improved somewhat, there being an active inquiry at 62@63c for No. 2, 44@60c for No. 3, and 33@45c for No. 4, local maltsters and brewers being the principal buyers.

Seeds were steady, exhibiting no change of importance. Flax was in moderate request at $1.36, with rejected about $1.35. Timothy was fairly active, prime being very steady at $1.26@1.27. Clover was more plenty and steadier at $4.60@4.70 for prime.

In dry-goods circles there was a freer movement than earlier in the week, the change in the weather having served to stimulate the demand. Rather more was also doing in clothing, millinery, and boots and shoes. Groceries were reported quiet, with prices steady excepting sugars, which were higher in sympathy with New York and London. Butter and cheese remain steady as previously quoted. Not much change was apparent in dried fruits, canned goods, and fish. Oils remain as last quoted, as do coal and pig-iron. Hay was quiet and rather easy. Eggs were firm, with choice counts about 19½@20c. Green fruits were steady. Hides, tallow, and wool were quiet and unchanged. Poultry was dull and weak. Potatoes were slightly improved. Broom-corn was dull and weak. Whisky was steady at quotations.

The New York estimate of 400,000 bu decrease in the visible supply of corn during the last week agrees closely with the Chicago estimate. The New York statement of 1,920,000 bu increase in wheat is a much smaller one than that made here, and the fact tended yesterday to counteract previous weakness.

New York reported yesterday twenty-four boat-loads of wheat bought, five of which were by millers and nineteen for export; also eight boat-loads of corn and 50,000 bu oats for export. Philadelphia reported a small quantity of wheat taken.

It is now widely thought that the September corn clique has got out of the deal except as they sold their cash corn to be delivered in November, and are now buying for that month to the extent of their daily sales of cash lots to shippers. This is a straightforward program—on paper—and may yet prove to be the true solution of the much-vexed problem. About the only thing that tends to cast doubt on the statement is the allegations of disagreement between the principals in the deal. If it has really resolved itself into the simple form stated above there would seem to be nothing left to quarrel about—unless it be the division of the spoils. There are, however, vague rumors about a big line of, say, 2,000,000 bu on which somebody is "long" and refuses to either settle or margin up. If this be really true it would justify the suspicion which some have entertained that the clique has gone short for next month, depending on Providence and the weather to bring round a heavy drop. Such a calculation failed miserably in a certain wheat deal run on Cincinnati account not so very long ago.

Perhaps, however, the disagreement referred to was only with regard to the advisability of meeting shippers on the usual basis. They refused yesterday to change short receipts for October for at least one lot of 75,000 bu, wanting a considerable premium, and the refusal excited a good deal of comment.

George Baumann was on the floor yesterday after an extended absence on the Pacific Slope. He says the wheat crop in Lower California is a partial failure owing to drouth in the early part of the year, but that in the more northern part of the slope the wheat crop is all that could be desired.

The latest soupcon out is to the effect that the corn clique has transferred its affections to wheat, intending to "run a muck" on the bull side. Perhaps!

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
October	$15.75	$ .... @	$15.75
Year	11.85	11.80 @ 11.85	11.85
January	12.00	11.97½ @ 12.07½	12.07½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
October	$ 7.15	$ 7.20 @ 7.25	$ 7.20
November	7.02½	7.05 @ 7.10	7.07½
January	7.12½	7.15 @ 7.20	7.15
February	7.20	7.25 @ 7.30	7.25
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 9.72½	$ .... @ 9.75	$ 9.87½
October	9.72½	.... @ 7.17½	7.17½
January	6.25	.... @ 6.25	6.25
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	$ 73¾	74 @ 74⅜	74⅜
October	73⅞	73⅞ @ 74⅜	74⅜
November	74⅝	74⅝ @ 75⅜	75⅜
December	76⅛	76⅛ @ 77¼	77¼
January	77	77⅛ @ 77⅞	77⅞
CORN.			
No. 2	$ 45	45⅛ @ 46¼	44½
October	45	44⅛ @ 46⅛	44⅝
November	44⅝	42⅝ @ 44⅞	43¼
Year	39⅞	39½ @ 40⅛	39⅝
May	39⅝	39⅛ @ 40⅛	39⅞
OATS.			
No. 2	$ 25¾	25⅞ @ 26	25⅞
October	25¾	25⅞ @ 26	25⅞
November	26	26 @ 26⅜	26
December	26⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	29⅜	29 @ 29⅝	29¼

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	November.	December.
No. 2 spring	$ 94	95¼	97¼
No. 2 corn	52⅝	49⅝	48⅝
No. 2 oats	28⅝	28⅝	29⅝
Pork	10.80	10.67½	[illegible]
Lard	7.40	7.22½	[illegible]
Short ribs	6.80	6.82½	[illegible]

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.10 @ 6.25
Long clears, loose	9.50 @ 9.75
Short clears, loose	10.00 @ 10.10
Green hams (16@15 lbs)	8.12½ @ 8.25
Sweet-pickled hams (15@15 lbs)	9.00 @ 11.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.50 @ 10.75
Bacon, short clears	11.00 @ 11.25
Bacon, hams	13.00 @ 13.75
Mess beef	9.75 @ 10.00
Beef hams	18.00 @ 19.00
Choice to favorite winters	4.25 @ 4.50
Fair to good brands of winters	3.75 @ 4.00
Good to choice red winters	3.50 @ 4.00
Prime to choice springs	3.75 @ 4.00
Good export stock, in sacks	3.25 @ 3.40
Good to choice export stock	3.50 @ 3.75
Fair to good Minnesota springs	3.75 @ 4.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	4.25 @ 4.50
Patent springs	5.00 @ 5.50
Low grades	2.00 @ 3.00
Rye flour	3.00 @ 3.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	26,221	27,715	14,547	13,747
Wheat, bu	209,713	125,745	20,445	65,264
Corn, bu	247,905	232,400	27,580	162,334
Oats, bu	159,624	173,881	70,459	70,343
Rye, bu	12,035	18,720	2,405	9,810
Barley, bu	94,103	90,440	22,719	46,450
Grass seed, lbs	277,600	325,961	61,222	124,311
Flaxseed, lbs	3,064,550	1,125,300	1,092,610	712,800
Broom-corn, lbs	488,700	278,780	72,290	64,159
Cured meats, lbs	158,860	349,010	1,308,226	1,457,332
Canned meats, cases	675		1,291	721
Dressed beef, lbs			780,087	202,510
Beef, tcs			75	
Beef, brls			10	650
Pork, brls		122	506	375
Lard, lbs	8,230	208,800	444,454	142,600
Cheese, lbs	141,230	140,754	122,400	151,889
Butter, lbs	207,334	192,136	229,890	240,144
Live hogs, No	12,348	21,670	4,881	3,900
Cattle, No	4,847	6,927	2,114	3,000
Sheep, No	2,009	1,773	1,000	495
Hides, lbs	261,493	210,850	324,600	407,500
Wool, lbs	246,810	124,500	150,211	105,500
Coal, tons	15,633	21,456	4,065	5,079
Lumber, m ft	6,354	11,025	4,881	5,536
Shingles, m	1,800	2,400	75	1,500
Salt, brls	550	7,372	5,973	3,005

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	8	21	15	44
Spring wheat	262	139	30	431
Corn	82	15	165	262
Oats	87		37	124
Rye	8		10	18
Barley	6	51	22	79
Totals	454	226	267	947

Also 15,500 bu rejected corn by canal. Total about 525,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,124 bu wheat, 26,857 bu corn, 37,483 bu oats, 497 bu rye, 6,457 bu barley.

There was a moderate inquiry for vessel-room yesterday, rates being firmer at 1¼c for corn and 1⅝c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 25,000 bu wheat and 72,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quiet, with rates unsettled, on the basis of 20c flour and grain and 25c provisions per 100 lbs to New York.

The following were the direct exports from Chicago to foreign ports, Canada excluded, for the week ending Oct. 18, 1884: Flour, 17,369 brls; wheat, 68,313 bu; corn, 10,287 bu; oats, 7,045 bu; lard, 250 tcs; lard, miscellaneous pkgs. 2,000; beef, pkgs, 375; cured meats, 2,447 boxes; butter, 64,250 lbs; cheese, 75,820 lbs; tallow, [illegible] lbs; oil-cake, lbs, 2,674,350; clover-seed, 489,048 lbs; seeds, other kinds, 139,696 lbs; oat-meal, 4,196 brls; corn-meal, 1,450 brls; canned meats, 7,787 cases; miscellaneous, 135,061 lbs.

The receipts of wheat at the points mentioned for four days were as follows:

	Oct. 22, bu.	Oct. 21, bu.	Oct. 20, bu.	Oct. 18, bu.
Chicago	209,713	225,809	155,605	163,715
Milwaukee	33,460	116,705	38,905	66,800
Minneapolis	124,000	190,000	277,000	173,000
St. Louis	63,000	62,254	104,408	67,376
Duluth			146,150	
Toledo	140,000	140,000	183,000	109,000
Detroit	79,186	73,847	42,475	35,642
Kansas City	125,900	89,100	99,000	69,600
Baltimore	40,700	56,600	52,580	47,210
New York	200,232	300,675	550,732	173,300

The shipments at the points named were as follows: Chicago, 20,445 bu; St. Louis, 15,000 bu; Toledo, 46,000 bu; Detroit, 43,607 bu; Baltimore, 102,464 bu; New York, 74,083 bu.

The following were among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Oct. 18, 1884.	Week ending Oct. 11, 1884.	Week ending Oct. 20, 1883.
Flour, brls	165,000@170,000	145,000@150,000	215,000@220,000
Wheat, qrs	185,000@190,000	220,000@225,000	235,000@240,000
Corn, qrs	55,000@60,000	60,000@65,000	155,000@160,000

The New York Produce Exchange makes the visible supply as follows, not including the stocks in Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Newport News:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
Oct. 18, 1884	31,010,803	6,148,889	4,407,712	837,849
Oct. 11, 1884	29,090,149	6,545,897	4,115,885	902,063
Oct. 20, 1883	30,998,326	11,363,344	5,189,836	2,311,373
Oct. 21, 1882	14,825,811	3,637,453	4,313,500	813,719
Oct. 22, 1881	20,557,500	27,970,500	6,653,000	1,210,800
Oct. 23, 1880	17,489,000	19,338,000	4,769,000	906,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—1,300 sacks and 193 brls springs on private terms; 300 sacks low grades at $2.00@2.25. Total about 1,300 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—12 cars bran at $10.50@10.75; 14 cars middlings at $11.50@14.50; 1 car wheat screenings at $3.00.

WINTER WHEAT—10 cars No. 3 red at 75⅛c; 2 cars special location at 75c; 6 cars No. 3 red at 65½c; 1 car special house at 66c; 1 car rejected red at 49c, 1 car at 49½c; 10 cars by sample at 75c for No. 2 Turkish and 67c for No. 3 red. Total about 30,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—14 cars No. 2 at 74c; 16 cars at 74⅛c, 58 cars at 74¼c, 12 cars at 74⅜c, 17 cars at 74½c, 42 cars at 74⅝c, 25 cars at 74¾c, closed at about 74⅜c; 17 cars No. 3 at 63c; 3 cars special house at 63½c; 115 cars by sample at 60@80c for No. 3. Total about 153,000 bu.

CORN—2 cars No. 2 and high mixed, dated Oct. 21 and since, at 45¼c; 3 cars do at 45⅜c; 12 cars at 46c; 21 cars at 46¼c, closed at about 45⅝c for receipts dated Oct. 21 and since, with previous dates quotably about the same as seller October. A cargo in one house sold early at 47c; 38 cars rejected at 41c; 22,000 bu and 12 cars all A. D. & Co receipts at 41½c; 115 cars by sample at 41@44c for rejected. Total about 225,000 bu.

OATS—10 cars No. 2 at 25⅞@26c; 127 cars by sample at 24@28c, according to quality. Total about 143,000 bu.

RYE—28 cars No. 2 at 52c; 1 car rejected at 46c; 19 cars by sample at 48@49c for rejected, and 53@53½c for No. 2. Total about 17,000 bu.

BARLEY—1 car No. 3 at 48c; 49 cars by sample at 33@63 according to quality. Total about 38,000 bu.

MESS PORK—No sales.

LARD—1,000 tcs at $7.20@7.25.

MEATS—75,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 25,000 do December at 8⅛c; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11¼c; 150,000 lbs short ribs 15 days old at 9¾c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Prices keep well up. There is not much snap to the trade just at present, but the demand for fine goods is about equal to the current receipts, and holders are not uneasy regarding the future of prices. We quote: Creamery fancy, 29c; do common to choice, 24@28c; dairy, choice to fancy, 22@25c; dairy, fair to good, 18@20c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—This market remains without important new features. There is a fairly-satisfactory movement, and prices continue to show firmness. There is a short supply of the better class of skims, such as are taken by the Southern trade, but otherwise stocks are in good shape. We quote: Young America, full cream, 12@12½c; full cream, cheddar, September, 12@12½c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 12½@13c; choice skimmed, 8½@9c; skimmed, poor to good, 5@6c; damaged, 1@3c.

EGGS—Continued cold weather increases the demand and lessens the supply. Consequently the market is strong at 19@20c, with 21c occasionally paid for extra choice stock.

GREEN FRUITS—Cool weather helps the apple market, there being less pressure to sell and the feeling steadier. We quote: Green apples, 75c@$1.00 per brl; lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; oranges, $7.00 for Louisiana and $10.00 for Jamaica; pears, $5.50@8.00 per brl for choice domestic Bartletts; peaches, 25c@$1.00 per peck basket for Michigan grown; plums, $1.00@1.25 per peck and $3.50 per ¾-bu box for prime Lombard, Blue Damson, or Green Gage; California pears, $2.25@2.75 per box; California plums, $1.75; quinces, $1.75; and grapes, $4.50.

GROCERIES—Sugars were much firmer in response to the advance in New York and London. Coffees remain steady, as do most other lines. Trade is only fair. We now quote: Coffees—Java, 18@23c; Maracaibo, 13@16c; Mexican, fair to good, 11@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11½@12½c; Rio, common to good, 9@11c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 7c; standard, granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6¼c; extra C, 5½@5¾c; yellow, 4¾@5¼c. Rice—Carolina, 6¾@7c; Louisiana, 5¾@6½c.

HIDES—The market is quiet, with a fair inquiry at the following prices: Light green salted, 8½c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 11½@12c; No. 2, 8½c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 10c; No. 1 green salted, 8c; damaged No. 2, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c. Branded and horn-hooked, 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—There was a steady market for oils. Trade was fair at the following quotations: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12½c; 150 test, prime white, 9¼c; 175-test, headlight, 14c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9½c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, 12½c; lard, extra, 62c; lard, No. 1, 50c; lard, No. 2, 45c; linseed, raw, 48c; linseed, boiled, 51c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 45@50c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 38c.

SEEDS—The market was steady. Flax sold at $1.33@1.36½ for No. 1 and $1.33@1.35½ for rejected. Timothy was easy at $1.25@1.26 for prime, with choice at $1.28. Clover was more freely offered and quiet at $4.60@4.75 for prime.

STRAW—Was dull at $6.00@7.00 for oat and $8.00@8.25 for rye on track.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6⅛c for city, and 6c for No. 1 and 5¼@5½c for No. 2 country.

VEAL—Moderate sales were reported at 7@11c, according to quality.

WOOL—There were light sales, and a weak feeling prevailed. Bright wools from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa are quoted as follows:

Washed.		Unwashed.	
Fine	28@30c	Fine light	19@21c
Medium	29@31c	Fine heavy	16@18c
Quarter blood	27@28c	Medium	21@23c
Coarse	25@26c	Quarter blood	20@22c
Cott'd and r'ugh	18@22c	Coarse	19@20c
		Cott'd and r'ugh	13@16c

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13 for raw spirits.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	7,960	18,640	2,350
Tuesday	4,513	18,348	3,080
Wednesday	7,000	20,000	2,700
Total	19,473	56,988	8,165
Same time last week	29,113	81,938	8,143
Shipments—			
Monday	1,831	2,907	707
Tuesday	1,817	4,883	1,524
Total	3,648	8,790	2,231

Packers bought 10,350 hogs and about 5,000 were shipped. The number left over in speculators' hands or unsold amounted to about 6,000.

The arrivals for the expired part of the present week exhibit a very decided falling off in cattle and sheep, the totals being some 10,000 cattle and 25,000 hogs less than for the corresponding time last week.

There were fairly liberal receipts of live stock yesterday and moderate activity prevailed in the different branches of the market. Cattle were generally weaker, though choice shipping steers, stockers, and the better grades of Westerns were no lower. Sales ran from $2.65 for poor cows to $7.25 for extra steers. Hogs were active and higher early, but the market closed quiet with the advance not sustained. As high as $5.20 was paid for light weights and a few heavy hogs reached $5.35. The sheep market was without important change, sales making at $2.00@4.05 for inferior to good grades.

The charge made by those who do not believe there is any ground for the claim that pleuro-pneumonia exists in the West, that the present crusade of the pleuro-pneumoniacs was instituted for the purpose of influencing additional favorable Congressional action, was repelled with virtuous indignation by the official veterinarians and their coadjutors; but Chief Salmon's recent manifesto, issued from Washington, will be accepted by not a few as conclusive evidence that the accusation, while possibly based upon nothing more tangible than the imagination, did not go very wide of the mark. He says the bureau has found that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists and is being rapidly spread through the side herds of the West, but because of the failure of Congress to divest itself of the old State-rights theory so far as to give the bureau adequate powers, said bureau is powerless to check the disease. He thinks there is no hope of eradicating the disease except by the cooperation of Congress. His assertion that there are a dozen infected herds in the West, one of which is in Kentucky, two in Ohio, and the rest in Illinois, needs corroboration. So far as Ohio is concerned, Dr. Salmon is flatly contradicted by Prof. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned to Washington from that State, and declares there is no pleuro-pneumonia there. This is a case where doctors disagree, and it should be settled in some such practical way as that suggested by the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange.

CATTLE—The general market was weaker. The few choice bunches offered were taken at prices only a shading off from Tuesday, but grades below choice were dull at a decline of 10@15c. The weaker feeling was not due to large supplies, for the total was much below the recent average. It was ascribed to the unfavorable turn in the New York market, where a decline in common grades of 25c was reported. Trade was lacking in activity, buyers not being at all eager to invest even at the decline, and the close of business hours saw a good many cattle still in the yards awaiting buyers. From $4.00@4.25 for rough, thinnish lots prices ran upward to $7.25, at which two loads of 1,574-lb steers changed hands. Prices between $4.75 and $6.00 got the bulk of the shipping steers. Cows, bulls, and such other descriptions as local butchers seek sold at about steady prices. There was a good demand from butchers and canners, and holders found no trouble in getting Tuesday's prices. Sales of poor to fair cows at $2.65@3.00 for poor to prime lots. Bulls sold at $2.25@3.40, and steers at $4.10@4.30.

There was only a fair run of range cattle. Westerns of fair to prime quality sold about as well as the day before, while poor lots were off 10@15c. There was a decline of fully 10@15c in Texans, the supply of which was larger than for some days previous. Sales ranged from $2.80 for lean Texas cows to $5.40 for prime Western steers.

Stockers continued in fairly active demand, and prices were firm at the recent advance, or at $3.00@4.15 for poor to prime lots. There was also a well-sustained demand for feeders, sales of which were at fully Tuesday's prices. Sales of stock calves were at $12.00@16.00 for common to prime lots.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	1,574	$7.25	48 feeders	995	$4.35
21	1,530	6.60	29 feeders	1,113	5.00
21	1,477	6.60	19 feeders	977	4.00
16	1,438	6.25	17 feeders	922	3.90
15	1,307	6.25	28 stockers	880	4.10
16	1,365	6.10	27 stockers	880	4.00
63	1,319	6.00	19 stockers	801	3.80
15	1,394	5.90	110 stockers	685	3.80
19	1,251	5.85	11 stockers	738	3.80
18	1,302	5.80	28 stockers	768	3.70
108	1,285	5.70	12 stockers	775	3.65
50	1,218	5.60	13 stockers	751	3.65
40	1,313	5.50	13 stockers	680	3.60
10	1,231	5.40	60 stockers	605	3.35
42	1,263	5.40	49 yearlings	500	3.20
42	1,288	5.35	11 cows	960	3.00
35	1,141	5.30	10 cows	992	3.00
39	1,233	5.30	20 cows	866	3.40
40	1,233	5.25	14 cows	828	2.65
19	1,201	5.25	10 cows	759	2.85
17	1,314	5.05	208 Texas	888	3.50
20	1,115	5.00	28 Texas	1,014	4.00
47	1,151	5.00	207 Texas	1,041	4.00
51	1,099	5.00	79 Texas	900	3.75
25	1,195	4.90	277 Texas	858	3.25
36	1,076	4.85	58 Texas	837	3.25
16	1,113	4.75	211 Texas	790	3.00
21	1,021	4.70	12 Texas cows	760	3.00
22	1,012	4.70	29 Texas cows	711	2.90
22	1,041	4.00	114 Texas	811	3.40

HOGS—Trade opened brisk and prices advanced 5@10c. The early buying was principally speculative, packers being disinclined to pay the advance. After the flurry of the morning was over a somewhat weaker feeling obtained, and before the close prices had settled back to about where they were at the close of Tuesday. Poor to best light sold at $4.50@5.20 and inferior mixed to choice heavy grades at $4.60@5.40. Sales of light were largely at $4.75@5.10, while the larger part of the heavy hogs went at $4.90@5.25. Skips and grassers sold at $3.40@4.40.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	351	$5.30	224	247	$5.05	53	196	$4.80
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
94	260	5.00						

SHEEP—There was fair activity in the demand for good to prime muttons and that class was firm. Poorer sorts were but little sought for and being in pretty full supply sold at easier prices. Sales ran from $2.00 for inferior to $4.05 for good ones. Some 65-lb lambs went at $4.00.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
13	70	$2.00	300	94	$3.85
17	77	2.75	211 Texans	73	2.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 lambs	65	4.00	[illegible]	84	3.65
40	100	4.05	13	59	4.00

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 600; good demand for desirable grades, but offerings poor and movement slow; corn natives strong; exports, $6.00@6.25; good to choice shipping, $5.75@6.25; common to medium, $4.50@5.50; Colorado steers, $4.00@4.75; Texans and Indians, $3.00@4.00 for fair to choice and $4.25 for extra.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 200 head; best grades firm; common dull; common to medium, $2.25@3.00; good to choice, $3.25@4.00; lambs, $3.50@4.25; Texans, $1.75@3.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,100 head; dull and lower; 30 car-loads unsold; extremes, $4.50@7.00 per cwt live weight native steers; $3.85@4.70 Texas-Colorado cattle. General sales, natives, $4.90@6.30 per cwt; exporters bought 250 native steers, mainly at $5.50@6.40 per cwt live weight.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,300 head; slow trade; sheep, $3.25@4.75; lambs, $4.75@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,500 head; live hogs dull at $5.30@5.75.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; strong; fairly active; exports, $6.00@6.25; good to choice shipping, $5.50@5.90; common to medium, $5.00@5.50; cows, $2.00@3.50; feeders, $3.50@4.25; grass Texas steers, $3.00@3.50; Colorado half-breeds, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500 head; firm; shade higher; lots, 173 to 315 lbs, $4.65@5.00; mainly $4.70@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; quiet and unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Slow; prime, $6.00@6.25; fair to good, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.25@4.75; receipts, 1,084 head; shipments, 1,149 head.

HOGS—Dull; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 1,300 head; Philadelphias, $5.20@5.30; Baltimores, $5.00@5.10; Yorkers, $4.90@5.00; grassers, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Slow; prime, $4.25@4.40; fair to good, $3.50@4.00; common, $1.00@2.00; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 3,000 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 6s 6d@6s 8d; spring, 6s 6d@6s 7d; California, 6s 6d@6s 8d; club, 7s@7s 6d. Corn—New, 5s 3½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short clear dull at 53s. Lard, 38s.

CHEESE—Prime Western steady at 58s 3d.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 23s 3d.

COMMON RESIN—Firm at 5s 9d.

CORN—New mixed dull at 5s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 5 7-16d; middling, Orleans, 5⅝d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,300.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and lower; No. 1 California, 7s@7s 2d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Oct. 22.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat, dull; corn, at 3s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn very quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn very quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very heavy; corn very quiet. Country markets for wheat—English steady. French firm. Paris—Wheat firm; flour a shade dearer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter further advanced today on early deliveries about ½@1c a bu on a fairly active inquiry, in good part for export and to a moderate extent for milling and shipping purposes. Offerings of less magnitude, particularly of desirable graded stock and in futures. No. 2 red gained at the outset about ¾@1c, but through the afternoon reacted about ¼c, hardening again slightly toward the close, though leaving off tamely. Spring held more confidently, though less active. Sales No. 1 red in elevator at 95c; No. 2 red, [illegible] in elevator, and 85⅛@86c afloat for canal and 85¼@86c for canal and rail delivered, closing at 85½c in elevator; No. 2 red to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, mostly at 85¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, here, 96c; No. 2 do, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 88c; [illegible]. No. 2 red futures: November 84⅜@85c, closing 85¼c; December 86½@87¼c, closing at 87c; January 88@88¾c, closing 88¾c; February 90½@91c, closing 91c; March 92@92⅝c, closing 92c; April 93½@94c, closing 94c; May 95⅛@95¾c, closing 95⅛c.

CORN—Held to firmer prices for prompt delivery, but has been less active. Some export call noted, partly for No. 2 afloat, and in futures again fluctuated considerably, though leaving off steady, November showing a further loss for the day of ¼c, while December advanced ½c. January and February ⅜c, and May yielded ⅛c. Sales of No. 2, mainly afloat, at 60c. No. 2 futures: November 54⅝@55c, closing at 54⅞c; December 50¼@50⅝c, closing at 50⅜c; January 49⅛@49½c, closing at 48¾c; February 48⅝@49c, closing at 48⅝c; May 48⅝@48¾c, closing at 48⅝c.

OATS—In good request for early delivery, partly for shipment, and again quoted a trifle higher, closing steady. No. 2 oats, futures, also hardened slightly, though leaving off tamely. Sales, No. 1 white in elevator, quoted at 37½c; No. 2 white in elevator here, 35@35¼c; No. 2 in elevator 32c, closing at 32c, delivered at 32½@33½c; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 35c; 33⅛c. No. 2 futures: October 31½@32c, closing at 31⅝c; November 31¾@32¼c, closing at 31⅞c; December 32¼@32⅝c, closing at 32⅜c.

RYE—Quiet and heavy; Western, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 60c; do, late November delivery, at 61c.

BARLEY—In light demand, but steady; No. 2 Canada sold at 77c.

PROVISIONS—More interest evinced in hog products, which, however, varied little as to prices; a moderate inquiry noted for pork for early delivery; new mess, part at $16.75@17.00; family do in lots, $18.00@18.50; clear backs, $18.00@18.50; and odd lots of extra prime at $14.00@14.50. Cut meats steady and more request; pickled bellies, medium average, 10@10½c; pickled shoulders, in lots, 7@7½c; fresh hams, 11c; fresh hams, 9¾c. Bacon without important movement. Western steam lard has been attracting more attention for early delivery, with contract grade quoted at $7.77 asked. Futures: October, $7.60; November $7.45@7.47; closing at $7.47; December $7.38@7.39, closing at $7.39; January $7.40@7.45, closing at $7.41; February $7.50@7.52, closing at $7.51.

TALLOW—Met with less favor, but ruled about steady, at 6⅜@6 7-16c.

SUGARS—Raw very quiet today, but firm, on the basis of 5⅜@5⅝c for fair to good refining muscovado; refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—A generally firm market reported on a moderately active business in berth freights and a restricted movement in tonnage for charter. Accommodation for breadstuffs and cotton in most favor. Of the contracts by regular steam packets were: London, hence, corn at 4½d per 60 lbs and wheat at 4d; Leith, grain at 6½d per 60 lbs; with room for Continental ports in fair request for forward loading and quoted firm, including for Hamburg, within the range of 75@80 pfennigs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Weak; futures quiet and steady; October, 9.75c; November, 9.77c; December, 9.78c; January, 9.89c; February, 10.02c; March, 10.14c; April, 10.29c; May, 10.43c; June, 10.56c; July, 10.67c.

FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 20,000 brls; exports, 6,000 brls. Common to good extra, $2.10@3.25.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull; options 5@10 points lower and more active; sales, 13,000 bags; October, 8.35@8.40c; November and December, 8.25c; January, 8.25@8.30c; February, 8.35c; March and April, 8.45c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice firm, with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 77⅞c.

RESIN—Steady.

LEATHER—Quiet but steady at 22@25c.

WOOL—Dull and depressed; domestic fleece, 28@40c; pulled, 18@34c; Texas, 14@23c.

BUTTER—Firm; firmly held.

LEAD—Dull; common, $3.70@3.75.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,062 brls; wheat, 280,232 bu; corn, 84,275 bu; oats, 33,300 bu; rye, 17,227 bu; barley, 11,650 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 14,788 brls; wheat, 74,083 bu; corn, 4,913 bu; oats, 155 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—RECEIPTS—The receipts of flour, grain, and provisions since our last report have been 11,275 brls and 12,275 sacks flour, 25 brls corn-meal, 320 brls oatmeal, 19,700 bu corn, 4,500 bu wheat, 29,750 bu oats, 625 bu barley.

FLOUR—In fair demand and prices are steady. Western superfine, $2.50@3.00; common extras, $3.00@3.50; Minnesota extras (including choice bakers' brands), $3.75@4.50; winter wheat—Michigan, $4.25@4.65; Ohio and Indiana, $4.50@4.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $4.50@5.00; patent spring wheats, $5.25@6.25; patent winter, $5.00@5.50 per brl.

CORN—Quiet at 63@64c per bu for steamer mixed, 65@66c for yellow, 67@68c for high mixed, and 60@61c for no grade.

OATS—Dull at 37@38c for No. 1 and extra white, 36@36½c for No. 2 white, 34@34½c for No. 3 white, and 33@34c for mixed.

RYE—Nominal at 70c per bu.

SHORTS—Held at $16.00@17.00 per ton, and fine feed and middlings at $18.00@22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steady at $18.00@18.50 per brl for prime, $17.00@17.50 for mess, $18.00@18.50 for Western and Boston clear and backs. Beef is held at $11.00@12.00 for mess, $12.50@13.00 for extra mess, and $13.50@14.50 for family and plate. Lard in steady demand at 8⅜@8⅝c per lb for city and Western. Smoked hams, 13½@14½c per lb for Boston and Western.

BUTTER—Steady; Western and Northern creameries, 28@30c per lb for fine and 29@30c for good to choice; Franklin County dairy, 26@28c; New York and Vermont dairies, 23@25c for extra, 20@22c for good and choice, and 10@18c for common to fair; Western dairy, 18@20c for choice; imitation creamery, 16@20c, and Western ladle-packed, 14@18c for choice, and 10@12c for common to good.

CHEESE—Steady at 11½@12c per lb for full cream, 8¼@11c for fair to good, and 5@8c for skim.

EGGS—Held at 24@25c per doz for Eastern, 22@23c for Northern, 22½@23c for Nova Scotia and Canada, and 21@22c for Western.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 22.—Cotton—On the whole, the market has been quiet up to third call, and fluctuations were small. At third call November brought 9.79c; January, 9.89c; February, 10.02c; March, 10.15c; April, 10.29c; May, 10.43c; showing a decline of .02 to .04c. Futures closed steady; .04c to .05c lower than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 22.—Cotton—Easy; middling, 9 7-16c; low middling, 9 3-16c; good ordinary, 8 15-16c; net receipts, 5,800 bales; exports, Great Britain, 14,380; sales, 2,000; stock, 49,000.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 22.—Cotton—Easy; middling, 9 9-16c; low middling, 9 7-16c; good ordinary, 9 1-16c; net receipts, 5,645 bales; gross, 7,190; exports, Continent, 2,900; coastwise, 4,335; sales, 4,000; stock, 124,000.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22.—Cotton—Lower; middling, 9 3-16c; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,600; stock, 11,700.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Cotton—Easier; 9¼c; receipts, 3,100 bales; shipments, 1,170; stock, 30,400; sales, 2,800.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 22.—[Special.]—Petroleum—The battlefield at the Oil Exchange this morning was comparatively calm and serene, and parties of curious spectators came to see the traces of carnage and look at the killed and wounded. Only one more victim was reported today and he was hurt by a stray bullet, as it were. F. E. Janowitz laid down again today. His oil sheet was all right, but he could not make up a cash difference of $38,000. An Auditing Committee—"Hospital Committee," the brokers call it—was appointed today, consisting of George Hunt, Harry Hill, and John E. Shaw, who will make an effort to have the differences of the brokers who failed yesterday satisfactorily settled. The market opened strong at 73c and advanced to 75c, but broke in the afternoon and closed with sales at 73¾c. There was still a feeling of uncertainty, but business was brisk and there was a good deal of buying here.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 22.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 73¼c; highest, 75c; lowest, 69c; closed, 73¾c. Sales, 8,182,000 brls; clearances, 8,616,000; runs, 75,925; shipments, 75,297; charters, 84,838. Oil City Exchange stock, no bids; 500 asked.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 22.—Petroleum—Crude oil—United and Tidewater runs Monday, 74,182 brls; 101,000 shipments, 39,948; charters, 47,818; clearances, 6,022,000. National Transit certificates active and irregular, with slightly firmer tendency; market opened panicky at 70c, advanced to 74¾c, broke to 73¼c, closed at 73⅝c.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 22.—Petroleum—Unchanged; Standard white, 110° test, 7¾c.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 22.—Whisky—Steady; basis for finished goods, $1.11.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 22.—Whisky—Active and firm at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 22.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 305 Daley st, William Gaedt, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $800.
No. 332 Winchester avenue, H. Copeland, two-story dwelling, 20x40 feet, $2,000.
No. 304 Warren avenue, Mrs. T. L. Morey, two-story dwelling, 20x40 feet, $3,000.
Nos. 481 and 483 South Ashland avenue, J. W. Sheridan, two-story barn, 32x45 feet, $1,500.
Western and Michigan avenues, S. Pribyl, one-story store, 20x30 feet, $800.
Nos. 116 and 118 Dearborn, L. P. Hansen, five-story store, 42x90 feet, $40,000.
No. 734 North Ashland avenue, Mrs. C. Zimmerman, three-story dwelling, 21x54 feet, $3,500.
No. 26 Winchester street, W. D. Rowlands, two-story dwelling, 20x40 feet, $4,000.
Canal and Harrison, H. McFarlane, two-story addition, 40x100 feet, $5,000.
No. 2 Lake Park place, Joseph Hopson, one-story barn, 25x30 feet, $3,000.
No. 467 North State street, J. W. Farling, two-story dwelling, 22x58 feet, $12,000.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn-out, and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

VOLUME X[illegible]

ANTEL[illegible]
GLOV[illegible]

We shall introdu[illegible] line of Antelop[illegible] made of Deerskin, [illegible] any other skin us[illegible] the exact appeara[illegible] Kid, and being mu[illegible] er is consequently [illegible] able.

3-Button Antelope Gloves At [illegible]
4-Button Antelope Gloves At [illegible]
7-Hook Antelope (latest Fos[illegible]) At [illegible]
6-Button Mousquetaires At [illegible]
Every pair is warr[illegible]

SPECIAL S[illegible] OF CASHMERE [illegible] At 25c per p[illegible]

SPUN SILK M[illegible] For Ladies and Children, wo[illegible] At [illegible]

WE CONTINUE TO S[illegible] ONE WEEK [illegible] ROUILLON SEAMLES[illegible]

Equal if not superior to the b[illegible] French Kid, every pair warra[illegible] tical celebrated Glove known[illegible]

HARRIS SEA[illegible]

75c per pair for 3-buttons (re[illegible]
95c per pair for 4-buttons (re[illegible]

BEWARE OF IMIT[illegible]

None are genuine unless s[illegible] following stam[illegible]

JOSEPHINE B[illegible] ROUILLO[illegible] MEDAILLES-PARIS-L[illegible]

IT PAYS TO TRADE [illegible]

Bee-[illegible]

174 & 176 Sta[illegible]
(Opposite Palmer House[illegible])

LEADIN[illegible]
Millinery Establishment in [illegible]
Orders by mail receive prompt and [illegible]

MEN'S UNDERW[illegible] AND HOSIE[illegible]

WILSON [illegible]
113 and 115 Sta[illegible]

Show varieties many times gr[illegible] found elsewhere, embracing [illegible] guarantee lowest prices.

COAL! C[illegible]

With our five docks and [illegible] different parts of the city a[illegible] teams and men constantly e[illegible] fill all orders in any part [illegible] dispatch, at lowest rates. [illegible] best quality, both Hard and [illegible] shed, and will be well scree[illegible] sent out. Send in your orde[illegible] ephone (No. 837), and they [illegible] once.

J. L. HATHA[illegible]
38 Marke[illegible]

DOCKS: 68 Kingsbury-st. 2423 South Halsted-st. Fifteenth and Clark-sts. Clybourn-Place Bridge.

RAIL YARD—94 N. [illegible]

Notice to Railroad Me[illegible]

Our Standard Locomotive, No. [illegible] Coventry boiler, is now in suburb[illegible] on the Rock Island & Pacific R. [illegible] at their Van Buren-st. depot from [illegible] p. m. daily until further notice. [illegible] cent less fuel, no sparks, no cinder[illegible] and the cheapest soft coal passe[illegible]

CHICAGO LOCOMOTIVE [illegible]
100 Dearborn-[illegible]